XI/39

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THE INDIAN COMPANION

BEING

A MANUAL OF UNIVERSAL STATISTICS

OF ALL THE PROVINCES IN

AND

THE COUNTRIES ADJACENT TO

INDIA.

WITH

A MAP, ROUTES' DIRECTORY, APPENDIX, AND INDEX.

BY

G. H. KHANDEKAR,

POONA.

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BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. KHANDESH.	5	5	2	11	1	5	1	2	85	Igatpuri, DB. R. W. H.	759	54	9	27	5	13	11	9	15	Ascent to Thal Ghat terminates here. Sanitarium at the top of the Thal Ghat.
	6	5	3	3	1	9	1	5	101	Asvali, D.	743	53	10	26	13	13	7	9	12	Anjenira (hill sanitarium), 12 m.
	7	1	3	9	1	12	1	8	113	Deolali, W.	731	52	13	26	7	13	4	9	9	Military depôt, and sanitarium for troops. Nasik town, 7 m.
	7	5	3	11	1	13	1	8	117	Nasik Road, DB.	727	52	10	26	5	13	3	9	8	Chief town of Nasik District, 5 m. by Tram Car. From Nasik town—Ramshej Hill, 2 m., Lena Caves, 5 m. Gungapur with pretty waterfall, 6 m. Trimbak, 20 m, Saptashringi, 32 m.
	9	3	4	10	2	5	1	15	147	Lasalgaon, W. D.	697	50	12	25	6	12	12	9	2	Chandor, 14 m. Fort of Vinchur, 3 m.
	10	2	5	1	2	9	2	2	162	Manmar DB. B. R. W.	682	49	12	24	14	12	8	8	15	Jc. for Dhond. *Change train* (*see* Rte. 10). Fort of Ankai Tankai with 7 Buddhist Caves, 4 m.; Malegaon, 23 m. by tonga.
	11	2	5	9	2	13	2	5	178	Nandgaon.	666	48	12	24	6	12	4	8	11	Ellora Caves 30 (Verul), 44 m. Daulatabad Fort, 63 m.; Aurangabad 56 m. by tonga. Jalna, 96 m. Mominabad 171 m. From Ellora, Roza 2 m.
	12	12	6	6	3	3	2	11	204	Chalisgaon, TB. S. B.	640	47	2	23	9	11	13	8	6	Dhulia, 34 m. by tonga. Bhamer Caves 70 m. Kunhur, 20 m.
	13	8	6	12	3	6	2	13	216	Kajgaon.	628	46	6	23	3	11	10	8	3	Bhandgaon, 6 m.; Parola, 24 m.; Amalner 38 m.
	14	8	7	4	3	10	3	0	232	Pachora DB. W.	612	45	6	22	11	11	6	8	0	Ajanta Caves, 34 m. by tonga; Shendoorni Jagir, 18 m.

CENTRAL PROVINCES. BOMBAY.		15	8	7	12	3	14	3	4	248	Mhasawad	596	44	0	22	3	11	2	7	13	Erandol, 9 m. Hot springs of Unabdeo, 40 m.
	NIMAR. KHANDESH	16	5	8	3	4	1	3	6	261	Jalgaon. TB. D. S.	583	43	9	21	13	10	15	7	10	Nusseerabad city, 6 m. Jamner, 24 m.
		16	13	8	7	4	3	3	8	269	Bhadli, S.	575	43	2	21	9	10	13	7	9	Nusseerabad city, 1½ m.
		17	4	8	10	4	5	3	10	276	Bhusawal, B.R. W.	568	42	10	21	5	10	11	7	7	Jc. for Berar, Nagpur, and Culcatta. *Change train* (see Rte. 6).
		19	6	9	11	4	14	4	1	310	Burhanpur, W. DB. S.	534	40	8	20	4	10	3	7	0	Town, 3 m. by tonga. Asirgarh Fort, 25 m. by road.
		20	2	10	1	5	1	4	3	322	Chandni, W.	522	39	12	19	14	10	0	6	13	Asirgarh Fort, 6 m.
		22	1	11	1	5	8	4	10	353	Khandwa, DB. R. W.	491	37	13	18	15	9	8	6	7	Jc. for Mhow, Indore, and Ajmere. *Change train* (see Rte. 2) Chief town of Nimar District. Omkar Mandhata, 40 m. *via* Sanavad Ry. station.
	HOSHANGABAD.	26	1	13	1	6	8	5	7	417	Harda, DB. S.	427	33	14	16	15	8	8	5	10	Civil station and commercial town.
		29	0	14	8	7	4	6	1	464	Itarsi, DB. R.	380	30	15	15	8	7	12	5	0	Jc. for Hoshangabad, Bhopal, Jhansi, Gwalior, Agra, and Tundla. *Change train.* Betul 38 m. by tonga (see Rte. 3). Badnur, chief town of Betul District, 53 m.
		31	9	15	13	7	14	6	9	505	Piparia, DB. W.	339	28	5	14	3	7	2	4	7	Pachmari (hill sanitarium), 32 m. by tonga.
	Narsinghpur.	32	5	16	3	8	1	6	12	517	Bankeri.	327	27	9	13	13	6	15	4	5	Fatehpur, 5 m. by pony cart.
		33	8	16	12	8	6	7	0	536	Gadarwara.	308	26	6	13	3	6	10	4	1	Mohpani coal mines, 12 m.
		34	10	17	5	8	11	7	3	554	Kareli, DB.	290	25	5	12	11	6	6	3	13	Saugor, 78 m. by camel wagon.
		35	4	17	10	8	13	7	6	564	Narsinghpur, DB. W. S.	280	24	11	12	6	6	3	3	11	Chief town of Narsinghpur District.

C. I. CENTRAL PROVINCES.	JUBBULPORE	37	14	18	15	9	8	7	14	606	Mirganj, W.	238	22	1	11	1	5	8	3	2	Marble Rocks, 2 m.
		38	2	19	1	9	9	7	15	610	Mohania.	234	21	12	10	14	5	7	3	1	Madan Mahal, 2 m.
		38	8	19	4	9	10	8	0	616	Jubbulpore, R. DB. H.	228	21	6	10	11	5	6	3	0	Jc. for Allahabad. *Change train.* Civil and military station, also chief town of Jubbulpore District. Marble Rocks, 11 m. Damoh, 66 m. by tonga. Seoni (Chapra) 86, m. by cart Hatta, 190 m. Mandla, 50 m.
											E. I. Ry.										
		43	14	21	15	10	15	8	12	673	Katni.	171	16	0	8	0	4	0	2	3	Jc. for Bilaspur. *Change train* (see Rte. 4).
	REWAH	49	9	24	13	12	6	9	9	734	Sutna, DB. R. S	110	10	5	5	2	2	9	1	7	Head-quarters of Baghelkhand Agency; also Town and British cantonment. Madhogarh, 5 m. Sohawal State, 6 m. Maihar State, 22 m. Rampur State, 15 m. Nagode State, 17 m. Rewah State, 31 m. Panna State *via* Nagode, 45 m. Nowgong, State 101 m. Bijawar State, 114 m. Road to Panna Diamond mines.
N.-W. PROVINCES.	BANDA.	54	3	27	1	13	9	10	3	782	Manikpur, T. & C.	62	5	13	2	14	1	7	0	13	Jc. for Jhansi and Cawnpore. (see Rte. 5). Markundi, 10 m.
	ALLAHABAD.	59	8	29	12	14	14	10	15	840	Naini, R. H.	4	0	7	0	3	0	2	0	1	Jc. for Benares, Gya, and Calcutta. *Change train* (see Rte. 15).
		59	14	21	15	15	0	11	0	844	Allahabad, R. H. Cl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jc. for Cawnpore and Delhi (see Rte. 15), Capital of North-West Provinces, and a place of Hindu pilgrimage called Prayag. Partabgarh, 36 m. Sultanpur, 60 m. by camel dak.

RAJPUTANA. CENTRAL INDIA. C. P.																			
AJMERE.	MEWAR.	TONK GWA.	RUTLAM.	GWALIOR.	INDORE.	GWA.	INDORE	NIMAR.											
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	„	B. B. C. I. Ry. Khandwa, B. R. W.	393	30	11	16	6	5	11	4	2	Head quarters of Nimar District. Civil Station, 2 m. from town (see Rte 1).
3	3	1	11	0	10	0	7	41	Barwaha, W.	353	27	9	14	11	5	4	3	11	Omkar Mandhata, 7 m.
4	9	2	7	0	14	0	10	58	Choral.	335	26	3	13	15	5	1	3	8	Ascent of Ghat commences from here, and continues up to Mhow.
5	13	3	1	1	3	0	12	74	Mhow, R. W. DB.	320	25	0	13	5	4	14	3	5	Military and cantonment station. Dhar State, 33 m. by tonga. Mandu ruins 30 m. *via* Dhar. Raghogarh, 16 m.
6	13	3	10	1	6	0	14	87	Indore.	307	24	0	12	13	4	12	3	3	Chief town of Indore State. *Change carriages.* Dewas State, 22 m.
8	12	4	11	1	12	1	3	112	Fatehabad, R.	282	22	1	11	12	4	7	2	15	Jc. for Ujjain, 26 m. *Change train.*
9	14	5	4	2	0	1	5	138	Ujjain, W.	308	23	2	12	5	4	10	3	1	Agar, 41 m. Jhalrapatan, 100 m.
									Fatehabad W.	282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jc. for Ujjain, 26 m. *Change train.*
12	9	6	11	2	8	1	11	161	Rutlam, DB. R. W.	233	18	3	9	11	3	10	2	7	Chief town of Rutlam State. Banswara State, 45 m. Jaora State, 20 m. Sailana State, 12 m.
16	10	8	14	3	5	2	4	213	Mandsaur.	181	14	2	7	9	2	13	1	14	Sitamau State, 17 m.
19	0	10	2	3	13	2	9	243	Neemuch, Cl.	150	11	12	6	4	2	6	1	9	Town and British cantonment.
20	5	10	13	4	1	2	11	260	Nimbhera.	134	10	8	5	9	2	2	1	6	Oodeypore, 63 m. Nathdwara, 21 m. from Oodeypore.
21	12	11	9	4	6	2	14	278	Chitor, DB.	116	9	1	4	13	1	13	1	3	Oodeypore, 70 m. by tonga. Kherwara Cantonment, 53 m. from Oodeypore.
29	10	15	13	5	8	3	15	379	Nusseerabad, DB. W.	15	1	3	0	10	0	4	0	2	Head-quarters of the Rajputana Field Force. Kotah State, 107 m. *via* Bundi State. Deoli, 57 m. by carriage dak. Jhalrapatan, 160 m.
30	11	16	6	5	11	4	2	393	Ajmere, TB. H.	„	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jc. for Khandwa. (see Rte. 1).

C. I. N.-W. PROVINCES. CEN. PROVINCES. CEN. INDIA. CEN. PRO.
Gwa. DUTTIA. JHANSI. SAUGOR. Bhopal. Hoshangabad.

									I M. Ry.									
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	„	Itarsi, R.	392	25	0	12	8	6	2	5	3	Bombay 464 m. and Jubbulpur, 152 m. (see Rte. 1).
0	12	0	6	0	3	0	2	12	Hoshangabad, W. DB.	381	24	5	12	3	5	15	5	1	Chief town of Hoshangabad District. Betul, 36 m. Ellihpur, 45 m. from Betul.
1	12	0	14	0	7	0	6	28	Agra Barkhera	364	23	4	11	11	5	10	4	15	Native State.
3	9	1	13	0	14	0	13	57	Bhopal, R. DB	335	21	7	10	12	5	3	4	8	Chief town of Bhopal State. Sehore, 22 m. by ekka
5	11	2	14	1	7	1	4	91	Bhilsa, W.	302	19	6	9	11	4	11	4	1	Sanchi with 11 Topes, 5 m.
7	3	3	10	1	13	1	9	115	Basoda.	277	17	13	8	15	4	5	3	12	Native State.
8	15	4	8	2	4	1	15	143	Bina, R. W.	249	16	1	8	1	3	14	3	6	Jc. for Saugor, 47 m. *Change train.*
11	14	6	0	—		2	9	190	Saugor, DB.	296	19	0	9	9	4	8	4	8	Civil and Military station, also chief town of Saugor Disirict. Damoh, 48 m.
									Bina.	249	16	1	8	1	3	14	3	6	
11	0	5	11	2	14	2	7	182	Lalitpur, W. DB.	210	13	10	6	13	3	4	2	13	
14	14	7	7	3	12	3	2	238	Jhansi.	154	10	2	5	1	2	6	2	1	Jc. of four lines—One to Itarsi, the other to Cawnpore, the third to Gwalior and Agra, and the fourth to Manikpur. Civil and military station, also chief town of Jhansi District. Orchha Fort and State, 7 m.
15	14	7	15	—		3	6	254	Duttia.	138	9	2	4	2	—		1	14	Chief town of Duttia State.
18	11	9	6	4	11	3	14	299	Gwalior, R. DB.	93	6	3	3	3	1	6	1	4	Chief town of Gwalior State. Alipura State, 100 m.

C. I. N.-W.-P.	Alipura.	Hamirpur.	B. N. D. A.	BILASPUR.	Rewa.	Jub.	P. C. I. C. P.	N. W. P.	AGRA.	DHOL.											
										21	4	10	10	5	5	4	6	340	Dholpur.	52	3 12	1 14	0 12	0 11	Chief town of Dholpur State, 10 m. from railway station. Sacred Lake of Machoondeo, 2 m.
										23	7	11	12	5	14	4	13	375	Agra Fort, R. DB. S. H.	16	1 8	0 12	0 3	0 3	Head-quarters of Agra District.
										24	15	12	8	6	1	5	0	391	Tundla.	"	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	Jc. with E. I. Ry. *Change train.* (see Rte. 15).
																			B. N. Ry.						
										0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	"	Katni.	198	18 9	8 4	3 1	2 9	Jubbulpore, 57 m.
										3	8	1	9	0	9	0	7	37	Umaria.	161	15 1	6 11	2 8	2 2	Extensive coal-fields.
										5	3	2	5	0	13	0	11	55	Birsinghpur.	1 3	13 6	5 15	2 3	1 14	
										13	5	5	15	2	3	1	13	142	Khodri, R.	56	5 4	2 5	1 14	0 12	
										18	9	8	4	3	1	2	9	198	Bilaspur, R.	"	"	"	"	"	A large, engine-changing station. City 4 m. from railwy station.
																			I. M. Ry.						
										0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	"	Manikpur.	318	19 14	10 0	—	4 5	Jubbulpore, 167 m ; Allahabad, 61 m. (see Rte. 1).
										1	4	0	10	—		0	4	20	Karwi, W.	299	18 11	9 6	—	4 1	Chitrakot, a hill and place of pilgrimage, 3 m. Sitapur ½ m. from Chitrakot.
										1	13	0	15	—		0	6	29	Tamlia.	290	18 2	9 2	—	3 15	A station for Bharat Kup.
										2	5	1	3	—		0	8	37	Badausa.	282	17 10	8 14	—	3 14	Fort of Kalingar, 18 m. Ajaigarh State, 26 m. Punna State, 50 m.
										3	15	2	0	—		0	14	63	Banda, R. DB.	256	16 0	8 1	—	3 8	Head-quarters of Banda District. Nowgong, 65 m. Ajaigarh State, 47 m. Chhatarpur, State 70 m. Charkhari, 41 m.
										6	0	3	0	—		1	5	96	Mahoba, DB.	223	13 15	7 0	—	3 1	An engine changing station. Khajurahu, 34 m.
										8	1	4	1	—		1	12	129	Harpalpur.	190	11 14	6 0	—	2 10	Nowgong, 18 m.

N.-W. PROVINCES. Jhansi.	11	5	5	11	—		2	7	181	Jhansi, R. DB. Hs. Cl.	137	8	9	4	5	2	2	1	14	Jc. of four lines—one to Itarsi, the other to Agra, the third to Cawnpore, and the fourth to Manikpur. Kalpahar, 74 m. Goona, 120 m.
Cawnpore. Oral.	15	12	7	15	—		3	5	252	Orai.	66	4	2	2	1	1	1	0	15	Civil Station and head-quarters of Orai District.
	17	1	8	9	—		3	9	273	Kalpi, W. DB.	45	2	13	1	7	0	11	0	10	Lughasi State, 86 m.
	17	9	8	13	—		3	11	281	Pakhrain.	37	2	5	1	3	0	9	0	8	Amrodh, 5 m.
	19	14	10	10	—		4	2	318	Cawnpore, Hs.	"	"		"		"		"		Chief town of Cawnpore District (see Rte. 15). *Change train.* Ghatampur, 26 m.
										G. I. P. Ry.										
BOMBAY.	"		0	0	0	0	0	0	"	Bombay.	1279	103	9	48	6	20	6	16	8	For stations between Bombay and Bhusawal (see Rte. 1).
Mal. Khan.	17	4	8	10	4	5	3	10	276	Bhusawal.	1003	86	7	39	15	16	2	12	12	Jc. for Jubbulpore and Allahabad. *Change train.*
	19	4	9	10	4	12	4	0	308	Malkapur, W. S.	971	84	8	39	4	15	11	12	5	Buldana, 28 m. by tonga.
	20	13	10	7	5	1	4	5	333	Jalamb, W. S.	946	82	15	38	3	15	6	12	0	Jc. for Khamgaon, 8 m. *Change train.*
HAIDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTS.	21	5	10	11	5	8	4	7	341	Khamgaon, S.	954	83	7	38	7	15	8	12	2	Largest cotton market in Berar. Nandura, 12 m. Balapur, 14 m.
									333	Jalamb.	946									
AMRAOTI. AKOLA.	22	11	11	6	5	7	4	[illegible]	363	Akola, DB. W. R. Cl.	917	81	1	37	5	15	0	11	10	Chief town of Akola District. Hingoli, 80 m. Akote, 28 m. Narnala Fort, 42 m. Mekar, 30 m. Basim, 51 m. by tonga.
	24	2	12	1	5	12	5	0	386	Murtizapur, W.	893	79	9	36	8	14	11	11	5	Karanja, DB. 21 m.
	25	13	12	15	6	2	5	6	413	Badnera, W. R. DB.	867	77	15	35	11	14	6	11	0	Jc. for Amraoti, 6 m. *Change train.*

CENTRAL PROVINCES. H. A DISTRICT		26	3	13	2	6	4	5	7	419	Amraoti, R. DB. Cl.	873	78	5	35	14	15	8	12	2	Head quarters of the Berar, and chief town of Amraoti District. Ellichpur 30 m. by tonga. Chikalda (hill sanitarium) 50 m.
		25	13	12	15	6	2	5	6	413	Badnera	867	77	15	35	11	15	7	12	1	
	AMRAOTI.	27	9	13	13	6	7	5	12	441	Dhamangaon, DB.	839	76	3	34	13	14	0	10	10	Yeotmahal (Civil station of Wun District) 29 m. by tonga. Warora, 12 m. Wun, 67 m.
	WARDHA.	29	8	14	12	6	14	6	2	472	Wardha, R. DB W	808	74	4	33	14	13	9	10	3	Jc. for Warora coal-fields, 45 m. *Change train.*
		31	8	15	12	7	5	6	5	493	Hinganghat.	829	76	4	34	14	14	0	10	6	Cotton country.
	Chan	33	12	17	0	7	13	6	10	517	Warora, 2 S	853	78	8	36	0	14	8	10	11	Chanda, 35 m. Wun, 12 m.
	NAGPUR	32	8	16	4	7	8	6	12	520	Nagpur. DB. H. B.	759	71	3	32	5	12	15	9	9	Jc. for Raipur, Bilaspur, and Calcutta. *Change train.* Capital of Central Provinces and Head-quarters of Nagpur District. Kotal, 40 m. Seoni Chapra, 79 m. by cart. Burha, chief town of Balaghat District, 108 m. Chhindwara, 78 m.
											B. N. Ry. Nagpur.										
		33	6	16	10	7	10	6	14	529	Kamptee, DB	751	70	6	31	15	12	12	9	7	A large military station. Ramtek, 16 m.
	Bhandara.	36	3	17	14	7	5	7	4	559	Bhandara Road DB.	721	67	9	30	11	12	5	9	1	Head-quarters town of Bhandara District, 6 m.
		40	2	19	10	8	12	7	13	601	Gondia.	678	63	10	28	15	11	10	8	8	Balaghat, 27 m. by tonga. Burha, 27 m.
	Raipur.	44	7	21	9	9	7	8	6	647	Dongargarh, R.	633	59	6	27	1	10	15	7	15	A large engine changing station. Fine scenery.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY. CENTRAL PROVINCES. Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Manbhum, Singh. Sambal. Sak. BILASPUR. Rai.	50	2	24	2	10	3	9	3	708	Raipur.	572	53	9	24	8	9	15	7	2	Chief town of Raipur District. Pali, 50 m. Khairagarh State, 45 m.
	56	8	26	15	11	8	10	1	776	Bilaspur, R.	504	47	3	21	10	8	14	6	3	Jc for Katni. *Change train.* (see Rte. 4). Chief town of Bilaspur District. Ratanpur, 12 m. Dohla hill, 15 m.
	59	10	28	5	12	0	10	8	802	Champa.	471	44	2	20	4	8	6	5	13	Korba coal-fields, 20 m.
	61	6	29	2	12	5	10	12	828	Sakti, R.	453	42	7	19	8	8	2	4	15	Native State.
	68	7	32	4	13	7	11	12	903	Sambalpur Road.	377	35	5	16	6	6	14	4	9	Chief town of Sambalpur District, 30 m. also civil and military station. Bamra, 30 m.
	80	2	37	7	15	7	13	6	1028	Chakardharpur, R.	252	23	9	11	2	4	15	2	15	Chaibasa, a civil station and head-quarters of Singhbhum District, 16 m. Road to Ranchi and Chota Nagpur.
	83	13	39	1	16	0	13	14	1067	Chandil.	213	19	14	9	8	4	5	2	7	Dalma Hill, 12 m.
	86	14	40	7	19	9	14	5	1100	Purulia.	180	16	13	8	2	3	13	2	5	Head-quarters of Manbhum District Road to Ranchi.
	91	5	42	6	17	4	14	14	1147	Asansol.	132	12	6	6	3	3	1	1	11	Jc. for Benares and Allahabad. *Change train.*
	92	4	42	11	17	7	14	15	1157	Raniganje.	121	11	5	5	10	2	13	1	9	Coal mines, 10 m.
	96	10	44	14	18	9	15	8	1204	Khana.	75	7	0	3	8	1	12	0	15	Jc. for Nalhati, Azimgarh, and Jamalpur (see Rte. 25).
	97	6	45	4	18	12	15	10	1212	Burdwan, R. H.	67	6	4	3	2	1	9	0	14	Town and civil station of Burdwan District, and also residence of Maharaja of that place.
	101	7	47	4	19	12	16	3	1253	Hooghly.	24	2	4	1	2	0	9	0	5	Jc. for Naihati, Bogcola, Damukdia, Siliguri and Darjeeling (see Rte. 26).
	103	9	48	6	20	5	16	8	1279	Howrah CALCUTTA.	"	"		"		"		"		Terminus station of E. I. Railway. Amta, 27 m. by carriage or steamer.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.											B. B C. I Ry. BOMBAY.									
SURAT. THANA. BOMBAY.																				
											Colaba.	890	55	10	27	13	10	13	9	4	Terminus station of B. B. & C. I. Railway.
											Grant Road,	887	55	10	27	13	10	13	9	4	
	0	4	0	2	—	0	1	3			Dadar, T. W.	882	55	10	27	13	10	12	9	3	Jc. for Poona and Manmar. *Change train.*
	0	8	0	4	—	0	1	8			Mahim.	880	55	10	27	13	10	12	9	6	
	0	10	0	5	—	0	2	10			Goregaon, W.	872	55	10	27	13	10	10	9	1	Jogeshwari Cave, 1 m.
	1	2	0	9	—	0	3	18			Borivli, W. D.	868	55	10	27	13	10	10	9	1	Kanhari Caves, 5 m. Caves of Montpezir near railway station. Manori Port, 5 m.
	1	6	0	11	—	0	4	22			Bassein Road, W. DB.	857	55	10	27	13	10	8	8	15	Bassein Town, 5 m. Toonga Hill, 9 m. Arnala Fort, 13 m.
	2	2	1	1	—	0	7	33			Virar.	852	55	10	27	13	10	7	8	14	Agashi, 3 m. by bullock cart.
	2	7	1	3	—	0	8	38			Palghar.	832	55	10	27	13	10	4	8	11	Kelva Mahim, 4 m.
	3	10	1	13	0	14	0	12	58		Boisar.	825	55	10	27	13	10	3	8	10	Tarapur, 7 m.
	4	1	2	0	—	0	13	65			Vangaon.	819	55	10	27	13	10	2	8	9	Chinchni Tarapur, 6 m.
	4	7	2	3	—	0	14	71			Dahanu Road, T. W.	812	55	10	27	13	10	0	8	7	Dahanu, 2 m. Jawhar State, 35 m.
	4	14	2	7	—	1	0	78			Daman Road, W.D.	782	55	10	27	13	9	11	8	2	Daman, 7 m.
	6	13	3	6	1	11	1	7	108		Bulsar, TB. D.	766	55	10	27	13	9	9	8	0	Dharampur State by country boat. Tithul, 3 m.
	7	13	3	14	1	15	1	10	124		Mahin.	732	54	13	27	13	9	3	7	10	Native State, 2 m.
	9	14	4	15	—	2	1	158			Surat, R. DB. S.	723	54	4	27	13	9	2	7	9	Chief town of Surat District. Kamraj, 18 m. Domus, 10 m. Ashvini Kumar, 3 m. Nandod, capital of Rajpipla State, 32 m.
	10	7	5	3	2	10	2	3	167												

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.	Broach.	11 9	5 8	—	2 5	175	Sayan.	715	53 11	27 13	9 0	7 7	Kathor, 5 m.
		12 6	6 3	3 2	2 9	197	Ankleshwar.	691	51 9	27 6	8 10	7 0	Nandod, Capital of Rajpipla State, 9 m.
		12 12	6 6	3 3	2 11	203	Broach, T. W. R. DB. D.	687	51 15	27 8	8 11	7 2	Chief town of Broach District. Shukla-tirtha, 10 m. by country boat.
		14 5	7 2	3 9	3 0	229	Miyagam, W.	661	50 6	26 12	8 7	6 14	Jc. for Dabhoe and Bodeli. *Change train.* Jambusar, 27 m. *via* Palej.
	BARODA STATE.	Upper.			Lower.				Upper.			Lower.	
		"	"	"	"	"	Miyagam, W.	42	2 0	—	—	0 11	
		0 15	—	—	0 5	19	Dabhoe.	23	1 1	—	—	0 6	Jc. for Chandod and Vishvamitri. *Change train.* Songad, 22 m.
		1 7	—	—	0 7	29	Bahadarpur.	13	0 9	—	—	0 4	Champaner, 15 m.
		2 0	—	—	0 11	42	Bodeli.	"	"	"	"	"	
		15 6	7 11	—	3 3	245	Vishvamitri, W.	645	49 5	26 3	8 4	6 11	Jc. for Chandod Karnali.
		Upper.			Lower.				Upper.			Lower.	
		"	"	"	"	"	Vishvamitri.	29	1 7	—	—	0 8	
		0 14	—	—	0 5	19	Dabhoe.	10	0 8	—	—	0 3	Jc. for Bodeli and Miyagam. *Change train.*
		1 7	—	—	0 7	29	Chandod, S.	"	"	"	"	"	
		15 8	7 12	3 14	3 4	247	Baroda, R. D. DB.	643	49 4	26 3	8 4	6 11	Pawangarh and Champaner, 38 m. Barria State, 50 m. Jafrabad, 150, m. Chota Oodeypore, 50 m.
	KAIRA.	16 4	8 2	—	3 6	260	Vasad, W.	630	48 7	25 12	8 2	6 9	Borsad, 12 m.
		16 14	8 7	4 4	3 7	269	Anand, T. W. D.	621	47 13	25 7	8 0	6 7	Jc. of two lines—(1) runs to Godhra, 49 m. (2) to Petlad. Cambay, 18 m. Road to Balasinor State.
		Fares	from	An-	and.				Fares	from	Petlad		
		"	"	"	"	"	Anand, T. W.	14	0 14	0 7	—	0 3	
		0 14	0 7	—	0 3	14	Petlad.	"	"	"	"	"	

N. BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.	Fares from Anand.								Anand, T. W.		Fares from Godhra.								
	Kaira.																		
	1	3	0	9	—	0	4	18	Dakor, W.	31	1	15	0	15	—	0	6	Kapadvanj, 20 m. Lasundra (hot springs), 10 m.
	Panch.																		
	3	1	1	8	—	0	10	49	Godhra, W.	"	"		"		"	"		Pavagad, 25 m. Road to Lunawada and Sunth States.
	Ahmedabad.																		
	17	2	8	9	—	3	7	274	Boriavi.	616	47	9	25	5	8	0	6	7	Vurtal, 1½ m.
	Kaira.																		
	17	9	8	12	4	6	3	9	281	Nadiad, TB.	609	47	2	25	2	7	15	6	6	Kapadvanj, 25 m.
	18	4	9	2	4	9	3	10	291	Mehmadabad.	599	46	7	24	12	7	13	6	4	Kaira Town, 7 m.
	19	6	9	11	4	13	3	11	309	Ahmedabad, R. W. TB.D.	581	45	5	24	3	7	10	6	1	Jc. of two lines—one runs to Delhi, and the other into Kattyawar. *Change train.* Chief town of Ahmedabad District. Sadra, 4¼ m. Dholera Port, 62 m. Idar State, 64, m.
										R. M. Ry. Ahmedabad.	"		"		"		"		
	Baroda Sta.																		
	20	10	10	6	4	15	3	11	326	Kalol.	564	44	1	23	8	7	7	5	14	Kadi Town, 14 m.
	22	12	11	8	8	4	3	13	350	Mehsana, W.	5 0	41	15	22	6	7	3	5	10	Jc. of 3 lines—one runs to to Kheralu, another to Patan, and the third to Viramgaon. *Change train.* see Rte. 8.
	24	6	12	6	5	7	3	14	374	Siddhpur.	516	40	5	21	8	6	15	5	6	Town and place of Hindu pilgrimage. Pattan, 15 m.
	Palanpur.																		
	25	14	13	2	5	11	4	2	393	Palanpur, R. W. DB.	497	38	13	20	11	6	12	5	3	Native State, and residence of Political Superintendent. Deesa, 18 m. Danta State, 38 m. from Deesa.
	Sirohee State.																		
	28	6	14	8	6	0	4	7	425	Abu Road, R. W. DB.	465	36	5	19	6	6	7	4	14	Mount Abu, 17 m. by pony.
	30	9	15	10	6	5	4	12	453	Pindwara.	437	34	2	18	3	6	3	4	10	Sirohee State by bullock cart.
	32	6	16	10	6	8	4	15	476	Erinpura Road W.	414	32	6	17	4	5	14	4	5	Erinpura cantonment, 7 m. Road to Nathdwara and Oodeypore.

A		36	7	18	12	7	1	5	8	528	Marwar Ry.	362	28	5	15	1	5	5	3	12	Jc. for Luni 44 m. and Jodhdur, 64 m.
T		Fares		from		Marwar				Ry.	Marwar Ry.	128	12	0	4	0	—		1	5	Fares from Merta Road.
		4	2	1	6	—		0	7	44	Luni.	84	7	14	2	10	—		0	14	Jc. for Pachbhadra. *Change train.*
		6	0	2	0	—		0	11	64	Jodhpur.	64	6	0	2	0	—		0	11	Capital of Marwar.
		12	0	4	0	—		1	5	128	Merta Road.	"	"		"		"		"		
		Fares		from		Luni.		"		"	Luni.	60	5	10	1	14	—		0	9	Fares from Pachbadra.
		5	10	1	14	—		0	10	60	Pachbadra.	"	"		"		"		"		
P	Ajmere. Mar.	40	10	21	0	7	10	6	1	582	Beawar, W.	308	24	1	12	13	4	12	3	3	
		43	3	22	6	8	0	6	7	615	Ajmere, DB. H. Cl	275	21	8	11	7	4	5	2	14	Jc. for Nusseerabad, Neemuch. Indore, Mhow, and Khandwa (see Rte. 1). Chief town of Rajputana. Pushkar, 7 m. by tonga.
		44	10	23	2	8	3	6	10	632	Kishengarh.	287	20	1	10	11	4	2	2	11	Native State.
		47	1	24	7	8	8	6	15	664	Phulera, T.W.	226	17	11	9	7	3	9	2	6	Jc. for Kuchaman Road.
J		Fares		from		Phulera.				"	Phulera.	20	1	7	0	12	—		0	3	Fares from Kuchaman Road.
		1	7	0	12	—		0	3	20	Kuchaman Road.	"	"		"		"		"		
A		49	12	25	14	8	14	7	5	699	Jeypore, R.W. DB. H.	191	14	15	7	15	3	0	2	0	Native State. Amber, 5 m. Bastar State (Jagdalpur), 40 m. Tonk, 60 m.
		52	5	26	3	9	7	7	14	755	Bandikui.	135	10	9	5	10	2	2	1	7	Jc. for Bhurtpore, Muttra and Agra.
R		52	5	26	3	9	7	7	14	755	Bandikuri.	135	10	9	5	10	2	2	1	7	
		53	14	27	0	9	12	8	1	774	Hindaun Road	176	13	12	7	6	2	12	1	14	Karauli State, 14 m.
		57	1	28	12	10	6	8	8	815	Bhurtpore, DB. T. W.	195	15	5	8	3	3	1	2	1	Native State.
		58	7	29	7	10	11	8	11	832	Achnera, R.W.	212	16	10	8	14	3	5	2	4	Jc. for Muttra, Hathras, and also for Farukkabad, Fatehpur, and Cawnpur.

N.W.P. Agra. Bhurt. Jeypore Marwar

R. N.W.P.	59	11	30	2	10	15	9	10	849	Agra Fort, DB. Hs. Cls. S. R.	229	17	14	9	9	3	9	2	6	Fatehpur Sikhri, 10 m. Chief town of Agra District.
PUNJAB	52	6	26	3	9	13	8	4	792	Ulwar, W.DB	98	7	11	4	1	1	9	1	0	Native State.
	52	6	26	3	10	5	8	12	838	Rewari, R.DB	52	4	1	2	3	0	13	0	9	Jc. for Ferozepore and Lahore (see Rte. 31).
Delhi. Gurgaon. Ul. Agra.	54	14	27	8	10	10	9	1	870	Gurgaon, W.	20	0	12	0	5	0	3	0	3	Chief town of Gurgaon District.
	55	10	27	13	10	13	9	4	890	Delhi, DB. Hs. R. W. S.	"	"		"		"		"		Jc. for Kalka and Simla. Chief town of Delhi District.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.	Fares		from		Ahme		dabad.			B. B. C. I. Ry.		Fares		from		Wadh		wan.		
A H M E D A B A D.	"		"		"		"		"	Ahmedabad, R. W.	74	5	5	2	13	—		0	13	(See Rte. 7).
	0	4	0	2	—		0	1	4	Sabarmati.	70	4	12	2	6	—		0	14	Jc. of two lines—(1) passes to Delhi, (2) to Wadhwan.
	2	8	1	4	0	10	0	7	40	Viramgam, W.	34	2	8	1	4	0	10	0	7	Jc. of two lines—(1) runs to Kharagoda (2) to Mehsana & Kheralu, Bechraji, 20 m.
	Fares		from		Viram		gam.		"	Viramgam, W.	23	1	7	0	11	—		0	4	Fares from Kharagoda.
	1	7	0	11	—		0	4	23	Kharagoda.	"	"		"		"		"		Goverument salt pans. Radhanpur State, 40 m
GAEKWAR STATE.	Fares		from		Viram		gam.			G. S. Ry.		Fares		from		Kher		alu.		
B A R O D A.	"		"		"		"		"	Viramgam, W.	68	5	5	2	13	—		0	13	
	3	3	1	11	—		0	8	41	Mehsana.	27	2	2	1	2	—		0	6	Jc. of two lines—(1) runs to Patan, (2) to Ajmere. (see Rte. 7).
	Fares		from		Meh		sana.			G. S Ry.		Fares		from		Patan				
	"		"		"		"		"	Mehsana.	24	1	14	1	2	—		0	5	
	1	14	1	2	—		0	5	24	Patan.	"	"		"		"		"		
	4	2	2	3	—		0	10	53	Visnagar.	15	1	3	0	10	—		0	8	Fares from Kheralu.
	4	12	2	9	—		0	11	61	Vadnagar.	7	0	9	0	4	—		0	2	
	5	5	2	13	—		0	13	68	Kheralu.	"	"		"		"		"		

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

KATIAWAR STATES.

Fares		from		Ahme	dabad				Fares		from		Wadh	wan.		
2	8	1	4	0	10	0	8	40	Viramgam. W.	34	2	8	1	4	0	10	0	7	
4	3	2	1	1	1	0	12	66	Lakhthar,	8	0	13	0	7	0	3	0	3	Native State.
5	0	2	8	1	4	0	15	74	Wadhwan.	"	"		"		"		"		Jc. of two lines—(1) runs to Morvi, (2) to Bhavnagar. Native State. Dhrangdra State, 26 m.
Fares		from		Wadh	wan.			"	Wadhwan.	68	4	0	3	3	1	5	1	1	Native State.
0	14	0	10	0	4	0	3	14	Muli.	54	3	2	2	9	1	1	0	14	Native State.
1	3	0	14	—		0	5	19	Saila.	49	2	13	2	5	—		0	12	Native State.
3	4	2	7	1	0	0	13	52	Wankaner.	16	0	12	0	12	0	5	0	4	Jc. for Rajkot. Native State.
4	0	3	3	1	5	1	1	68	Morvi, D.	"	"		"		"		"		Native State. Bhuj, 80 m. by road and boat. Road to Adhoni, Tankara, Wawania, Dohisar and Mandvi. Malia State, 22 m.
Fares		from		Wan	kaner.			...	Wankaner.	24	1	9	1	2	—		0	8	Fares from Rajkot.
4	13	3	9	—		1	5	76	Rajkot.	"	"		"		"		"		Native State, Dhrol State, 32 m. Jamnagar, 54 m. Gondal State, 24 m.
Fares		from		Wadh	wan.			"	Wadhwan Jc.	103	6	7	3	4	—		1	8	Fares from Bhavnagar.
0	3	0	2	—		0	1	3	Wadhwan city.	100	6	4	3	2	—		1	7	Native State.
1	0	0	8	—		0	4	16	Limdi, TB.	87	5	7	2	12	—		1	4	Native State.
1	6	0	11	—		0	5	22	Ohuda.	81	5	1	2	9	—		1	3	Native State.
2	14	1	7	—		0	11	46	Botad.	57	3	9	1	13	—		0	13	Frontier of the Bhavnagar State. Nearest Railway station to Jasdhan State.
4	9	2	5	—		1	1	72	Dhola, W. R.	31	1	14	0	15	—		0	7	Jc. for Porbandar.
5	6	2	11	—		1	4	85	Songad, D.	18	1	1	0	9	—		0	4	Town and residence of Assistant Political Agent. Palitana State, 15 m. Valabhipur, 12 m. Vala State, 12 m.
6	7	3	4	—		1	8	103	Bhavnagar.	"	"		"		"		"		Seaport and Native State.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. KATHIAWAR STATES.	Fares	from	Dhola					Dhola.	157	9	14	4	15	—	2	4	Fares from Porbandar.
	1	8	0	12	—	0	6	24	Lathi.	133	8	6	4	3	—	1	14	Native State.
	4	12	2	6	—	1	1	76	Jetpur, TB.	81	5	2	2	9	—	1	3	Native State, Gondal State, 26 m. Virpur State, 8 m. Girnar Hill, 20 m. by Shigram.
	5	0	2	8	—	1	2	80	Jetalsar.	77	4	14	2	7	—	1	2	Jc. for Veraval. Residence of Assistant Political Agent.
	5	9	2	13	—	1	4	88	Dhoraji.	69	4	5	2	2	—	1	0	
	9	14	4	15	—	2	4	157	Porbandar. (Sudampuri)	"	"		"		"	"	"	Seaport and Native State. Madhavapur, a place of Krishna's marriage, 40 m Steamer route to Mandvi, Karachi, Mangalore, Veraval and to Bombay. Dwarka about 60 m. by steamer or by cart.
	Fares	from	Jetalsar.					"	Jetalsar.	67	4	3	2	2	—	0	15	Fares from Veraval.
	1	0	0	8	—	0	4	16	Junagad, TB. GH D.	51	3	3	1	10	—	0	11	Girnar Hill, 10 m.
	4	3	2	2	—	0	15	67	Veraval, W.	"	"		"		"	"	"	Seaport. Patan Somnath, also known as Prabhas Patan or Deo Patan, 3 m. Route by steamer to Bombay, Porbandar, Cutch, and to Karachi.
THANA. Bom.	Fares	from	Bombay.					G. I P Ry.		Fares		from		Madras.			
	"	"	"		"		"	"	Bombay.	793	49	11	24	14	11	8	8	8	
	2	2	1	1	0	9	0	7	34	Kalyan, R.	759	47	10	23	13	11	0	8	1	For the journey as far as Kalyan (see Rte. 1). Jc. for Nasik.
	2	6	1	3	0	10	0	8	38	Ambernath.	756	47	6	23	11	10	15	8	1	Village with a temple of Ambernath, 1½ m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. THANA.	3	6	1	11	0	14	0	11	54	Neral, R.	739	46	5	23	3	10	10	7	13	Matheran (hill sanitarium), 7 m.
	3	14	1	15	1	0	0	13	62	Karjat, R.	731	45	13	22	15	10	8	7	11	Jc. for Campoli. *Change train.* The Bhor Ghat 1 m.
										Karjat.										
	4	7	2	4	1	2	0	15	71	Campoli.	740	46	6	23	3	10	11	7	13	Panvel, 24 m.
									76	Reversing Station.	717									Beautiful scenery of Bhor Ghat.
	4	14	2	7	1	4	1	0	78	Khandala, W. R. H. D.	715	44	14	22	7	10	5	7	8	Sanitarium. Karli Caves, 5 m.
	5	0	2	8	1	4	1	1	80	Lanauli, R. W. H.	713	44	12	22	6	10	4	7	8	Karli Caves, 6 m.
	5	5	2	11	1	5	1	2	85	Karli.	708	44	7	22	4	10	3	7	7	Karli Caves, 3 m. Hill forts of Lohgarh and Isapur, 3 m. Caves of Bhaja and Bedsa, 2 and 5 m. respectively.
	6	2	3	1	1	9	1	4	98	Talegaon, W. D.	695	43	9	21	13	9	15	7	14	Junnar, 50 m. Alandi, 14 m.
	6	8	3	4	1	10	1	6	104	Salarwadi.	689	43	3	21	10	9	14	7	13	Dehu, 3 m.
	6	13	3	7	1	11	1	7	109	Chinchwad.	684	42	14	21	7	9	13	7	12	Sacred village, 2 m.
	7	4	3	10	1	13	1	8	116	Kirkee.	678	42	8	21	4	9	11	7	10	Government House at Ganesh Khind, 1½ m.
	7	7	3	12	1	14	1	9	119	Poona, R. W. H. Cl. D. B.	674	42	4	21	2	9	10	7	0	Jc. for Miraj, Goa, and Mysore. (see Rte. 14). Chief town of Poona District, and residence of the Governor of Bombay during rainy season. Sinhagarh Fort, 15 m. Poorandhar Fort, 24 m. Khadakwasla Water Works, 10 m. Bhor State, 25 m. Khed, 26 m. Siroor, 42 m.
	8	2	4	1	2	1	1	11	130	Loni.	664	41	10	20	13	9	8	6	13	Theur, 3 m.
	8	9	4	5	2	[illegible]	1	13	137	Uruli, W.	656	41	2	20	9	9	6	6	12	Talegaon Dhamdare, 12 m. Jejuri, 12 m.

MAD. PRESIDENCY. NIZAM STATE. BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.																				
		9	9	4	12	2	6	2	0	153	Kedgaon.	640	40	2	20	1	9	2	6	8	Sirur, 26 m.
		10	7	5	4	2	10	2	3	167	Dhond, R.	627	39	5	19	11	8	14	6	6	Jc. for Mannmar. (see Rte. 10).
		11	8	5	12	2	14	2	6	184	Diksal, D.	610	38	4	19	2	8	10	6	2	Bhigwan, 1 m. Indapur, 22 m. Baramati, 18 m.
		13	5	6	11	3	5	2	12	213	Jeur, D.	580	36	6	18	13	8	3	5	12	Karmala, 10 m. by tonga.
		14	10	7	5	3	11	3	1	234	Barsi Road, R.	559	35	1	17	9	7	13	5	8	Barsi Town, 20 m. Pandharpur, 31 m. by tonga. Mominabad, 78 m.
		15	4	7	10	3	13	3	3	244	Madha.	549	34	7	17	4	7	11	5	6	Tooljapur, 30 m. by country cart.
		16	7	8	4	4	2	3	7	263	Mohol.	531	33	5	16	11	7	6	5	2	Pandharpur, 24 m.
		17	11	8	14	4	7	3	11	283	Sholapur, DB. R. Cl. D. B.	510	32	0	16	0	7	1	4	13	Chief town of Sholapur District.
		18	4	9	2	4	9	3	13	292	Hudgi, R. W.	501	31	7	15	12	7	3	4	12	Jc. for Hubli and Gadag. *Change train.* (see Rte. 11).
		19	1	9	9	4	12	4	0	305	Karabgaon, D. DB.	488	30	10	15	5	6	12	4	9	Akalkot State, 8 m. by tonga.
		21	1	10	9	5	4	4	6	337	Gangapur.	457	28	11	14	6	6	4	4	2	Sacred village, 10 m. by bullock-cart.
		22	1	11	1	5	8	4	10	353	Gulburga, DB.	440	27	10	13	13	6	0	3	15	Town with a cotton mill.
		23	8	11	12	5	14	4	14	376	Wadi, R. D.	417	26	3	13	2	5	10	3	10	Jc. for Deccan Hyderabad and Bezwada. (see Rte. 13).
		25	0	12	8	6	4	5	3	400	Yadgiri.	393	24	11	12	6	5	4	3	5	Shorapur, 22 m.
		27	11	13	14	6	15	5	12	443	Raichur, Ch. R. D. M. Ry.	350	22	0	11	0	4	9	2	12	Jc. for Bellary, Madras, and Bangalore. *Change train.* Lingsugur, 60 m.
										.....	Raichur.	.....									
		30	7	15	4	7	8	6	1	486	Adoni.	307	19	4	9	10	4	0	2	7	Important commercial town.
		32	7	16	4	7	15	6	6	518	Guntakal, R.	275	17	4	8	10	3	10	2	3	Jc. of 2 lines—(1) runs to Bezwada, (2) to Bellary.
		33	7	16	12	8	2	6	8	536	Gooty, T & C.	257	16	4	8	2	3	6	2	1	Rest camp for troops. Anantapur, 34 m.
		35	7	17	12	8	9	6	12	566	Tadpatri, R.	227	14	4	7	2	3	0	1	13	Anantapur, 32 m.

Anantapur. Bel. HYDERABAD. SHOLAPUR. POONA.

MADRAS PRESY. Mad.Chin.N.Ar. Cud.	39	7	19	12	9	6	7	4	632	Cuddapah, R.	161	10	4	5	2	2	1	5	Chief town of Cuddapah District.
	44	7	22	4	10	7	7	14	710	Renigunta, R.	83	5	4	2	10	1	2	0	11	Jc. for Nellore and Villupuram. (see Rte. 39). Raj Mahal, 14 m.
	46	15	23	8	10	15	8	3	751	Arkonam.	42	2	12	1	6	0	9	0	5	Jc. for Chingleput. *Change train.*
	47	15	24	0	11	3	8	5	767	Trivellore.	26	1	12	0	13	0	5	0	3	Tripassore Fort, 4 m.
	49	11	24	14	11	8	8	8	793	Madras.	"	"		"		"		"		Capital of the Madras Presidency, and the head-quarters of the Madras Government. Rayapuram, 7 m.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. Poona.	Fares		from		Dhond.					D. M. Ry.		Fares		from		Manmar.			
	"		"		"		"		"	Dhond, R.	146	9	2	4	9	—	1	14	Poona, 48 m. Sholapur, 116 m.
Ahmednagar.	3	3	1	10	—		0	11	51	Ahmednagar, R.	95	5	15	2	15	—	1	3	Chief town of Ahmednagar District. City, 3 m. Salabat Khan's tomb (a hill sanitarium, 6 m. Mungi Paithan, 35 m by tonga.
	4	12	2	6	—		1	0	76	Rahuri.	70	4	6	2	3	—	0	14	Town, 3 m.
	6	9	3	5	—		1	6	105	Puntamba, TB. D.	41	2	9	1	4	—	0	8	Town and a place of Hindu pilgrimage.
Nasik.	8	0	4	0	—		1	11	128	Yeola.	18	1	2	0	9	—	0	3	Ancient commercial town.
	9	2	4	9	—		1	14	146	Manmar.	"	"		"		"		"	See Rte. 1.
Sholapur.	Fares		from		Hudgi.					S. M. Ry.		Fares		from		Hubli.			
	"		"		"		"		"	Hudgi, R.	210	13	2	6	9	—	2	3	Sholapur, 9 m.
Bijapur.	3	11	1	14	—		0	10	59	Bijapur, R. B. DB.	95	9	7	4	11	—	1	9	Chief town of Bijapur District. Jath State, 40 m. Mudhol State, 33 m.
	7	3	3	10	—		1	3	115	Bagalkot, R.	95	5	15	2	15	—	1	0	Banshankar, 2 m. Mahakut, 3 m.
	8	3	4	2	—		1	6	131	Badami.	79	4	15	2	7	—	0	13	Pattadakal, 5 m. Aiwalli, 5 m.
	10	13	5	7	—		1	13	173	Gadag, R. DB.	38	2	6	1	3	—	0	6	Lakkundi, 8 m.
Dharwar.	13	2	6	9	—		2	3	210	Hubli, R.	"	"		"		"		"	Jc. for Belgaum and Dharwar. Commercial town, 1 m.

MAD. PRE. NIZAM'S DOMINIONS. MADRAS PRESIDENCY. BOM.

Kistna. HYDERABAD STATE. Kistna. Madu. Kurn. Anant. Bela. Dhar.

Fares	from	Gadag.			S. M. Ry.		Fares	from	Bezwada.		
"	"	"	"	"	Gadag, DB.	400	25 2	12 9	—	4 15	See Rte. 11
3 5	1 11	—	0 9	53	Hospet, R. DB.	347	21 13	10 14	—	4 6	Hampi, 9 m.
5 14	2 15	—	1 0	94	Bellary, R. DB. B.	306	19 4	9 10	—	3 15	Chief town of Bellary District; Ramandroog, 37 m.
7 12	3 14	—	1 5	123	Guntakal.	277	17 6	8 11	—	3 10	Jc. for Raichur and Madras. *Change train.*
10 7	5 4	—	1 14	166	Kurnool Road.	234	14 11	7 5	—	3 11	Kurnool town, 33 m. by road.
13 7	6 12	—	2 8	213	Nandyal.	187	11 11	5 13	—	2 7	
17 6	8 11	—	3 5	277	Cumbum, R.	123	7 12	3 14	—	1 10	
24 0	12 0	—	4 11	382	Guntur, R	18	1 2	0 9	—	0 4	
25 2	12 9	—	4 15	400	Bezwada, R. Kistna Terminus.	...	"	"	—	"	Undavilli, 1½ m. Amravati, 17 m. (see Rte. 13).

Fares	from	Wadi.			N. S. Ry.		Fares	from	Bezwada.		
"	"	"	"	"	Wadi, R.	338	31 11	10 9	3 14	3 8	Bombay, 376 m. (see Rte. 9).
6 9	2 3	0 15	0 12	70	Vikarabad, R.	268	25 2	8 6	2 15	2 12	
10 13	3 10	1 8	1 3	115	Hyderabad Deccan, R.H.	223	20 14	6 15	2 6	2 5	Native State. Golkonda, 7 m. Bidar, 75 m. Aurangabad, 30 m. Daulatabad, 28 m. Jalna from Aurangabad, 38 m.
11 6	3 13	1 9	1 4	121	Secunderabad, H. DB.	217	20 5	6 12	2 5	2 4	British Military Cantonment. Trimalgiri, 3 m. Bolaram, 6 m.
19 8	6 8	2 8	2 3	208	Warangal.	130	12 3	4 1	1 6	1 5	Hammancondah, 6 m.
24 8	8 3	3 1	2 12	261	Dornakal, R.	77	7 3	2 6	0 13	0 12	Jc. for Singareni coal-fields, and Yellandu.
31 11	10 9	3 14	3 8	338	Bezwada, DB. R.	...	"	"	"	"	Kondapalli, 10 m. Ellore, 37 m. by rail. Godavary Ferry, 91 m. by rail. Cuttock, 505 m. by road. (see Rte. 12).

	Fares from Bombay.							G. I. P. Ry	Fares from Mysore.						
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.								BOMBAY.	830	51	15	26	1	—	9 0
POONA.	7	7	3	12	1	14	1 9	119 Poona.	"	"		"		"	" Jc. for Bombay and Sholapur. *Change train.*
	Fares from Poona.							S. M. Ry.							
								Poona.	711	44	8	22	5	—	7 6 For the journey as far as Poona. see Routes 1 and 9.
	2	0	1	0	—	0	5	31 Jejuri.	680	42	8	21	5	—	7 1 Town with a celebrated temple of Khandoba.
SATARA.	3	5	1	11	—	0	9	52 Lonand.	659	41	3	20	10	—	6 13 Phaltan State, 16 m.
	4	5	2	3	—	0	12	68 Wathar, R.	643	40	3	20	2	—	6 10 Wai, 18 m. Panchganni, 29 m. Mahableshwar, 40 m. by tonga. Dom, 5 m. from Wai. Partapgarh, 6 m. from Mahableshwar.
	4	14	2	7	—	0	13	77 Satara Road.	634	39	10	19	14	—	6 9 Chief town of Satara District, 10 m. From Satara town. Mahuli, 3 m. Aundh State, 26 m.
Sangli.	7	2	3	9	—	1	3	113 Karad.	598	37	6	18	12	—	6 3 Town and a place of Hindu pilgrimage.
	9	0	4	8	—	1	8	144 Asta Road.	567	35	8	17	13	—	5 14 Tasgaon, 8 m. Bhilavdi, 3 m. Audoomber, 4 m.
	9	10	4	13	—	1	10	154 Sangli.	557	34	14	17	8	—	5 12 Native State, 3 m. by tonga.
MIRAJ.	10	0	5	0	—	1	11	159 Miraj, R.	552	34	8	17	5	—	5 11 Jc. for Kolhapur. *Change train.* Native State.
								K. S. Ry							
	10	0	5	0	—	1	11	159 Miraj, R.	552	34	8	17	5	—	5 11 Native State.
Kolhapur.	10	7	5	4	—	1	12	166 Shirol Road.	559	34	15	17	9	—	5 12 Narsoba's Wadi, 9 m. Kurundwad State, 10 m.

BOM. PRESIDENCY.	KOLHAPUR.	11	14	5	15	—	2	0	189	Kolhapur, D. B. DB.	582	36	6	18	4	—	6	0	Native State. Panhala (hill fort), 12 m. Pawangarh, 1 m. from Panhala. Jotiba's Hill, 10 m. Pawala Caves near Jotiba's hill. Kagal State, 12 m. Ichalkaranji State, 18 m. Bavda State, 24 m. Malkapur, chief town of Vishalgad State, 28 m. Ratnagiri, 82 m. by road.
	BELGAUM. Miraj.	10	0	5	0	—	1	11	159	Miraj, R.	552	34	8	17	5	—	5	11	Native State.
		11	5	5	11	—	1	14	180	Kudchi.	531	33	3	16	10	—	5	8	Jamkhandi State, 36 m. by road.
		13	1	6	9	—	2	3	209	Gokak Road.	502	31	7	15	12	—	5	3	Gokak Falls, 4 m. Ramdurg State, 45 m. *via* Katkol.
		15	5	7	11	—	2	9	245	Belgaum, R.B. DB.	466	29	3	14	10	—	4	13	Shapur, 1 m. Saundati with a temple of Yellama, 41 m.
		17	6	8	11	—	2	14	278	Londa, R.	433	27	2	13	10	—	4	8	Jc. for Goa. *Change train.*
		18	6	9	3	—	3	13	293	Castle Rock.	448	28	2	14	2	—	5	7	
	GOA. KANARA. Bel.	Fares		from		Castle	Rock.			W. I. P. Ry.		Fares		from		Mormugao.			
						—				Castle Rock.	51	3	9	1	13	—	0	12	
		0	11	0	6	—	0	2	5	Dudh Sagur.	46	2	14	1	7	—	0	10	Fine Water Fall near the station.
		3	9	1	13	—	0	12	51	Mormugao Harbour.	"	"		"		—	"		From here vessels and steamers run to Bombay in 26 hours. Panjim (Goa), 6 m. by boat.
	DHARWAR. Kan.	17	6	8	11	—	2	14	278	Londa.	433	27	2	13	10	—	4	8	
		18	12	9	6	—	3	2	294	Alnavar.	417	25	12	12	15	—	4	4	Haliyal, 9 m. by road.
		20	2	10	1	—	3	6	321	Dharwar, R. DB.	390	24	6	12	4	—	4	0	Mailargarh (a hill), 1½ m. Kittur Fort, 18 m. Savnur State, 40 m. Yellapur, 45 m. Karwar, 60 m. from Yellapur by road.

MYSORE STATE.	H. B.K.C.D.	20	14	10	7	—	3	8	334	Hubli.	377	23	10	11	14	—	3	14	Jc. for Gadag. Hudgi, and Guntakal.
		25	15	13	0	—	4	5	415	Haribar.	296	18	9	9	5	—	3	1	Town and place of Hindu pilgrimage.
		31	3	15	10	—	5	3	98	Kadur.	213	13	5	6	11	—	2	3	Head-quarters town of Kadur District.
		32	1	16	1	—	5	5	512	Banavar.	199	12	7	6	4	—	2	1	Ruins of Hallabid, 20 m.
		32	11	16	6	—	5	7	522	Arsikere, R.	189	11	13	5	15	—	1	15	Chanroyapatna (Kolatur), 32 m. Shravan Belagola, 8 m.
	Tum.	36	7	18	4	—	6	1	582	Tumkur, R.	129	8	1	4	1	—	1	5	Chief town of Tumkur District.
	Bangl.	39	2	19	10	—	6	8	625	Bangalore, B. D. DB. H. Cl.	86	5	6	2	11	—	0	14	Head-quarters of Mysore State. Nandidrug (a strong hill fort), 26 m.
	MYSORE.	42	0	21	1	—	7	0	671	Maddur, R.	40	2	8	1	4	—	0	6	Malvalli, 15 m. From Malvalli, Somnathpur, 12 m. and the Cauvery Falls at Sivasamudram, 15 m.
		43	12	21	15	—	7	4	699	French Rocks.	12	0	12	0	6	—	0	2	Fort, 3 m.
		43	15	22	0	—	7	5	702	Seringapatam.	9	0	9	0	5	—	0	1	Town with a temple of Shri Ranga.
		44	8	22	5	—	7	6	711	Mysore, DB. H. B.	"	"		"		—	"		Capital of Mysore State. Chamundi Hill, 2 m. Nanjangad, 15 m.
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.	HOOGHLY.									CALCUTTA, Hs. Cls. S. B.	.....								Capital of India. Ulubaria, 15 m. Tumluk, 20 m. Diamond Harbour, 30 m. Kalpi, 40 m. Fort Gloster, 13 m.
	Howrah.	Fares		from		Howrah.				E I. Ry.		Fares		from		Kalka.			
									.....	Howrah.	1116	108	8	54	4	27	2	15	1
		0	9	0	4	0	2	0	1	6 Bally.	1111	108	1	54	0	27	0	15	0 Uttarpara, 1 m. Barijahatti, 6 m.
		0	13	0	7	0	3	0	2	9 Konnagar.	1108	107	12	53	14	26	15	14	15 Jonai, 8 m. by hackney gharry.
		1	2	0	9	0	4	0	2	12 Serampore.	1104	107	6	53	11	26	13	14	14
		1	5	0	10	0	5	0	3	14 Sheoraphuli.	1102	107	3	53	9	26	13	14	14 Jc. for Tarakeshwar, 22 m.
		1	15	1	0	0	8	0	4	21 Chandernagore 2 Hs.	1096	106	10	53	5	26	10	14	13 A French Settlement.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.	Hooghly.	2	4	1	2	0	9	0	5	24	Hooghly.	1093	106	6	53	2	26	9	14	12	Jc. for Naihati, 4 m. see Rte. 26. Chinsurah, 2 m. Satgaon, 6 m. Bandel, 1 m.
	N. Burdwan	6	4	3	2	1	9	0	14	67	Burdwan, R.	1050	102	5	51	2	25	9	14	3	Chief town of Burdwan District, and residence of the Maharaja of that place. Cutwa, 34 m. by carriage. Jahanabad, 26 m.
		7	0	3	8	1	12	1	0	75	Khana.	1042	101	9	50	12	25	6	14	1	Jc. for Loop Line. see Rte. 16
		8	7	4	3	2	2	1	3	90	Mankar.	1026	100	1	50	0	25	0	13	14	Bood-Bood, 2 m. by palki.
		9	1	4	9	2	4	1	4	97	Panagar.	1020	99	8	49	12	24	14	13	13	Jaipur, 36 m. by cart (*via* Shonamukhi, 10 m. thence Bishenpur, 16 m. thence further, 10 m.)
		11	5	5	11	2	13	1	9	121	Raneegunge, 3 DBs. S. H.	995	97	3	48	9	24	4	13	8	Coal Mines. Bankura, 30 m. by horse or palki. Midnapore, 98 m.
		12	6	6	3	3	1	1	11	132	Asansol, T. & C.	985	95	4	48	1	24	1	13	5	Jc. for Nagpur and Bombay. *Change train*. see Rte. 6).
		12	15	6	7	3	4	1	13	138	Sitarampur.	978	95	9	47	12	23	14	13	4	Jc. for Barakar, 5 m. *Change train*.
		17	2	8	9	4	5	2	6	183	Madhupur.	933	91	6	45	10	22	13	12	11	Jc. for Giridih. *Change train*.
	Haz Sonthal.	19	5	9	10	4	13	2	11	206	Madhupur. Giridih.	957	93	10	46	12	23	6	13	0	Pachamba, 4 m. by cart. Parasnath Mountain, 18 m. Hazaribagh, 72 m. by tonga. Ranchi, 130 m. *via* Hazaribagh by dak gharry. From Hazaribagh, Daltanganj, 100 m. by tonga.
	Mon. Sonthal.	17	2	8	9	4	5	2	6	183	Madhupur.	933	91	6	45	10	22	13	12	11	
		18	13	9	7	4	11	2	10	201	Baidyanath.	916	89	12	44	14	22	7	12	7	Jc. for Baidyanath, 4 m. *Change train*.
		21	6	10	11	5	5	2	15	228	Nawadih, T. & C.	888	87	2	43	9	21	12	12	1	

N. W. P. BENGAL PRESIDENCY.	Mon.	24	9	12	4	6	2	3	6	262	Luckeeserai, T & C.	854	83	15	41	15	21	0	11	10	Jc. for Loop Line (Monghyr, Jamalpur, and Bhagalpur). *Change train.*
	A.	26	7	13	3	6	10	3	11	282	Mokameh.	834	82	1	41	0	20	8	11	6	Jc. for Mokameh Ghat, and Bettiah. see Rte. 22.
	PATNA.	29	1	14	8	7	4	4	0	310	Bukhtiarpur.	807	79	9	39	12	19	14	11	0	Behar, 18 m. by mail cart.
		31	2	15	9	7	12	4	5	332	Patna City.	785	77	8	38	11	19	6	10	12	Town and District of same name.
		31	11	15	13	7	15	4	6	338	Bankipore, R.	779	76	15	38	7	19	3	10	11	Jc. for Gya. *Change train* Jc. also for Digha and Paleza Ghats. Headquarters of Patna District. Hajipur, 10 m.
										338	Bankipore, R.	779					...		...		
	GYA.	32	7	16	3	8	2	4	8	346	Poonpoon.	787	77	11	38	13	19	6	10	12	Place of Hindu pilgrimage.
		35	14	17	15	9	0	5	0	383	Bela.	823	81	1	40	8	20	4	11	4	Tikari, 9 m. by palki or elephant.
		37	0	18	8	9	4	3	2	395	Gya.	836	82	4	41	2	20	9	11	6	Chief town of Gya District, and place of Hindu pilgrimage. Buddh Gya, 7 m. Fatehpur, 18 m. Shergotty, 21 m. Aurangabad, 56 m. Daltanganj, 84 m. Garhwal State, 97 m.
	Patna.	31	11	15	13	7	15	4	6	338	Bankipore, R.	779	76	15	38	7	19	3	10	11	Civil station of Patna District.
	SHAHABAD.	32	4	16	2	8	1	4	8	344	Dinapore, R.	773	76	6	38	2	19	1	10	9	
		34	8	17	4	8	10	4	13	368	Arrah, DB.	748	74	0	37	0	18	8	10	4	Chief town of Shahabad District. Aurangabad, 77 m. by boat. Sasseeram, 72 m. (60 m. by boat, and 12 m. by road).
		37	9	18	13	9	6	5	3	401	Dumraon.	716	71	0	35	8	17	12	9	13	Ballia, 14 m.
		38	8	19	4	9	10	5	6	411	Buxar, R.	705	70	0	34	15	17	8	9	11	Ballia, 16 m. by steamer. Sasseeram. 57 m. (55 by boat, and 2 by road).
	Ghazipur.	40	9	20	5	10	2	5	10	433	Dildarnagar.	683	67	15	33	15	16	15	9	0	Jc. for Tari Ghat. *Change train.*

Aligarh.	Agra.	Main.	Etawah.	Cawn.	Fateh	Allahabad.	Mirza.	Ben.	Ghazipur												
										433	Dildarnagar.	.....		...		...		...		...	
41	12	20	14	10	7	5	13			445	Tari Ghat.	695	69	1	34	8	17	4	9	9	Ghazipur, 2 m. Korantadih, 26 m.
40	9	20	5	10	2	5	10			433	Dildarnagar.	683	67	15	33	15	16	15	9	0	
41	7	20	11	10	5	5	12			442	Zamania.	675	67	3	33	9	16	12	9	5	Sasseeram, 48 m. by road.
43	15	22	0	11	0	6	2			469	Moghal Sarai, R.	647	64	9	32	4	16	2	8	15	Jc. for Benares, Fyzabad, and Lucknow. (see Rte. 17).
47	11	23	14	11	15	6	10			509	Mirzapur.	608	60	14	30	7	15	3	8	7	Chief town of Mirzapur District.
48	3	24	1	12	1	6	11			514	Bindhachal.	603	60	7	30	3	15	1	8	6	Hill with a temple of goddess.
52	8	26	4	13	2	7	5			560	Naini.	556	56	0	28	0	14	0	7	12	Jc. for Jubbalpur and Bombay. (see Rte. 1).
52	14	26	7	13	3	7	5			564	Allahabad, R. W. Hs. Cls.	552	55	10	27	13	13	14	7	11	Capital of North-West Provinces.
59	11	29	14	14	15	8	5			637	Fatehpur, T. & C.	480	48	14	24	7	12	3	6	12	Chief town of Fatehpur District. Rai Bareli, 36 m. by cart.
61	8	30	12	15	6	8	9			656	Mauhar.	460	47	0	23	8	11	12	6	8	Hamirpur, 30 m.
64	2	32	1	16	0	8	14			684	Cawnpore, Hs. Cls. S.	433	44	8	22	3	11	2	6	2	Jc. of four lines—(1) runs to Jhansi, (2) to Agra and Hathras, (3) to Achnera, (4) to Lucknow. Chief town of Cawnpore District. Hamirpur, 40 m. by dak gharry.
69	15	34	15	17	7	9	11			746	Achalda.	371	38	11	19	5	9	10	5	6	Jagamanpur, 20 m. by ekka.
72	3	36	1	18	1	10	0			770	Etawah, R. DB.	346	36	5	18	2	9	1	5	0	Chief town of Etawah District. Mainpuri, 34 m. by gharry.
75	7	37	12	18	14	10	8			805	Shikohabad.	312	33	2	16	9	8	4	4	9	Eka, 20 m. by country road. Mainpuri 36 m. by camel carriage.
77	8	38	12	19	6	10	12			827	Tundla.	289	31	0	15	7	7	12	4	4	Jc. for Agra and Gwalior. *Change train*. Itimadpur, 4 m. by road.
80	5	40	3	20	1	10	14			857	Hathras.	259	28	3	14	1	7	0	3	14	Jc. for Muttra. *Change train*.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY. P U N J A B. N. W. P.																					
Birbhum Burd Howrah.	Simla. Umballa. Kar. Delhi. Meer. Bul. Aligh.																				
	82	2	41	1	20	8	11	6	876	Aligarh, R. DB.	241	26	8	13	3	6	10	3	10	Jc. for Chandausi, Moradabad and Bareilly. Chief town of Aligarh District Jalali, 13 m. by cart.
	85	8	42	12	21	6	11	14	912	Chola.	205	23	2	11	8	5	12	3	3	Bulandshahr town, 10 m. by tonga.
	88	5	44	2	22	1	12	4	942	Ghaziabad, R.	175	20	5	10	2	5	1	2	13	Jc. for Meerut and Saharanpur. *Change train.* Landour, 63 m. by road.
	89	7	44	11	22	6	12	7	954	Delhi, R. DB. Hs. S.	162	19	1	9	8	4	12	2	10	Jc. for Kalka, Rewari, and Ajmere. Chief town of Delhi District.
	92	0	46	0	23	0	12	13	981	Sonepat.	136	16	9	8	5	4	2	2	5	
	94	10	47	5	23	11	13	2	1009	Panipat.	108	13	14	6	15	3	7	1	15	
	96	9	48	5	24	3	13	7	1030	Karnal, T&C.	86	11	14	5	15	3	0	1	10	
	98	9	49	5	24	10	13	11	1051	Thanesar DB.	66	9	15	4	15	2	8	1	6	Kurukshetra, a place of pilgrimage. Pehva, also a place of pilgrimage, 13 m.
	101	0	50	8	25	4	14	1	1077	Umballa Cantonment, R.H.	40	7	8	3	12	1	14	1	1	Jc. for Saharanpur, Rajpura, and Peshawar. Civil station and City, 5 m.
	108	8	54	4	27	2	15	1	1116	Kalka, R. DB. Hs.	"	"		"		"		"		Kasauli cantonment, 9 m. Simla, 40 m. Dharampur, 57 m. From Simla, Masobra, 10 m. Narkanda, 45 m. Kotgarh, 55 m.
	Fares from Howrah.								Dist. from Howrah. via Loop Line.	E. I. Ry. Loop Line.	Dist. from Kalka via Loop Line.	Fares from Kalka								
	"		"		"		"		"	Howrah.	1116	108	8	54	4	27	2	15	1	
	7	0	3	8	1	12	1	0	75	Khana.	1088	105	14	52	15	26	7	14	15	
	11	2	5	9	2	13	1	9	119	Sainthia.	1062	103	7	51	11	25	14	14	6	Sooree (Civil Station of Birbhum District) 11 m. by carriage. Nya Doomka, 43 m.

BENGAL, PRESIDENCY.	MUR. Birbhum.	12	12	6	6	3	3	1	12	136	Rampore Haut	1044	101	12	50	14	25	7	14	2	Baswa, 7 m. Nya Doomka, 38 m.
		13	9	6	13	3	6	1	14	145	Nalhati.	1036	101	0	50	8	25	4	14	0	Jc. for Azimganj. *Change train.*
		13	9	6	13	3	6	1	14	145	Nalhati.	1036	101	0	50	8	25	4	14	0	
		16	3	7	11	—		2	5	172	Azimganj.	1063	103	10	51	6	—		14	7	Murshidabad, 6 m. by ekka or boat. Berhampur, 12 m. by gharry, or steam ferry. Dumkal, 22 m. Lalgola, 15 m. (1 m. by boat, and 14 m. by gharry). Jangipur, 35 m. by boat. Jelinghee, 37 m. by gharry.
	PERGANA. BIR.	13	9	6	13	3	6	1	14	145	Nalhati.	1036	101	0	50	8	25	4	14	0	
		14	8	7	4	3	10	2	0	155	Murarai.	1026	100	1	50	0	25	0	13	14	Jungipur, 16 m. by road.
		18	4	9	2	4	9	2	9	195	Tinpahar.	986	96	5	48	2	24	1	13	6	Jc. for Rajmehal. *Change train.*
	SONTHAL	18	4	9	2	4	9	2	9	195	Tinpahar.	986	96	5	48	2	24	1	13	6	
		18	15	9	7	4	12	2	10	202	Rajmehal.	993	97	0	48	7	24	4	13	7	English Bazar, the head-quarters of the Maldah District, 24 m. (5 m. by boat, and 19 m. by palki), Panduah, 12 m. from Maldah.
	BHAGALPUR.	18	4	9	2	4	9	2	9	195	Tinpahar.	986	96	5	48	2	24	1	13	6	
		20	8	10	4	5	2	2	14	219	Sahebgunge, DB.	962	94	1	47	0	23	8	13	1	Jc. for Purneah and Khanwa Ghat. Hussainganj, 31 m. (1 m. by boat, 30 m. by road) Caragola Ghat, 26 m. by steamer. *Change train.* see Rte. 24.
		23	10	11	13	5	14	3	4	252	Ghogha.	929	91	0	45	7	22	12	12	10	Godda, 30 m. by palki dak.
		24	13	12	7	6	3	3	7	265	Bhagalpur.	916	89	12	44	14	22	7	12	7	Civil station of Bhagalpur District. Amarpur, 18 m. by ekka. Banka, 28 m. Gooda, 45 m. Mandar, 30 m.
	Monghyr.	27	4	13	10	6	13	3	13	298	Jamalpur, R.	883	86	11	43	5	21	10	12	0	Jc. for Monghyr. *Change train.*

O U D H. NORTH-WEST PROVINCES. BENGAL PRESY.	MONGHYR.	24	4	13	10	6	13	3	13	298	Jamalpur, R.	883	86	11	43	5	21	10	12	0	
		27	13	13	15	6	15	3	14	303	Monghyr.	889	87	4	43	9	21	13	12	1	Chief town of Monghyr District. Bongong Factory, 34 m. by boat, and thence further Supole, 34 m. by road.
		30	7	15	4	7	7	4	3	326	Luckeeserai. T & C.	854	83	15	41	15	21	0	11	10	Here the Loop Line rejoins the Chord Line.
		Fares		from		Mogal		Sarai.		From Mogal Sarai.	O. & R. Ry	From Saharanpur	Fares		from		Saharanpur.				
	BENARES.									...	Moghal Sarai.	546	34	2	17	1	11	6	7	2	
		0	7	0	3	0	2	0	1	7	Benares.	539	33	11	16	13	11	4	7	0	Chief town of Benares District and most noteworthy place of Hindu pilgrimage. Sarnath, 2 m. Ramnagar, 1 m. beyond the Ganges.
	JAUNPUR.	1	6	0	11	0	7	0	4	22	Babatpur.	524	32	12	16	6	10	15	6	13	Baragaon, 5 m. by ekka.
		2	14	1	7	0	15	0	9	46	Jaunpur, City, R. DB.	500	31	4	15	10	10	7	6	8	Chief town of Jaunpur District. Zafrabad for the civil lines of Jaunpur, 4 m. Azamgarh, 40 m. by horse dak.
	FYZABAD.	5	14	2	15	1	15	1	3	94	Akbarpur.	452	28	4	14	2	9	6	5	14	Tanda, 12 m.
		8	2	4	1	2	11	1	11	130	Fyzabad, R DB.	416	26	0	13	0	8	11	5	7	Chief town of Fyzabad District. Ajodhya, 6 m. Amaniganj, 22 m. Bulrampur, 36 m. by camel dak. Sultanpur, 36 m.
	BARABANKI.	9	10	4	13	3	3	2	0	154	Rudauli.	392	24	8	12	4	8	3	5	2	Amaniganj, 6 m.
		12	0	6	0	4	0	2	8	192	Barabanki.	354	22	2	11	1	7	6	4	10	Jc. for Bahramghat, 22 m. *Change train.* Chief town of Barabanki District. Fatehpur, 18 m. by road.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES. OUDH.	13	1	6	8	4	6	2	11	209	Lucknow, R. Hs. Cls.	337	21	1	10	8	7	0	4	6	Jc. of 2 lines (1) runs to Cawnpur, (2) to Kathgodam and Bareilly. Capital of Oudh Province. Rai Bareli, 51 m. by camel cart. Dilkusha, 4 m. Dingra Ghat, 72 m. by steamer.
Lucknow.	17	0	8	8	5	11	3	9	272	Hardoi, R.DB.	274	17	2	8	9	5	11	3	9	Chief town of Hardoi District. Bilgram, 17 m.
Hardoi.	19	7	9	11	6	8	4	0	311	Shahjahanpur.	235	14	11	7	5	4	14	3	1	Chief town of Shahjahanpur District.
Shah.	20	13	10	6	6	15	4	5	333	Fatehganj.	213	13	5	6	10	4	7	2	12	Dataganj, 15 m.
BAREILLY.	22	3	11	1	7	6	4	10	355	Bareilly, R. DB. Cl.	191	11	15	5	15	4	0	2	8	Jc. for Pilibhit and Kathgodam. *Change train.* Chief town of Bareilly District.
MORADABAD.	23	4	11	10	7	12	4	13	372	Aonla.	174	10	14	5	7	3	10	2	4	Budaun, 19 m.
	24	15	12	7	8	5	5	3	399	Chandausi, R.	147	9	3	4	9	3	1	1	15	Jc. for Aligarh, 60 m. *Change train.*
	26	10	13	5	8	14	5	9	426	Moradabad, H. S. DB.	120	7	8	3	12	2	8	1	9	Chief town of Moradabad District. Amroha, 24 m. by camel carriage. Naini Tal, 66 m. (50 m. by gharry and 16 by pony or Jhampan), 6 hours. Rampur State, 18 m. Kaladungee, 49 m.
SAHARANPUR.	29	9	14	12	9	14	6	2	473	Nagina, R.	73	4	9	2	4	1	8	0	15	Bijnor, 19 m.
Bijnor.	30	7	15	3	10	2	6	5	487	Najibabad.	59	3	11	1	13	1	4	0	12	Pauri, 60 m. *via* Kotdwara, 15 m.
	32	1	16	0	10	11	6	11	513	Lhaksar.	33	2	1	1	0	0	11	0	7	Jc. for Hardwar, 16 m. *Change train.*
	32	12	16	6	10	15	6	13	524	Roorkee, DB.	22	1	6	0	11	0	7	0	4	Military station.
	34	2	17	1	11	6	7	2	546	Saharanpur, R. DB.	"	"		"		"		"		Chief town of Saharanpur District. Jc. for Lahore and Delhi. *Change train.* Dehra Dun, 42 m. Rajpore, 48 m. thence Mussoorie, 4 m, further, Tehri, 96 m.

N. W. PROVINCES. O U D H NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Fares from Cawnpur.							B B C. I. Ry		Fares from Achnera.					
Agra.	Mut Aligar.	Etn.	Farukha Cawn.											
"	"		"	"			Cawnpore.	240	18 12	10 0	—	2 8		
0 15	0 8	—		0 2	12		Mandhana.	228	17 13	9 8	—	2 6	Jc. for Brahmavart, 5 m.	
5 14	3 2	—		0 12	75		Kamalganj	164	12 13	6 13	—	1 11	Bilgram, 11 m. by road.	
6 8	3 7	—		0 14	83		Fatehgarh, R.	157	12 4	6 9	—	1 10	Town and head-quarters of Farukhabad District.	
6 12	3 9	—		0 14	86		Farukhabad.	153	11 15	6 6	—	1 10	Mainpuri, 42 m. by camel carriage.	
12 1	6 7	—		1 10	154		Kasganj, R.	86	6 12	3 9	—	0 14	Jc. for Soran. *Change train.* Nadrai, 3 m. by road Etah, 19 m.	
14 11	7 13	—		1 15	188		Hathras Road, R.	52	4 1	2 3	—	0 9	Jc. for Aligarh and Ghaziabad. *Change train.*	
16 15	9 1	—		2 4	217		Muttra Cantonment, T.	23	1 13	0 15	—	0 4	Jc. for Bindraban, 8 m. *Change train.* Mahaban, 5 m. by cart.	
18 12	10 0	—		2 8	240		Achnera.	"	"	"	—	"	Jc. for Bhurtpore and Agra. *Change train.* Fatehpur Sikri, 10 m.	

Fares from Lucknow.							R. & K. Ry.		Fares from Kathgodam.					
Kum.	Bar.	Pl.	Shah.	KHERI	Sita.	Luck								
"	"			"	"		..... Lucknow.	241	18 12	—	8 3	3 4	Chief town of Lucknow District.	
1 10	—			0 11	0 6	34	Sidhauli.	207	17 2	—	7 8	2 14	Mahamadabad, 18 m. by ekka	
2 9	—			1 2	0 9	55	Sitapur.	186	16 3	—	7 1	2 11	Chief town of Sitapur District.	
3 12	—			1 11	0 13	80	Kheri.	161	15 0	—	6 8	2 7		
3 14	—			1 12	0 14	83	Lakhimpur.	158	14 14	—	6 7	2 6	Head-quarters town of Kheri District.	
4 15	—			2 3	1 2	105	Gola Gokurnath.	136	13 13	—	6 0	2 2	Town and place of Hindu pilgrimage.	
5 15	—			2 10	1 5	126	Seramow.	115	12 13	—	5 9	1 15		
7 10	—			3 6	1 11	163	Pilibheet.	78	11 2	—	4 13	1 9	Chief town of Pilibheet District.	
8 12	—			3 14	1 15	187	Bhojpura.	54	10 0	—	4 5	1 5	Jc. for Bareilly, 11 m. *Change train.*	
18 12	—			8 3	3 4	241	Kathgodam.	"	"	—	"	"	Naini Tal, 13 m. by tonga Ramgarh, 25 m. Peura, 35 m. Almora, 43 m.	

BENGAL PRESIDENCY—NW PROVINCES.

Fares	from	Chandausi.			O. & R Ry.		Fares	from	Ghaziabad.		
"	"	"	"	...	Chandausi	126	9 15	4 15	2 13	1 10	See Rte. 17.
1 14	0 15	0 10	0 6	30	Rajghat.	96	8 1	4 0	2 3	1 4	Narora, 4 m
2 2	1 1	0 11	0 7	34	Dibai.	92	7 13	3 14	2 2	1 3	Anupshahr, 14 m. by bullock cart.
3 12	1 14	1 4	0 12	60	Aligarh, R.	66	6 3	3 1	1 9	0 14	Jc for Hathras. see Rte. 15.
9 15	4 15	2 13	1 10	126	Ghaziabad.	"	"	"	"	"	Jc. for Delhi. see Rte. 15.

BIHAR & ORISSA. PATNA. Meer.Ali.Moradabad. Mo.Du.Mon. Chump.

Fares	from	Mokameh Ghat.		Dist. from Semaria Ghat.	E I. Ry	Dist from Bettiah.	Fares	from	Bettiah.		
					Mokameh.						See Rte. 15.
					Mokamehghat.	"	14 10	7 5	3 11	1 9	
0 15	0 8	0 4	0 2	...	Semaria Ghat.	146	13 11	6 14	3 7	1 7	Ferry steamer.
4 8	2 4	1 2	0 9	38	Samastipur, R	108	10 4	5 2	2 9	1 0	
7 8	3 12	1 14	0 13	69	Mozufferpur, R	76	7 4	3 10	1 13	0 12	Chif town of Mozufferpore District.
12 2	6 1	3 0	1 5	119	Motihari, R.	27	2 9	1 4	0 10	0 4	Chief town of Chumparan District.
14 10	7 5	3 11	1 9	146	Bettiah.	"	"	"	"	"	Town and residence of the Maharaja of Bettia.

Fares	from	Samastipur.			B. N. W. Ry		Fares	from	Khanwa Ghat.		
"	"	"	"		Samastipur, R.	99	9 5	4 10	2 5	1 0	See Rte. 22.
2 3	1 1	0 9	0 4	2.	Durbhunga, R.	76	7 2	3 9	1 13	0 12	Jc. for Sitamarhi, 42 m. *Change train.*
4 7	2 3	1 2	0 8	47	Jhanjharpur.	52	4 14	2 7	1 4	0 8	Supole, 26 m by palki or cart. Muddepura, 40 m. by palki.
9 5	4 10	2 5	1 0	99	Khanwa Ghat, T. & C.	...	...	"	...	...	Purneah, 60 m. see Rte. 24.

BENGAL. PRESIDENCY.

Run.	Dinag.	Pur.	Son Bu.	Howrah.	Fares	from	Manihari Ghat.		Dist. from Mahihari Ghat.	E. I. Ry. Sahebganj. Sahebganj. Sakri Galli Ghat. Manihari Ghat. E. B. Ry.	Dist. from Khanwa Ghat.	Fares	from	Khanwa Ghat.		
																See Rte. 16.
																} Ferry Steamer.
					Fares	from	Howrah.		Dist. from Howrah.	CALCUTTA. E. I. Ry.	Dist. from Talap	Fares	from	Talap.		
									...	Howrah.	831	85 3	63 15	"	"	
					7 6	3 8	1 12	1 0	75	Khana.	756	77 13	60 7	"	"	See Rte. 16
					20 8	10 4	5 2	2 14	219	Sahebganj. E. B. Ry.	612	64 11	53 11	"	"	See Rte. 24.
					22 1	11 1	"	"	235	Kathiar.	596	63 2	52 14	"	"	Jc. for Khanwa Ghat. see Rte. 24.
					28 9	14 0	"	"	304	Dinagepore.	529	56 10	49 15	"	"	Chief town of Dinagepore District.
					30 5	14 12	"	"	323	Parbatipur, R.	508	54 14	49 3	"	"	Jc. for Darjeeling.
					32 6	15 12	"	"	345	Rungpur.	486	52 13	48 3	"	"	Chief town of Rungpore District. Gaiband, 44 m. by bullock cart.

SONTHAL PARGANAS.

Pur.	Moz.	Fares	from	Manihari Ghat.		Dist. from Mahihari Ghat.		Fares	from	Khanwa Ghat.		
		"	"	"	"	...	Manihari Ghat	90	9 15	4 11	2 2	1 6	
1	9	0	13	0 6	0 3	16	Kathiar.	74	8 6	3 14	1 12	1 3	Jc. for Parbatipur. see Rte. 26.
3	3	1	9	0 11	0 7	34	Purneah.	56	6 12	3 2	1 7	0 15	Chief town of Purneah Distrit. Kissenganj, 40 m.
7	2	3	9	1 10	1 0	76	Forbesganj.	14	2 13	1 2	0 8	0 6	
8	7	3	15	1 15	1 3	90	Anchra Ghat.	...	1 8	0 12	0 3	0 3	} Steam Ferry.
9	15	4	11	2 2	1 6	...	Khanwa Ghat.	...	...	...	...	...	

BEN. PR.	Rungpur.	33 6	16 4	"	"	356	Kaunia.	475	51 13	47 11	"	"	Ferry steamer to Teesta.
		34 2	16 10	"	"	362	Teesta.	469	51 1	47 5	"	"	Jc. for Mogal Hat, 14 m.
		36 6	17 11	"	"	380	Dharla, River.	451	48 13	46 4	"	"	} Ferry steamer.
		37 6	18 3	"	"	388	Jatrapur, R.	443	47 13	45 12	"	"	
		41 6	22 3	"	"	420	Dhubri, DB.H.	411	43 13	41 12	"	"	Fakirganj, 5 m. by ferry. Kurigram, 68 m. by steamer and light railway.
							Steamer Service Dhubri.						
E. BEN.	GOALPARA.	46 1	26 14	"	"	470	Goalpara, DB.	361	39 2	37 1	"	"	Chief town of Kamrup District.
	Kam.	54 10	35 7	"	"	560	Gauhati, DB.	271	30 9	28 8	"	"	Shillong, 63 m. by tonga.
	Dar.	63 11	44 8	"	"	635	Tezpur. DB.	196	21 8	19 7	"	"	Chief town of Darrang District.
	Sib.	72 7	53 4	"	"	710	Nigriting.	121	12 12	10 11	"	"	Manipur, 210 m. (*via* Golaghat, 17 m. thence Samaguli, 67 m. thence Kohima, 34 m. thence Manipur, 92 m.)
PROVINCE		80 8	61 5	"	"	780	Dibrugarh. D S. Ry.	51	4 11	2 10	"	"	Chief town of Lakhimpur District.
		"	"	"	"	...	Dibrugarh.	51	4 11	2 10	"	"	Extensive Coal mines in the neighbourhood.
		83 11	63 3	"	"	815	Makum.	16	2 2	0 12	"	"	Jc. for Dehing Bridge. *Change train.*
ASSAM	LAKHIMPUR.	Fares	from	Makum.		"	Makum.	23	2 2	1 1	—	0 8	Fares from Dehing Bridge.
		2 2	1 1	—	0 8	23	Dehing Bridge	"	"	"	"	"	
				"	"	"	Makum.	"	"	"	"	"	
		85 3	63 15	"	"	831	Talap.	"	"	"	"	"	
BEN. PRE.	24 Pergana.	Fares	from	Calcutta.			E. B. Ry.		Fares	from	Darjeeling.		
		"	"	"	"	"	CALCUTTA.	379	49 12	24 14	10 13	8 4	
		0 4	0 2	0 1	0 1	4	Dum Dum.	375	48 12	24 6	10 10	8 3	Jc. for Bongong. see Rte. 28.
		1 8	0 12	0 8	0 5	24	Naihati.	355	47 8	23 12	10 3	7 15	Jc. for Hooghly. *Change train.*

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.		4	8	2	2	0	15	0	9	45	Ranaghat, DB.	334	44	9	22	12	9	14	7	10	Jc. for Bongong, 22 m. Santipur, 10 m. Kishnaghar, 22 m.
		5	7	2	11	1	3	0	12	58	Bogoola, DB.	321	44	5	22	3	9	9	7	8	Kishnagarh, 11 m. by carriage.
		6	1	3	1	1	6	0	13	65	Kissengunge.	314	43	11	21	13	9	6	7	6	Moheshpur, 14 m. by carriage.
		7	14	3	15	1	12	1	2	84	Chooadanga.	295	41	14	20	15	9	0	7	1	Jelinghee, 42 m. Magura, 40 m. Jhenida, 24 m. Meherpur, 19 m. by palki.
		9	10	4	13	2	2	1	5	103	Poradaha.	276	40	2	20	1	8	10	6	14	Jc. for Goalando Ghat, 50 m. see Rte. 27.
		11	4	5	10	2	8	1	9	120	Damookdia Ghat	259	38	8	19	4	8	5	6	11	Jelinghee, 18 m. by boat, & 4 by cart.
		12	6	6	3	2	12	1	11	132	Sara Ghat, R.	247	37	6	18	11	8	1	6	8	Pabna, 22 m. by palki dak.
		13	3	6	10	2	15	1	13	141	Gopalpur	238	36	9	18	4	7	14	6	6	Puri, 70 m. by boat and partly by palki. Lalpore, 2 m. Bernampore (Ganjam District), 9 m. Chatrapur, 14 m. by road.
		14	10	7	5	3	4	2	0	156	Nattore, DB.	223	35	2	17	9	7	9	6	3	Rampore Beauleah, 28 m.
		17	4	8	10	3	13	2	5	184	Sultanpur.	195	32	10	16	5	7	0	5	15	Bogra, 26 m.
		20	5	10	[illegible]	4	6	2	11	217	Hilli.	162	29	9	14	12	6	7	5	9	Balurghat, 17 m. by palki.
		22	14	11	7	5	1	3	3	244	Parbatipur, R.	135	27	0	13	8	5	12	5	1	Jc. for Dhubri and Dibrugarh.
		27	6	13	11	6	1	3	8	292	Haldibari.	87	22	6	11	3	4	10	3	7	Kuch Behar State, 43 m. by palki. Palgram, 17 m.
		28	9	14	5	6	5	3	10	305	Jalpaiguri, R	74	21	3	10	9	4	6	3	5	Chief town of Jalpaiguri District. Road to Dam Dam (in rainy season).
		30	12	15	6	6	13	4	4	328	Siliguri, DB. R.	51	19	0	9	8	3	15	3	3	*Change train* for Darjeeling. Punkabaree, 17 m. by pony. Road to Dam Dam in dry season.
											D. H. Ry.										
DARJEELING.		42	10	21	5	9	5	6	12	360	Kurseong.	19	7	2	3	9	1	8	1	3	Tea Gardens.
		49	12	24	14	10	13	8	4	379	Darjeeling, Hs. Cls.	"	"		"		"		"		Chief town of Darjeeling District.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Fares from Calcutta.																							

B. BENGAL PRESIDENCY. 24 PERGANAS.

Fares	from	Calcutta.			E B. Ry.		Fares	from	Diamond.		Harbour.
"	"	"	"	"	CALCUTTA.	38	3 9	1 12	0 13	0 8	
0 4	0 2	0 1	0 1	3	Ballygunge.	35	3 4	1 10	0 12	0 7	Jc. for Budge-Budge, 13 m.
0 15	0 7	0 3	0 2	10	Sonarpur.	28	2 10	1 5	0 9	0 6	Jc. for Canning, 18 m.
3 2	1 12	0 13	0 8	38	Diamond Harbour.	"	"	"	"	"	Contai, 49 m. by steamer. Puri, 229 m. by steamer.

Fares	from	Calcutta.			E. B. Ry.		Fares	from	Budge	Budge	
					CALCUTTA.						
					Sealdah.	16	1 8	0 12	0 5	0 3	
"	"	"	"	"	Budge-Budge	"	"	"	"	"	

P U N J A B. Ferozepore, Farid. Fer. Faridkot 11 1 S S A R. Gurga. DELHI.

Fares	from	Delhi.			N. W. Ry.		Fares	from	Karachi.		
"	"	"	"	"	DELHI.	1120	74 9	38 1	17 8	12 3	Pataudi State, 40 m. Rohtak, 42 m.
2 1	1 1	0 6	0 4	26	Garhi Harsaru	1094	72 8	37 0	17 2	11 15	Jc. for Farukhnagar, 7 m.
4 1	2 3	0 13	0 9	52	Rewari, R.	1068	70 8	35 14	16 11	11 10	Jc. for Ajmere. see Rte. 7.
9 14	5 4	2 0	1 5	126	Hansi.	994	64 11	32 13	15 8	10 14	Toshan, 23 m.
11 0	5 14	2 3	1 8	141	Hissar, R. DB.	979	63 9	32 3	15 5	10 11	Chief town of Hissar District.
15 0	8 0	3 0	2 0	192	Sirsa, R.	928	59 9	30 1	14 8	10 3	
18 11	10 0	3 12	2 8	239	Bhatinda.	881	55 14	28 1	13 12	9 11	Jc. for Patiala and Rajpura. *Change train.* see Rte. 32.
20 11	11 1	4 2	2 13	265	Kot Kapura, R	855	53 14	27 0	13 6	9 6	Jc. for Fazilka. *Change train.*
20 11	11 1	4 2	2 13	265	Kot-Kapura.	855	53 14	27 0	13 6	9 6	
24 10	13 2	——	3 5	315	Fazilka.	905	57 13	29 1	——	9 14	
20 11	11 1	4 2	2 13	265	Kot Kapura.	855	53 14	27 0	13 6	9 6	
21 5	11 6	4 4	2 14	273	Faridkot.	847	53 4	26 11	13 4	9 5	Native State.
22 14	12 4	4 9	3 1	293	Ferozepore Cantonment. R. DB.	827	51 11	25 13	12 15	9 2	City and head-quarters town of the District of the same name, 4 m.

N W P PUNJAB BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PUNJAB.		24	15	18	4	5	1	3	8	326	Raewind, R.	794	49	10	24	13	12	7	8	11	Jc. for Lahore. *Change train.* see Rte. 32.
	Montgo. La.	28	13	15	3	6	1	4	5	388	Gamber.	732	45	12	22	14	11	7	7	14	Pak Pattan, 30 m.
		29	13	15	11	6	5	4	9	404	Montgomery, R. DB.	716	44	12	22	6	11	3	7	10	Chief town of the District of the same name.
	MOOLTAN	36	4	18	14	7	15	5	12	507	Mooltan City, R. DB.	613	38	5	19	3	9	9	6	7	Chief town of Mooltan District. Talamba, 51 m.
		36	15	19	4	8	1	5	14	518	Sher Shah, DB.	602	37	10	18	13	9	7	6	5	Jc. for Mahmood Kot and Bhakkar, see Rte. 32.
	Bah.	40	4	20	14	8	15	6	8	571	Bahawalpur.	549	34	5	17	13	8	9	5	11	Capital of State of the same name.
		53	13	27	11	12	5	8	13	788	Rohri.	332	20	12	10	6	5	3	3	6	Alore, 5 m
	SHIKARPUR.	54	0	27	12	12	6	8	14	791	Sukkur, R.DB.	329	20	9	10	5	5	2	3	5	Sukkur Bandar, 5 m.
		54	15	28	4	12	9	9	0	806	Ruk, R.	314	19	10	9	13	4	15	3	3	Jc. for Shikarpur, Sibi and Quetta. *Change train.*
		57	0	29	4	13	2	9	5	839	Larkana, DB.	281	17	9	8	13	4	6	2	14	
		62	10	32	1	14	8	10	4	929	Sehwan.	191	11	15	6	0	3	0	1	15	Manchar Lake, close to the town.
	KARACHI.	68	2	34	13	15	14	11	2	1017	Kotri, R.	103	6	7	3	4	1	10	1	1	Hyderabad, 4 m (1 m by ferry steamer, and 3 m. by gharry).
		71	4	36	6	16	11	11	11	1067	Jungshahi, R.	53	3	5	1	11	0	13	0	8	Tatta, 13 m.
		72	7	37	0	16	15	11	14	1086	Dabheji.	34	2	2	1	1	0	9	0	5	Bambura, 6 m.
		74	9	38	1	17	8	12	3	1120	Karachi.	"	"		"		"		"		Seaport and chief town of the Province of Sindh. Cantonment (or Frere Street), 3 m. Nagar Pir, 7 m.
	Delhi.	Fares		from		Delhi					N. W Ry		Fares		from		Peshawar.				
	Meerut.	"		"		"		"		"	DELHI, R. C.	624	39	0	19	8	9	12	7	0	
		0	18	0	6	0	3	0	3	13	Ghaziabad, R.	611	37	14	18	15	9	7	6	13	Jc. for Allahabad and Calcutta.
		2	9	1	4	0	10	0	8	41	Meerut City, C.	578	35	15	17	15	9	0	6	8	Chief town of Meerut District Cantonment station, 3 m. Hapur, 28 m.

P.	Sah Muz.	4	12	2	6	1	8	1	0	76	Muzaffernagar.	548	33	15	16	15	8	0	6	3	Chief town of a district of the same name.
B. N. W.		7	0	3	8	1	12	1	7	112	Saharanpur, S. R. DB. Hs. C.	512	31	11	15	13	7	15	5	13	Jc. for Hardwar, Lucknow, and Benares. see Rte. 17. Chief town of a district of the same name. Chakrata, 69 m.
		10	2	5	1	2	8	2	1	162	Umballa Cantt R. C.	462	28	9	14	4	7	2	5	4	Jc. for Kalka. see Rte. 15.
A	UMBALLA.	10	7	5	3	2	10	2	2	167	Umballa City.	457	28	9	14	5	7	2	4	14	Chief town of a district of the same name. Karnal, 47 m. by dak gharry. Kasauli, 47 m. by tonga *via* Kalka. Dagshahi, 57 m.
		11	3	5	9	2	13	2	4	179	Rajpura, R.	445	27	8	13	12	6	14	5	1	Jc. for Bhatinda. *Change train.*
J	PATIALA STATE.	11	3	5	9	2	13	2	4	179	Rajpura, R.	445	27	8	13	12	6	14	5	1	
		12	3	6	1	3	1	2	7	195	Patiala.	461	28	8	14	4	7	2	5	4	Native State.
N		13	3	6	9	3	5	2	11	211	Nabha.	477	29	8	14	12	7	6	5	8	Native State.
	F. N.	17	15	8	15	4	8	3	8	287	Bhatinda.	553	34	4	17	2	8	9	6	5	
	Lu. Patiala	11	3	5	9	2	13	2	4	179	Rajpura.	445	27	8	13	12	6	14	5	1	
		12	3	6	1	3	1	2	7	195	Sirhind.	429	26	8	13	4	6	10	4	15	Rupar, 28 m. by bullock cart.
U		14	9	7	4	3	10	2	14	233	Ludhiana, DB.	391	24	2	12	1	6	0	4	8	Chief town of Ludhiana District. Kapurthala State, 15 m.
	Jullundur.	16	9	8	4	4	2	3	4	265	Jullundur Cantt. T. C	359	22	2	11	1	5	8	4	3	Hoshiarpur, 25 m. by mail cart. Palampur, 104 m.
		16	12	8	6	4	3	3	4	268	Jullunder city.	356	21	15	10	15	5	8	4	3	Chief town of Jullunder District.
		17	5	8	10	4	5	3	6	277	Kartarpur.	347	21	6	10	11	5	5	4	1	Kapurthala State, 7 m. by ekka.
		19	13	9	14	4	15	3	13	317	Amritsar, DB R. C. 3 Hs.	307	18	14	9	7	4	11	3	10	Jc. for Gurdaspur and Pathankot. *Change train.* see Rte. 35.
P	Lahore. A.m.	21	10	10	13	5	6	4	1	346	Meean Meer East, C.	278	17	1	8	8	4	4	3	6	Military station of Lahore.

E.	LAHORE.	21	13	10	14	6	7	4	2	349	Lahore, R. C. DB.	275	16	14	8	7	4	3	3	5	Jc. for Raewind, 26 m. Capital of Punjab. A tramway runs from the railway station to town, 1 m. Shalimar Gardens, 6 m. Shekohpura, 18 m. Chiniot, 80 m. by camel or cart.
A		23	10	11	13	5	15	4	7	378	Kamoke, T.	246	15	1	7	8	3	12	3	0	Eminabad, 5 m.
	GUJRANWALA.	24	7	12	3	6	2	4	9	391	Gujranwala, T. DB.	233	14	4	7	2	3	9	2	14	Akalgarh, 25 m.
		25	11	12	13	6	7	4	12	411	Wazirabad, R.	213	13	0	6	8	3	4	2	10	Jc. for Sialkot and Jummu. *Change train.*
J	SIAL.	Fares		from		Wazirabad.					Wazirabad, R.	51	3	3	1	9	0	13	0	11	Fares from Tawi.
		1	11	0	13	0	7	0	6	27	Sialkot.	25	1	9	0	12	0	6	0	5	Chief town of Sialkot District. Cantonment station, 2 m.
	Jum.	3	3	1	9	0	13	0	11	51	Tawi (Jummu)	"	"		"		"		"		
N	GUJRAT.	25	11	12	13	6	7	4	12	411	Wazirabad.	213	13	0	6	8	3	4	2	10	
		26	3	13	1	6	9	4	14	419	Gujrat.	205	12	8	6	4	3	2	2	8	Chief town of Gujrat District. Jalalpur, 8 m. Kashmir *via* Kotli, 164 m. *via* ; Poonch 187 m. ; and *via* Rajaori, 175 m.
U		26	15	13	7	6	12	5	0	431	Lala Mussa, R.	193	11	12	5	14	2	15	2	6	Jc. for Malakwal and Sher Shah. *Change train.*
	JHELUM.	28	4	14	2	7	1	5	3	452	Jhelum, T.	172	10	7	5	3	2	10	2	2	Chief town of Jhelum District. Rotas, 11 m.
	RAWALPINDI.	32	10	16	5	8	2	5	15	522	Rawalpindi, R. C.	102	6	1	3	0	1	8	1	5	Chief town of district of the same name. Murree (hill station) 38 m. by carriage. Tonga route to Kashmir.
P		33	3	16	9	8	5	6	0	531	Golra.	93	5	8	2	12	1	6	1	3	Jc. for Khusalgarh. *Change train.*

P U N J A B.	Multan. Muzaffargarh. D.I.K. The. GUJRAT.	Fares		from		Golra.					Golra.	70	4	6	2	3	1	2	0	14	Fares from Khusalgarh.
		4	6	2	3	1	2	0	14	70	Khusalgarh.	"	"		"		"		"		Kohat 40 m. by mail cart, thence Bannu by dooly dak, 91 m.
	PESHAWAR. RAWALPINDI.	33	3	16	9	8	5	6	0	531	Golra.	93	5	8	2	12	1	6	1	3	
		34	7	13	3	6	10	6	4	551	Hassan Abdal, DB.	73	4	4	2	2	0	15	0	15	Haripur, 23 m. Agror, 34 m. by ekka. Abbottabad, 44 m. by tonga.
		36	4	18	2	9	1	6	8	580	Attock, DB.	44	2	7	1	3	0	10	0	9	Town and Fortress.
		37	8	18	12	9	6	6	12	600	Nowshera.	24	1	3	0	9	0	5	0	5	Town and cantonment. Mardan, 18 m.
		38	5	19	2	9	9	6	14	613	Pabbi.	11	0	6	0	3	0	1	0	1	Cherat (hill catt. and sanitarium of Peshawar), 18 m.
		39	0	19	8	9	12	7	0	624	Peshawar.	"	"		"		"		"		Chief town of a district of the same name. Cantonment station, 3 m. Jamrud, 10 m. Khaibar Pass, 16 m. Kabul, 175 m. Road to Kohat.
		Fares		from		Lala		Mussa			N. W. Ry.		Fares		from		Sher		Shah.		
		"		"		"		"		"	Lala Mussa.	345	21	9	10	12	5	6	4	0	
		2	13	1	6	0	11	0	9	45	Malakwal.	300	18	12	9	6	4	11	3	8	Jc. for Bhera, 18 m. From Bhera Shahpur, 30 m by palki.
		3	3	1	9	0	13	0	11	51	Haranpur.	294	18	6	9	3	4	9	3	6	Jc. for Khewra, 9 m. *Change train.*
		15	12	6	14	3	7	2	12	220	Bhakkar, R.	125	7	13	3	14	1	15	1	5	Dera Ismail Khan, 30 m by mail cart. Bannu or Edwardesabad, 80 m. by tonga.
		19	6	9	11	4	13	3	11	310	Mahmud Kot.	35	2	3	1	1	0	9	0	6	Jc. for Ghazi Ghat, 11 m. *Change train.*
		20	15	10	7	5	4	4	0	335	Muzzaffargarh	10	0	10	0	5	0	2	0	1	Chief town of a district of the same name. Dera Ghazi Khan, 27 m. by road.
		21	9	10	12	5	6	4	1	345	Sher Shah.	"	"		"		"		"		Jc. for Karrachi and Ferozepore. *Change train.*

B. B. & C. I. U. BOMBAY PRESY. — U.S.F. SHIKARPUR.

Fares from Ruk.				Dist. from Ruk.	S. P. Ry.	Dist. from Quetta.	Fares from Quetta.				
"	"	"	"	"	Ruk.	289	22 15	11 7	5 12	4 11	
0 11	0 5	0 3	0 2	11	Shikarpur, DB.	279	22 5	11 2	5 9	4 9	Chief town of Shikarpur District.
2 5	1 2	0 9	0 8	37	Jacobabad, R. DB.	258	20 11	10 5	5 3	4 4	Military Frontier station.
8 5	4 2	2 1	1 11	133	Sibi, R.	156	14 10	7 5	3 10	4 0	Jc for Quetta Loop Line.
20 15	10 8	5 4	4 5	268	Bostan, R.	21	1 15	1 0	0 8	0 7	Jc. for Kil'h Abdulla, 35 m.
22 15	11 7	5 12	4 11	289	Quetta, R.DB H. Cl.	"	"	"	"	"	Town and head-quarters of a strong brigade.

PUNJAB — Amrit. Que. Balu.

Fares from Amritsar.					N. W. Ry.		Fares from Pathankot.				
"	"	"	"	"	Amritsar, R.C	67	4 3	2 1	1 1	0 14	See Rte. 32.
2 12	1 6	0 11	0 9	44	Gurdaspur, T.	23	1 7	0 11	0 6	0 5	Chief town of Gurdaspur District.
4 3	2 1	1 1	0 14	67	Pathankot, R. DB.	"	"	"	"	"	Dalhousie, 56 m. by tonga. Chamba State. 12 m. from Dalhousie. Road also to Bukloh, Bakarata, Kangra, Dharmasala, Palampore, Madhupur, and Noorpore.

MADRAS PRESY. — Mad. — CHINGLEPUT.

Fares from Madras.					M. Ry.		Fares from Bangalore.				
"	"	"	"	"	MADRAS.	219	13 12	6 14	2 14	1 12	Perambur, 3½ m. Rayapuram, 4 m.
0 10	0 5	—	0 1	10	Ambatur.	209	13 2	6 9	2 13	1 11	Thirumalavoyal, 1¼ m.
0 13	0 7	0 3	0 2	13	Avadi.	206	12 15	6 7	2 11	1 10	Poonamallee, 4 m. St. Thomas Mount, 8 m.
1 12	0 13	0 5	0 8	26	Trivellore.	193	12 0	6 1	2 9	1 9	Sriperamboothoor, 10 m. Tripasore Fort, 4 m.

2 12	1 6	0 9	0 5	42	Arkonam, R. Ch.	177	11 0	5 8	2 5	1 7	Jc. for Conjeevaram, (Siva and Vishnu Kanchi), 17 m.
3 8	1 12	0 12	0 7	56	Sholinghar.	163	10 4	5 2	2 2	1 5	Kaveripak Tank, 4 m.
4 0	2 0	0 14	0 9	65	Arcot.	154	9 12	4 14	2 0	1 3	Arcot town, 5 m. Ranipet (civil station), 3 m. Walajapet, 4 m.
5 0	2 8	1 1	0 11	80	Katpadi.	139	8 12	4 6	1 13	1 1	Jc. for Nellore and Villupuram. *Change train.*
6 0	3 0	1 4	0 12	96	Gudiyatam.	123	7 12	3 14	1 10	1 0	Town, 3 m. Pullicondah, 1¼ m.
6 12	3 6	1 6	0 14	105	Mailpati.	114	7 0	3 8	1 8	0 14	Sattigadu, 8 m.
8 4	4 2	1 12	1 1	132	Jalarpet, R.	87	5 8	2 12	1 2	0 11	Jc. for Salem. *Change train.*
11 0	5 8	2 5	1 6	176	Kolar Road.	44	2 12	1 6	0 9	0 5	Kolar town, 10 m. Gold mines, 7 m.
13 12	6 14	2 14	1 12	216	Bangalore Cantt.	3	0 4	0 2	0 ¾	0 ½	Military station.
13 12	6 14	2 14	1 12	219	Bangalore, R. DB. Hs. Cl.	"	"	"	"	"	Jc. for Mysore. *Chage train.* Headquarters of Mysore State. Chitaldurg, 126 m. Hassan, 114 m. Mercara 72 m. from Mysore.
Fares	from	Madras.			**Mad Ry.**		Fares	from	Calicut.		
					MADRAS.	413	26 0	13 0	4 13	3 4	
" 8 4	" 4 2	" 1 12	" 1 1	" 132	Jalarpet, R.	281	17 12	8 14	3 1	2 4	For the journey as far as Jalarpet see Rte. 36.
13 0	6 8	2 11	1 10	206	Salem, R.	206	13 0	6 8	2 2	1 10	Chief town of Salem Dietrict, 4 m. Shevaroy Hills, 7 m. by road.
15 4	7 10	3 3	1 15	243	Erode, R.	170	10 12	5 6	1 10	1 6	Jc. for Trichinopoly. *Change train.*
Fares	from	Erode			**S. I. Ry.**		Fares	from	Trichinopoly		
					Erode, R.	87	5 8	1 14	——	0 15	
" 5 8	" 1 14	" ——	" 0 15	" 87	Trichinopoly.	"	"	"	"	"	Jc. for Tanjore and Madura. Srirangam, 2 m.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		15	4	7	10	8	3	1	15	243	Erode, R.	170	10	12	5	6	1	10	1	6	
		19	0	9	8	3	15	2	6	302	Podanur.	111	7	0	3	8	—		0	14	Jc. for Mettupalaiyam. *Change train.*
		Fares		from		Podanur.				„	Podanur.	„	Fares		from		Mettupalayam.				
		0	4	0	2	0	1	0	1	4	Coimbatore.	25	1	12	0	13	0	5	0	3	Chief town of a district of the same name.
		1	12	0	13	0	5	0	3	25	Mettupalayam.	„	„		„		„		„		Coonnoor, 22 m by tonga Ootacamond, 12 m. from Coonnoor.
	MALABAR & COIMTORE.	19	0	9	8	3	15	2	6	302	Podanur.	111	7	0	3	8	—		0	14	
		20	12	10	6	4	3	2	10	332	Olavakode.	82	5	4	2	10	—		0	11	Jc. for Pal Ghat, 2 m.
		22	8	11	4	4	7	2	13	359	Shoranur, R.	53	3	8	1	12	—		0	7	Cochin, 65 m. by boat and back-water.
		24	4	12	2	4	10	3	1	387	Tirur.	25	1	12	0	13	—		0	3	Road to the military station of Mallapuram.
		26	0	13	0	4	13	3	4	413	Calicut, DB. Hs.	„	„		„		„		„		Tellicherry, 42 m. by boat or carriage. Cannanore, 54 m. *via* Mahe.
		Fares		from		Madras.					S. I. Ry.		Fares		from		Tuticorin.				
		„		„		„		„		„	Madras. Egmore.	443	27	11	9	4	—		4	10	Mahalingapur, 35 m. (6 m. by carriage and 29 m. by boat).
	South Ar. Fr. South Arcot. Chin. Madras.	2	3	0	12	—		0	6	34	Chingleput, R	409	25	9	8	9	—		4	5	Jc. for Conjeevaram and Arkonam. Chief town of Chingleput District.
		4	12	1	10	—		0	13	75	Tindivanam.	368	23	0	7	11	—		3	14	Gingi Fort, 18 m.
		6	3	2	1	—		1	1	98	Villupuram, R.	345	21	9	7	3	—		3	10	Jc. for Pondicherry. *Change train.*
		6	3	2	1	—		1	1	98	Villupuram.	345	21	9	7	3	—		3	10	
		7	10	2	9	—		1	5	122	Pondicherry.	369	23	1	7	11	—		3	14	Capital of the French Possessions in India.
		6	3	2	1	—		1	1	98	Villupuram.	345	21	9	7	3	—		3	10	
		7	13	2	10	—		1	5	125	Cuddalore, New Town.	318	19	15	6	11	—		3	6	Chief town of South Arcot District. Old town, 2½ m.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY. TANJORE S. A.	9	7	3	3	—	1	10	151	Chidambaram.	292	18	5	6	2	—	3	1	Town with a celebrated temple of Siva.
	10	14	3	10	—	1	13	174	Mayavaram.	269	16	14	5	10	—	2	13	Town and a place of pilgrimage. 3 m.
	12	2	4	1	—	2	1	193	Kumbhakonam. R. DB.	250	15	10	5	4	—	2	10	Town and a place of pilgrimage.
	13	10	4	9	—	2	5	217	Tanjore, R. DB.	226	14	2	4	12	—	2	6	Jc. for Negapatam, 48 m. Chief town of a district of the same name.
Trichinopoly.	15	9	5	3	—	2	10	248	Trichinopoly, R. DB.	195	12	3	4	1	—	2	5	Jc. for Erode. *Change train.* Chief town of a district of the same name. Fort, 3 m Sri Rangam, 2 m. from the Fort.
MADURA.	19	2	6	6	—	3	3	306	Dindigal, R.	137	8	10	2	14	—	1	7	Town with tobacco manufactory.
	20	0	6	11	—	3	6	319	Ammayanayaknur.	124	7	12	2	10	—	1	5	Pulney Hills, 45 m.
	21	9	7	3	—	3	10	344	Madura, R. DB.	99	6	3	2	1	—	1	1	Chief town of a district of the same name. Rameswaram, 107 m. by road. Sivaganga, 27 m.
	26	9	8	14	—	4	7	425	Maniyachi.	18	1	3	0	6	—	0	3	Jc. for Tinnevelly. *Change train.*
TINNEVELLY.	26	9	8	14	—	4	7	425	Maniyachi.	18	1	3	0	6	—	0	3	
	27	12	9	4	—	4	10	443	Tinnevelly.	36	2	6	0	12	—	0	6	Chief town of a district of the same name. Palamcottah, 3½ m. Kutallam, 38 m. Papanasham, 32 m. Trivendram, 109 m. by bullock carriage.
	26	9	8	14	—	4	7	425	Maniyachi.	18	1	3	0	6	—	0	3	
	27	11	9	4	—	4	10	443	Tuticorin, H. DB.	"	"		"		—	"		Colombo (Ceylon) by steamer. Rameswaram by boat.

A. MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		Fares		from		Nellore.			S. I. Ry.		Fares		from		Villupuram.	
		"		"		"	"	"	Nellore, TB.	246	15	7	5	3	—	2 10 Head-quarters of Nellore District.
		2	14	1	0	—	0 8	46	Vencatagherry	200	12	9	4	3	—	2 2 Chief town of large Zamindary and the Residence of Rajah.
		3	13	1	5	—	0 11	61	Kalahasti.	185	11	10	3	14	—	1 15 The Residence of the Rajah of Kalahasti.
		4	12	1	10	—	0 13	75	Renigunta, R. DB.	171	10	11	3	9	—	1 13 Jc. for Arkonam and Raichur. *Change train.*
		5	3	1	12	—	0 14	83	Tirupati, DB.	163	10	4	3	7	—	1 12 Hill Pagoda, 8 m. Upper Tirupaty, 4 m. from Lower Tirupaty.
		5	10	1	14	—	0 15	89	Chandragiri.	157	9	13	3	5	—	1 11 Hill, 2 m.
		7	15	2	11	—	1 6	126	Chittoor.	120	7	8	2	8	—	1 4 Head-quarters of North Arcot District.
		9	3	3	1	—	1 9	147	Katpadi.	99	6	4	2	2	—	1 1 Jc. for Arkonam and Jalarpet.
		9	9	3	3	—	1 10	153	Vellore.	93	5	14	2	0	—	1 0 Large town with an old Fort.
		11	0	3	11	—	1 14	175	Kalambur.	71	4	8	1	8	—	0 12 Arni, 6 m.
		15	7	5	3	—	2 10	246	Villupuram.	"	"		"		—	" Jc. for Pondicherry. *Change train.*
B. BURMA.		Fares		from		Rangoon.			B. S. Ry.		Fares		from		Mandalay.	
		"		"		"	"	"	Rangoon.	386	30	0	12	0	—	6 0 Chief town of a district of the same name. Pyapone, 95 m. by steamer. Port Blair, 385 m.
		3	10	1	7	—	0 11	46	Pegu, R.	340	26	6	10	9	—	5 5 Chief town of a district of the same name.
		6	14	2	12	—	1 6	88	Pyuntaza, R.	298	23	2	9	4	—	4 10
		13	0	5	3	—	2 9	166	Toungoo, R.	220	17	0	6	13	—	3 7
		17	10	7	1	—	3 8	225	Pyinmana, T.C.	161	12	6	4	15	—	2 8
		21	6	8	9	—	4 4	274	Yamethin, R.	112	8	10	3	7	—	1 12
		26	6	10	8	—	5 4	336	Thabyedaung.	50	3	10	1	8	—	0 12
		30	0	12	0	—	6 0	386	Mandalay.	"	"		"		—	" Chief town of a district of the same name. Ava, 14 m. Kyaukse, 26 m. by steamer.

BURMA.

Prome Tharrawaddy Rangoon.

Fares	from	Rangoon.			B S. Ry	Fares	from	Prome.			
"	"	"	"	"	Rangoon.	161 12 10	5 1	—	2 8		Bassein, 230 m. Mergni. 349 m. Yandoon, 58 m. by steamer.
0 12	0 5	—	0 2	9	Insein.	152 11 14	4 12	—	2 6		
5 6	2 2	—	1 1	68	Tharrawaddy.	93 7 4	2 15	—	1 7		Chief town of a district of the same name.
6 0	2 7	—	1 3	77	Letpadan, R.	84 6 10	2 10	—	1 5		
9 2	3 10	—	1 13	116	Zigon.	5 3 8	1 7	—	0 11		Myanoung, 22 m. by pony.
12 10	5 1	—	2 8	161	Prome.	" "	"	"	"		Chief town of a district of the same name. Allanmyo, 52 m. by steamer. Thayetmyo, 44 m. Yeu, 45 m. by road

CEYLON.

Fares Rs. c.	from Rs. c.	Colombo. Rs. c.	Rs. c.		C. G. Ry.	Fares Rs. c.	from Rs. c.	Alutgama. Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
"	"	"	"	"	Colombo, Hs. Cls.	38 3 80	2 28	—	1 14	Port and seat of Government. Kelani with a Buddhist temple, 6 m.
0 10	0 6	—	0 3	1	Mardana.	37 3 70	2 22	—	1 11	Jc. for Peradeniya. *Change train.*
0 90	0 54	—	0 27	9	Mount Lavinia, H.	29 2 90	1 74	—	0 87	Favourite place to stay with a Grand Hotel.
2 60	1 56	—	0 78	26	Kalutara, R. H.	12 1 20	0 72	—	0 36	Bentota, 26 m. thence Galle, 13 m. by road.
3 80	2 28	—	1 14	38	Alutgama.	" "	"	"	"	

Fares	from	Colombo.			C. G. Ry	Fares	from	Nanuoya		
"	"	"	"	"	Colombo. Hs. Cls.	" 11 97	7 98	—	3 45	Kaduvella, 10 m. Ratanpura, 56 m.
0 8	0 5	—	0 2	1	Mardana.	127 11 89	7 93	—	3 43	Jc. for Mount Lavinia. *Change train.*
1 38	0 92	—	0 46	16	Henaratgoda, RH.	112 10 59	7 6	—	2 99	Government Tropical Gardens, ¾ m.
3 69	2 46	—	1 23	45	Powgahawela.	83 8 28	5 52	—	2 22	Kurunegala, 11 m. Kegala, 10 m.

CEYLON.	5 70	3 80	—	1 90	70	Peradeniya.	58	6 27	4 18	—	1 15	Jc. for Matale. *Change train.*
	5 70	3 80	—	1 90	70	Peradeniya.	58	6 27	4 18	—	1 15	
	6 0	4 0	—	2 0	73	Kandy, RH. H. Cl.	61	6 57	4 38	—	1 25	Trincomalee, 116 m.
	7 47	4 98	—	2 49	91	Matale, RH.	79	8 4	5 30	—	1 74	Dambool. 24 m. by horse coach.
	5 70	3 80	—	1 90	70	Peradeniya.	58	6 27	4 18	—	1 15	
	9 57	6 38	—	3 0	108	Hatton, RH.	20	2 40	1 60	—	0 45	Adam's peak, 13 m. by road. Road to Dickoya and Dimbula Tea districts.
	11 97	7 98	—	3 45	128	Nanuoya, R. RH..	"	"	"	"	"	Nuvara Eliya, 4 m. Horton Plains, 32 m. by road.

Rupee.	Annas, India		Cents. Ceylon.
1 =	16	=	100.
½ =	8	=	50.
¼ =	4	=	25.

ROUTES BY STEAMERS.

ROUTE 1—BOMBAY TO JAYGAD.

(*Daily Steamer* : *Voyage*, 15½ *hours*.)

Miles.		1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
„	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Alibag	2	0	0	8	0	6
29	Rewadunda.	2	8	0	12	0	6
46	Janjira (*a*)	3	0	1	8	0	12
72	Bankote or Fort Victoria.	4	0	1	8	0	12
84	Harnai (*b*)	5	0	1	8	0	12
103	Dabhol (*c*)	6	0	1	8	0	12
124	Jaygad	6	0	1	8	0	12

(*a*) Chief town of the Habsan or territory of the Abyssinian Nawab.

(*b*) Old cantonment of Dapoli, 8 m.

(*c*) Chiploon, 27 m.

ROUTE 2—BOMBAY TO MORMUGAO.

(*Daily Steamer* : *Voyage*, 28½ *hours*.)

Miles.		Miles.	
"	Bombay.	171	Deogad.
100	Jaygad.	194	Malwan.
125	Ratnagiri.	212	Vingurla.
150	Jaitapur.	241	Panjim.
155	Vijayadurg.	249	Mormugao.

ROUTE 3—BOMBAY TO COLOMBO.

Miles

" Bombay

125 Ratnagiri, Cl. TB. Fares—1st Class. Rs. 7; 2nd Class. Rs. 1-8 ; 3rd Class. Rs. 1-0.

155 Vijayadurg. TB. Fares—1st Class R. 7 ; 2nd Class. Rs. 1-8 ; 3rd Class. Rs. 1-0.

180 Malwan. Fares—1st Class. Rs. 8 ; 2nd Class. Rs. 1-8 ; 3rd Class. Rs. 1-0.

195 Vingurla, TB. Fares—1st Class. Rs. 9 ; 2nd Class. Rs. 2 ; 3rd Class. Rs. 1-0.

219 Panjim (Goa). Capital of Portuguese territory.

227 Mormugao. Railway station for Goa.

275 Karwar, DB. Cabin £ 3. Falls of Gersoppa, 70 m.

325 Honawar. Falls of Gersoppa, 18 m.

407 Mangalore. Anchorage, 2 m. from shore. Cabin £ 4.

484 Cannanore. Anchorage, 2 m. from shore.

497 Tellicherry. Anchorage, 1¼ m. from shore. Mahe, 5 m.

536 Calicut, DB. Hs. Cabin £ 5.
Anchorage, 2 m. from shore. Beypur, 6 m.

627 Narakal. Anchorage, 3 m. from shore.

637 Cochin, DB. Anchorage, 1½ m. from shore.
769 Kolachel. DB. Ancient port in Travancore State.
875 Tuticorin, DB. Hs. Cabin £ 6-10-8.
Anchorage 5 m. from shore.
920 Colombo. Cabin £ 7. Rameswaram by boat.

ROUTE 4—BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.

(Voyage, 21 days.)

Miles.	Bombay to—	
411	Mangalore. Fares— 1st class Rs. 60 ; 2nd class Rs. 30	1 day
484	Cannanore	1 day
497	Tellicherry	
536	Calicut	1 day
637	Cochin	1 day
	Alleppy	1 day
875	Tuticorin. Fares— 1st class Rs. 98 ; 2d class Rs. 49	2 days
1020	Colombo. Fares— 1st class Rs. 100 ; 2nd class Rs. 50	1 day
	Galle	1 day
	Trincomallee	1 day
	Jaffna	1 day

Jaffna to—	
Negapatam	1 day.
Cuddalore	1 day.
Pondicherry	
Madras. Fares—1st Saloon. Rs. 140 ; 2nd Saloon. Rs. 70	1 day.
Masulipatam	1 day.
Coconada	1 day.
Vizagapatam	1 day.
Bimlipatam	
Callingapatam	1 day.
Gopalpur	1 day.
False Point. Puri 60 m.	1 day.
Calcutta. Fares— 1st Saloon Rs. 220 ; 2nd Saloon Rs. 110.	1 day.

ROUTE 5—BOMBAY TO PLACES IN KATHIAWAR.

(*Prince's Dock.*)

Miles.		Cabin. Rs.	Poop. Rs.	Bridge. Rs.	Deck. Rs.
	Bombay	...	...	...	...
160	Kodinar	10	4	2	1
185	Veraval	10	4	2	1
207	Mangrol	10	4	2	1
258	Porbandar	10	5	2	1
309	Dwarka	10	5	2	1
365	Mandvi (*a*)	10	5	2	1
391	Moondra	10	5	2	1
411	Jamnagar	10	5	2	1
	Jaffrabad	10	6	3	2
	Bhavnagar	10	6	4	2

Steamers leave Saturday, Tuesday, and Friday.

(*a*) From Mandvi to Karachi 1 day's voyage.

ROUTE 6—BOMBAY TO KARACHI.

(Voyage, 4 days.)

Miles.
Bombay to—
587 Karachi. Fares—1st Class Rs. 60 ; 2nd Class Rs. 40 ; 3rd Class Rs. 20 ; 4th Class Rs. 8.

ROUTE 7—BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR.

Bombay to—
Zanzibar. Fares—1st Clas Rs 500 ; 2nd Class Rs 355 ; 3rd Class Rs 178 ; 4th Class with food Rs. 100 ; without food Rs. 30.

ROUTE 8—BOMBAY TO LONDON.

By Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Miles.		1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon. Rs.
„	Bombay	...	...
1659	Aden	285	175
2967	Suez Canal	500	270
	Malta	580	320
3054	Port Said	630	345
3989	Brindsi	700	375
	(By Railway 1200 m.)		
5189	London	750	425

ROUTE 9—BOMBAY TO GENOA.

By Florio Rubatting S. N. Co.

Miles		1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
	Bombay	...	...
1659	Aden	200	150
2967	Suez	360	220
3054	Port Said	380	240
4041	Messina	500	340
4221	Naples	500	340
4506	Leghorn	500	340
4587	Genoa (*a*)	520	350

(*a*) Singapore, 6654 m.

ROUTE 10—CALCUTTA TO COLOMBO.

(Voy age, 6 days.)

Madras 3 days.
Pondicherry 1 day.
Colombo 2 days.

ROUTE 11—CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

Miles.	
„	Calcutta.
800	Rangoon.

LIST OF BOOKS CONSULTED.

The Imperial Gazetteer of India by Sir W. W. Hunter, London.

The Indian Directory (1888) by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

The Hyderabad Directory (1888) by M. T. Davasigamoney Moodeliar, Secunderabad.

The Asylum Press Almanac by Mr. G. W. Taylor, Madras.

Hand-Book for Travellers in India and Ceylon by Mr. J. Murray, London.

Hand-Book of Anchor Line of Transatlantic, Peninsular, Mediterranean, and Indian Steamships, Glasgow.

Hand-Book of Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste.

Hand-Book of P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, Bombay.

Hand-Book of Messageries Maritimes De France Steam Navigation Company, Bombay.

The Native States of India. } By the Christian Literature
The Pictorial Tour Round India. } Society, Madras.

The Indian Postal Guide for 1892.

Guides of all the Railways in India and Ceylon.

The Indian A B C. and General Railway Guide (1891) published at the Times of India office, Bombay.

The Indian Railway Travellers' Guide (1891) published at Bombay Gazette Press, Bombay.

The Geographies of India (1) by Mr. J. Burgess, Bombay ; (2) by Mr. G. Duncan, Madras ; (3) Manual of Geography by the Christian Literature Society, London ; and (4) the Elementary Geography published at Bombay.

The Quarterly Civil Lists of all the Provinces in India (1892).

The Census Reports of all the Provinces in India (1891).

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED.

B.—Boarding House.
B & N. W. Ry.—Bengal and North-Western Railway.
B. B. C. I. Ry.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
B. N. Ry.—Bengal Nagpur Railway.
B. S. Ry.—Burma State Railway.
C.—Cab.
C. G. Ry.—Ceylon Government Railway.
Ch.—Chattrum.
Cl.—Club.
D.—Dharmsala.
DB.—Dak Bungalow.
D. H. Ry.—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.
D. M. Ry.—Dhond Manmar Railway.
D. S. Ry.—Dibru Sadiya Railway.
E. B. Ry.—Eastern Bengal Railway.
E. I. Ry.—East Indian Railway.
GH.—Guest House.
G. I. P. Ry.—Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
G. S. Ry.—Gaikwar State Railway.
H.—Hotel.
I. M. Ry.—Indian Midland Railway.
Jc.—Junction.
K. S. Ry.—Kolhapur State Railway.
M.—Money Order Office.
M. Ry.—Madras Railway.
N. S. Ry.—Nizam State Railway.
N. W. Ry.—North Western Railway.
O. & R. Ry.—Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
P.—Post office.
R.—Refreshment.
R. & K. Ry.—Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway.
RH.—Rest House.
R. M. Ry.—Rajputana Malwa Railway.
Rte.—Route.
S.—Sarai.
S.—Savings Bank.
S. I. Ry.—South Indian Railway.
S. M. Ry.—Southern Maratha Railway.
T.—Tea.
T. & C.—Tea and Coffee.
t.—Telegraph receiving office.
TB.—Travellers' Bungalow.
S. P. Ry.—Sindh Pishin Railway.
W. Waiting Room.
W. I. P. Ry.—West of India Portuguese Railway.

There may be a few others but they will be easily understood.

G. H. KHANDEKAR.

SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

THE

INDIAN COMPANION

BEING

A MANUAL OF UNIVERSAL STATISTICS

OF ALL THE PROVINCES IN

AND

THE COUNTRIES ADJACENT TO

INDIA.

INDIA.—The term 'India' has been derived from 'Indus' or 'Sindhu' the name of a mighty river in Asia. The name given by early Hindu Writers to India is "Bharata Varsha or Bharata Khand," the land of Bharata, who is said to have been a celebrated king in ancient days. India is the largest and most important of the three great peninsulas on the south of Asia. Exclusive of Burma, the shape of India is nearly that of a triangle, stretching southwards from Mid-Asia into the sea. It is bounded on the north by the Himalaya mountains; on the east by the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the Indian Ocean; and on the west by the Arabian sea, Afghanistan and Baluchistan. The extreme length of India from the northern extremity of the Punjab to Cape Kumari or Coomarin (Kanya kumari) in the south, and its greatest breadth from Assam in the east to Karachi in the west, are both about 1900 square miles. To this compact dominion, the English have added Burma, the strip of country on the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal. The whole Indian territory (including Burma, the French and Portuguese Possessions) has an area of about a million and a half square miles, and contains about 287 millions of inhabitants (British India about 221,000,000; Feudatory India about 66,000,000). Besides this Portuguese Settlements contain about 600,000; and French Settlements about 400,000.

CLIMATE.—In the central and southern regions the heat is very great, but the elevated regions in the north enjoy a temperate climate. The year is divided into three seasons—the hot, the rainy, and the temperate. The hot season commences in March, the rainy season in June, and the temperate in October. During the south-west monsoon, the rain falls in torrents on the western side of the peninsula. The north-east monsoon brings rain to the east coast. The lower valley of the Indus receives almost no rain but the basin of the Ganges is moderately watered. The mean temperature of the year in India ranges from 66 to 83 according to latitude and elevation. The annual average fall of rain in the Deccan is about 20 inches; at Madras about 52; at Calcutta about 66; at Bombay about 76; at Darjeeling about 125; at Mahableshwar in the Western Ghauts about 250; and on the Khasia Hills about 610 inches.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.—The Diamonds of India are especially famous, they are found at Sambhalpur in Orissa near Kolar lake and on the banks of the Krishna and in Bundelkhand; the best pearls on the coast of Ceylon; Precious Stones in Bundelkhand, the Punjab and other parts; Gold in the Punjab, on the Malabar coast, and in the rivers of Tennasserim. Silver is found in the jungles west of Murshidabad. Iron and Copper are found in many parts of India; the former is plentiful near Jabalpur on the Narbada, and is manufactured at Beypur on the Malabar coast. Coal is found in Bengal and the Central Provinces. Saltpetre in several places; and salt is extracted from sea water in the Sundarbans, in Ceylon, and near Bombay and Madras; it is collected at the Sambhar Lake in Rajputana, and dug from mines in the Kalabagh Hills in the Punjab.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.—The vegetation is almost unrivalled for its richness and variety. Tropical plants are abundant and the flowers large and splendid. Rice is grown in Bengal and along the coast; Wheat in the north; *Jawar*, *Bajra*, *Ragi*, and Gram, are raised in the Deccan; Barley and Millet are raised in the Nilgiri Hills; Cotton is grown in Bengal, Arakan, Pegu, Gujrat, Berar, and Dharwar; Indigo in Bengal and Behar; Opium is produced in Assam, Bengal, Behar, Benares, and in Malwa. Hemp and Flax are grown on the banks of the Satlaj and Bias in Mysore and in other districts. Tea is cultivated in Cachar, Sylhet, Darjeeling, Kumaon, and Simla. Cocoanut-trees are plentiful along the Western coast. Coffee is raised in Ceylon and in the Nilgiris. Pepper and Cardamons are largely cultivated on the Malabar coast. Tobacco and oil-seeds cultivated over the country. Sugar-cane is cultivated nearly all over India. The forests yield useful timber. India is noted for the banyan. The Chincona tree yielding quinine (kwi-nine) in the Hill Districts.

PRINCIPAL FOOD.—Wheat in Hindustan; *Bajra*, *Jawar*, and in some parts *Ragi* in the Deccan; Rice in Bengal, part of Behar and the low countries round the coast: in other parts of India it is a luxury. There are several other kinds of grain, but they are not common. There are many pulses, and a variety of roots, vegetables, and fruits.

INDUSTRY—About two-thirds of the people of India are engaged in agriculture. Weaving is carried on throughout the country; brass vessels, coarse iron implements, and pottery are made everywhere.

RELIGIONS.—Hinduisam is professed by about three-fourths of the population. Buddhism prevails in Nepal, Bhutan, Arakan, Pegu, and Ceylon. The Burmese are chiefly Buddhists. Jainism resembling Buddhism, especially in Western India. The Jains or Shrawaks have a religion compounded of Brahminism and Buddhism (5,000,000). Muhammadanism is professed by about one-sixth of the people of India, and the Muhammadans are most numerous in the north of India. The Sikh religion is a mixture of Muhammadanism and Brahmanism. The Sikhs are followers of Nanak, and live on the banks of the Satlaj (2,000,000). Parsis (descendants of the fire-worshippers of Persia) on

the Western coast (100,000). There are about a quarter of a million of Suriyan or Jacobite Christians in the south-west; about a million Roman Catholic, chiefly in Souh India, or on the Malabar coast, descendants of Syrian Christians, and the Protestant Christians are about 500,000 in India.

LANGUAGES.—About thirty different languages are spoken in India. The Aryan (ancient Hindus) settlers introduced the Sanskrit language. Bengali is spoken to the north of the Bay of Bengal; Uriya in Cuttack and in Orissa, and also along the north western coast of the Bay of Bengal; Marathi in the west of the Deccan; Gujarathi around the Gulf of Cambay; Punjabi in Punjab or in the upper basin of the Indus; Hindi in Behar, and Hindustani or Urdu (a mixed language with Hindi) in Oudh and Rohilkhand, and also much used by Muhammadans in different parts of the country. In some disticts, it is very corrupt. Assamese, Nepalese, Kashmiri, Kachi, and Sindi, are spoken as their names indicate, in Assam, Nepal, Kashmir, Kach, and Sind respectively; all these are derived from the Sanskrit. The Sindi is also derived from Arabic, and the Punjabi and Urdu or Hindustani have a large proportion of Persian and Arabic words. Pushtu, the language of the Afghans is one of the Sanskritic languages spoken by smaller numbers in India. The languages of the south of India (Madras Presidency) Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, (Kanadi), Malayalam, and Gondi are called Dravidian, and are derived from the language of the aboriginal inhabitants Tamil is spoken in the country south of Madras; Telugu in the Rajahmahendry district; Kanarese in Mysore and on the Western coast; Malayalam on the Western coast from Mangalore to Trivandrum; and the Gondi is spoken by a rude tribe called Gonds in Central India. The Burmese languages are spoken in Burma and along the north-eastern frontier. The English language is now studied in many parts of India, and is taking the place formerly occupied by the Sanskrit.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.—India is naturally divided into two main parts by the Vindhaya Mountain ranges. The Northern portion is called Hindustan, and the Southern is named the Deccan. Hindustan consists of two extensive plains watered by the Indus and the Ganges; and the Deccan (the Country South of the Vindhya Mountains) includes part of Orissa on the north-east, Central Provinces on the north, Nizam's Hyderabad in the centre, Maratha Country in the west, Mysore and Madras Presidency in the south.

PROVINCIAL DIVISIONS.—There are four great divisions,—1 Sindetic India, comprehending Kashmir, the Punjab and Sind; 2 Gangetic India, comprehending Delhi, Ajmere, Malwa, Agra, Oudh, Allahabad, Behar, Bengal and Nepal; 3 Central India, comprehending Gujrat, Khandesh, Berar, Orissa, Aurangabad, Deccan Hyderabad, Bijapur and Konkan; 4 Southern India, comprehending the Carnatic, Mysore, Kanara, Malabar, Cochin and Travancore.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.—For political purposes India is divided into four parts:—1 British Possessions; 2 Protected States; 3 Independent States; 4 Possessions of Foreign Powers, not British (French and Portuguese).

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—About four-sevenths of the entire area and three-fourths of the population are now directly subject to the British Crown.

PROTECTED STATES.—The greater part of the remainder consists of a number of Feudatory States under British protection and influence. The Protected States are tributary to the British Government, but their respective rulers are in most cases supreme in their own dominions.

INDEPENDENT STATES.—There are three Independent States :—Bhutan, Nepal, and Sikkim. Each of which see separately.

FOREIGN POWERS.—There are few small patches belong to France and Portugal, *viz.*,—The French Possessions in India, consist of Pondicherry, Chandarnagar, Karikal, Mahe, and Yanan ; and the Portuguese Possessions consist of Goa, Daman and Diu.

ADMINISTRATION.—India is governed by a Viceroy and Governor-General, who is assisted by a Council. In the Presidencies and Provinces the government is administered by Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Chief Commissioners, or Commissioners, subject in all respects to the orders of the Governor-General in Council. For fiscal purposes, each of the Presidencies or Provinces is divided into Zilas called Districts or Collectorates (243 in British India), each of which is placed under the charge of a covenanted officer, and has its peculiar Courts, while these are again partitioned out into lesser tracts called sub-divisions in Bengal, *Taluks* in Madras and in Bombay, and *Tahsils* in Northern India generally, and each of which is placed under the charge of a non-covenanted or subordinate officer. These sub-divisions are the primary units of fiscal administration. Taluks are also sub-divided into villages. The *Thana* (Police circle), is the unit of police administration over the whole of British India.

Under the Governor-General are Residents or Political Agents appointed to different States, such as Haiderabad, Rajputana, Nepal, and several other States in India ; and also to the many States outside the boundaries of India, such as Zanzibar in Africa, Muscat in Arabia, Baluchistan, Afghanistan, Turkestan, Tibet, Siam &c. The Governor-General has also authority over the islands round India with the exception of Ceylon.

PROVINCES IN INDIA.—Bengal, Bombay, Central India, Central Provinces, Foreign Possessions in India, Hyderadad Assigned Districts otherwise called Berar, Madras, North-West Provinces, Oudh, Punjab, and Rajputana.

COUNTRIES ADJACENT TO INDIA.—Afghanistan, Afghan-Turkistan, Africa (a few places), Arabia, Assam, Baluchistan, Burma, and Ceylon.

Although Afghanistan, Afghan-Turkistan, Africa, Arabia, Assam, Baluchistan, Burma, and Ceylon lie beyond British India, some account of them is likely to be useful to those who have to consult this work ; they are therefore described in this book in alphabetical order.

AFGHANISTAN.

General view :—Afghanistan is the name applied, originally in Persian, to the mountainous region between North-Western India and Eastern Persia. It is bounded on the north by Turkistan, on the west by Persia, on the south by Baluchistan, and on the east by India. Extent, 260,000 square miles,—about twice the size of the Madras Presidency. Population about 4 millions, consisting of various rude and fierce tribes (with high and harsh features, long beards, and dressed in rough mantles of skins), of whom the Afghans, properly so called, are a brave, hardy and warlike race. Muhammadanism is the prevailing religion, and the language is Pushtu, which contains many Persian words. Afghanistan possesses every variety of climate. In summer, the heat is very great, and the cold is severe in winter. Hot season from June to September, the autumn, winter and spring months from October to May.

Minerals —Small quantities of gold are taken from the streams in Laghman and the adjoining districts. Iron is produced in the independent territory of Bajaur and also in the Mahsud Waziri country. Lead is found in Kuram District, and in the Shinwari and Kakar countries. Lead with antimony, is found near the Arghand-ab; in the Wardak hills; in the Ghorband valley; and in the Afridi country. Antimony is obtained at Shah-Maksud, about 30 miles north of Kandahar. Sulphur is found at Herat. Gypsum is found in the plain of Kandahar. Coal is found in Zurmat near Ghazni.

Productions.—Grain, cotton and fine fruits. Horses, cattles and sheep are reared. Exports—Horses and dried fruits: Imports—Cotton and woollen.

Government—The Government is conducted by Khans, nominally subject to the Amir, who resides at Kabul. Under Mahmud of Ghazni, Afghanistan was the seat of a powerful empire. The revenue of Afghanistan amounts to about Rupees, 10,000,000 including Afghan-Turkistan.

Political Divisions.— The chief political divisions of Afghanistan, in recent times, are stated to be Kabul, Jalalabad, Ghazni, Kandahar, and Herat, to which are sometimes added the command of the Ghilzais and of the Hazaras

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ab-i-estada.—Lake on the Ghilzai plateau.

Badaskhan.—Town, north-east, possesses several ruby mines.

Charikar.—Large town. 36 miles from Kabul, and about 20 miles from Istalif, at the north end of Koh-i- Daman, on the high road to Turkestan. It is watered by a canal which leaves the Ghorband river, at Kala-i-shafi. There are several mud forts within the town, the largest being the Kala-i-kazi. Charikar is still the seat of the customs levied on the trade with Turkestan. It is also the residence of the Governor of the Kohistan or hill country of Kabul, and a place of considerable commerce.

Farrah.—District, town and a place of great antiquity belongs to the Seistan basin, and stands on the river that bears its name, and on one of the main routes from Herat to Kandahar, 164 miles from the former, and 236 from the latter.

Ghazni.—Large city and fortified town, situated on the left bank of the river of the same name, 85 miles from Kabul, 145 from Khilat-i- Ghilzai, 233 from Kandahar, 264 from Kohat by river Kuram, 283 from Dera Ismail Khan by the Gumal road, and 295 from Quetta. It is celebrated for its apricots, apples and melons, which go to Kabul in large quantities. With the exception of *poshtins* (sheepskin coats) there are no manufactures. The climate of Ghazni for several months of the year, is extremely cold, and snow lies on the ground from November to March. In summer it is not so hot as Kabul or Kandahar, but at that season there are constant dust-storms. Three miles to the north-east of Ghazni are the ruins of the old city, destroyed in the middle of the 12th century by the Prince of Ghor, who, however, spared the tomb of the renowned Mahmud of Ghazni. The citadel commands the city completely.

Ghorian.—Town with a fort, 35 miles from Herat. Contains about 600 households.

Girishk.—Fort rather than a town, the latter being insignificant. It is important for its position on the high road between Kandahar and Herat, commanding the ordinary passage and summer ford of the Helmund.

Guleri.—Pass across the Sulaiman Hills, much frequented by the Povindah traders on their journeys from Kabul and Kandahar into the Punjab.

Hamoon (*SEISTAN*).—Well-known lake in the south-west of Afghanistan.

Hari Rud.—River (next to the Helmand river in importance), rising at the point of the Koh-i-Baba range of mountains, where it branches off into the Koh-i-Siah and Safed Koh. After a course of 100 miles, the river is called the Hari Rud, and flows west under that name through Shaharek, Obeh, and Herat.

Helmand (*ETYMANDAR*).—River, (next to the Kabul river in importance), which has its highest sources in the Koh-i-Baba and Paghman hills, between Kabul and Bamian, and falls into the lake of Seistan by various mouths. Length 650 miles.

Herat.—The western province of Afghanistan, forming a separate Governorship under a high officer appointed by the Amir. Bounded on the north by the Thar Vilayat and Firozkohi country : east by the Taimunis and Kandahar ; south by Lash Jawani and Seistan ; and west by Persia and the Hari Rud. Area, 450 square miles. Population about 500,000.

The province consists of the six Districts of Ghorian, Sabzawar, Tarah, Bakwa, Kurak, and Obeh. The revenue of the province is about Rs. 1,600,000.

The Hari Rud irrigates the country. Wheat, barley, maize, and rice are the staple products, and gardens with orchards abound. Mulberry trees in every village supply materials for the rearing of silkworms.

HERAT is a chief town of the province of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Hari Rud river, in a very beautiful and fertile plain, 370 miles from Kandahar, about 880 from Peshavar *via* Kandahar and Kabul, and about 700 from both Khiva and Teheran. The town is abundantly supplied with excellent water, most of the houses having wells or reservoirs of their own; yet Herat is said to possess strong claims to be considered the dirtiest city in the world. There are no drains, and the inhabitants have no notions of cleanliness or sanitation. The principal building is the Jama Masjid, built at the end of the 15th century. To the west of the Jama Masjid is the palace of Charbagh, a mean building, originally the winter residence of the chiefs of Herat.

Hindu Kush.—Range of mountains, about 700 miles long, and separating Afghanistan and Kashmir from Turkestan. It also connects the mountains of Persia with the Himalaya mountains. The Hindu Kush is crossed by the following passes, going from east to west—the Karambar or Ishkaman, the Darkot, the Baroghil, the Yur, the Vost, the Nuksan, the Kharteza, the Dora, and the Bamian or Irak Pass (a great trade route into India from central Asia). These passes lead from Chitral into Wakhan and Badakhshan. The other principal passes are—the Thal, the Khawak, the Bazarak, the Shatpal, the Parwan, the Saralang, the Kaoshan, the Gwalian, the Gwazgar, the Chardar, the Gholalay, the Faringal, and the Ghorband. Most of the passes are not difficult. Some are practicable for caravans of laden carts. On some, snow lies for but three months in the year. Others are covered by perpetual snow. These are impracticable for laden animals, but foot-passengers slide over and down them on leathern aprons.

The range is thought to be rich in the precious metals. The inhabitants of the Hindu Kush are of mixed races, languages, and religions, and possess widely different political and domestic institutions. The chief tribes are—the Kolis, Yeshkuns, Torwaliks, Doms, Afghans, Bushkariks, Shiah Posh, Nimchas, Chilasis, Chitralis, Baltis, Brushas, and Brokpas. Many tribes are fond of dancing and music. In a great portion of the region a form of slavery still exists.

Hunza.—Mountain State in Afghanistan. It lies among the valleys of the Hindu Kush range, and has a considerable extent of territory. Population about 7,000. The inhabitants are pastoral and nomadic. The State is divided into 8 Districts, each District having its own fort. The ruling family is called Ayeshe or 'Heavenly.' Cultivation is good. Fruit of all kinds grows in abundance. The people are peaceful; firearms are scarce, but bows and arrows are used.

Istalif.—Picturesque and beautiful town 20 miles from Kabul. The town, with 7 villages depending on it, contains about 19,000 souls.

Coarse cloths, *lungis* and *susi* are manufactured, and a trade in them s maintained with Turkistan.

Jalalabad.—District in the Kabul province. It is divided for revenue purposes into eight sub-divisions. The inhabitants of the District belong to many races and tribes, a small proportion of Hindus living as traders in every large village. The climate of the District bears a general resemblance to that of Peshavar, but for two months the heat in the plains is excessive. Rain falls abundantly. Fevers and small-pox are common. Vaccination is unknown ; eye diseases develop in the hot weather. During the winter, shocks of earth-quake are frequent. Wheat and *joar* are the staple food of the people.

The civil administration of the District is entrusted to a *hakim*, whose authority, however, is not exercised over the military commanders appointed by the Kabul Darbar. The *hakim* has a nominal salary, but carries on the revenue system by farming the taxes, levying fines, and by miscellaneous exactions. There is no regular administration of justice ; civil disputes are referred to a Muhammadan Mulla or Kazi by mutual consent.

JALALABAD, chief town of the District of the same name, situated on the south bank of the Kabul river, at the entrance of the Khybar Pass. Distant 91 miles from Peshavar and 100 from Kabul. The city was founded in 1570 by Akbar the Great on his way back from Kabul to India ; and the fort was built in 1638 in the time of Shah Jahan. Permanent population about 3,000. Jalalabad is one of the filthiest towns in the East, but is advantageously situated for trade, as, besides being on the high-road between Peshavar and Kabul, roads lead from it to Derband, Kashmir, Ghazni, Bamian, and Yarkand.

Kabul (*KABAL or CABUL*).—Principal province of Afghanistan, bounded on the north by the Hindu Kush ; on the south by the Safed Koh and Ghazni ; on the east by the Sulaiman range ; and on the west by the hill country of the Hazaras. The province is mountainous, but contains many rich arable valleys along the base of the hills. The country is by nature strong, and it has good roads through it. Wheat and barley are the chief products. The poorest classes consume a considerable proportion of barley and pease in their food.

KABUL, the capital of Afghanistan, and the residence of the Amir or King, situated on the river of the same name, 88 miles from Ghazni, 94 from Jalalabad, 175 from Peshavar, 229 from Khilat-i- Ghilzai, 316 from Kandahar and 690 from Herat by Kandahar. Population about 150,000.

The city is about three miles in circumference. There are no public buildings of any importance in the city. The mosques are far from being splendid edifices, although many or spacious and commodious ; convenience and utility, rather than spacious external appearance, has been sought for in their construction. Outside the city lie the fine tombs of the Emperor Babar and of Timur Shah. There is one college, and this without endowment or scholars. There are several *bazars*, and about 20

sarais for the accommodation of foreign merchants and traders. With respect to the trade of Kabul, it may be observed that there are six points within Afghanistan where duties on merchandise are levied, viz. Kabul, Ghazni, Bamian, Charikar, Logar, and Jalalabad. Horses, grapes, dried fruits and asafœtida, are exported to India. Kabul is abundantly supplied with water, which is generally of good quality.

Kabul.—The Kabul river (the ancient Kophes) is the most important river of Afghanistan, rises in the Rugman mountains near Hindu Kush, flows through north of Afghanistan into the Punjab, and falls into the Indus at Attock. Course 320 miles.

Kafiristan.—Tract of country lying between the north-western frontier of India and the Hindu Kush Mountains. On the west the country of the Kafirs is bordered by Afghanistan. The people (Kafirs) are a hardy, strong, and daring race of mountaineers, rather undersized as are most hillmen, extremely lazy, fond of pleasure, and constant wine-drinkers. Slavery exists to a certain extent among them, but the trade in slaves would soon die out if human flesh were not so saleable at Jalalabad, Kunar, Asmar, and Chitral. Polygamy is rare. Wealth is reckened by heads of cattle.

Kandahar (*CANDAHAR*).—Province in Afghanistan, also fortified town and chief city of the province of Kandahar, situated between the Argandab and Tarnak rivers, about 90 miles from Khelat i- Ghilzai, 233 from Ghazni, 318 from Kabul, and 380 from Herat. Population about 80,000. The principal manufactures of Kandahar are silk, and felts for coats. Dried fruit forms the great staple of the place.

Khaibar.—A celebrated pass leading from Jamrud in Peshavar District into Afghanistan. The name is also applied to the range of hills in Yaghistan, through which the pass runs. It forms the great northern military route from Afghanistan into India; as the Kuram and Gumal Passes form the intermediate military and trade routes, and the Bolan Pass the great southern passage both for war and commerce.

Kilat-i-Ghilzai.—Fort (no town) of some importance on the right bank of the Tarnak, on the road between Ghazni and Kandahar, 89 miles from the latter.

Koondooz.—Large district of Afghanistan, and chief town of the District of the same name, near the northern frontier or north of Kabul. Population 70,000.

Kuram.—A district of Afghanistan. The chief crops are rice, barley, *joar* and cotton. Apples, pomegranates, melons and other fruits are also grown. Water is abundant everywhere. Population of the district 35,000. The fort of the Governor is at Ahmadzai.

Landi Khana.—Village and the most difficult part of Afghan end of the Khaibar Pass, about 23 miles distant from Kadam, the eastern entrance, and about 7 miles from the western entrance. Highest point of the pass, the Landi Kotal or fort, 3373 feet.

Landi Kotal.—One of the principal stages in the pass. Just beyond Landi Kotal rises the peak popularly known as Pisgah; and

shortly beyond Landi Kotal, the Pass narrows to the gorge of Landi Khana ; and a few miles further it debouches on the open country of Afghanistan. Caravans entering the pass give up their Afghan escort, and are taken charge of by the Irregular Levies under British control, near Landi Khana.

Lash.—Fort rather than a town, situated 60 miles south-west of Farrah on the summit of a scarped sugar-leaf eminence, immediately under which flows the Farrah-rud. Its position with reference to Herat, Persia, and Kandahar is of very great strategical importance, and for this reason, the chief is always possessed of much political influence. Several thousand tents of nomads are always encamped in its vicinity.

Sabzavar.—Town and fort, 93 miles from Herat and 71 from Farrah, in similar decay to the latter. Water is conducted from the Hari-rud by numerous canals, which also protect the approaches.

Safed Koh (*SUFED KOH*).—Range of mountains, which commences from a few miles west of the Shutargardan Pass, between Kuram and Logar river ; and then after following for about 75 miles, it splits into two main ridges, one going north-east to the Khaibar and the Kabul river ; the other continuing due east to the junction of the Kabul river with the Indus.

Seistan.—Large sandy desert in the west of Afghanistan.

Shutar Gardan.—Mountain pass, dividing the Kuram and Logar valleys. The ascent of the pass from the Indian side is slight, through the descent into the Logar valley is long and very steep.

Sulaiman Hills.—Mountain range marking a portion of the western boundary between British territory (Punjab) and Afghanistan. The Sulaimans are generally rocky and precipitous, completely bare of trees upon their sides, and wanting in water among the ravines at their feet. The Kuram forms almost the only river of any importance, taking its rise among their dry summits. Length from north to south about 350 miles.

Takht-i-Sulaiman.—Principal peak of the Sulaiman mountains, on the frontier between the Punjab and Afghanistan. Has two summits, respectively 11,317 and 11,076 feet above sea-level. Stands nearly due west of Dera Ismail Khan town.

Zarni.—Town in the famous but little explored country of Ghor, to the east of Herat. Ruins abound, the town itself is small, and enclosed by a wall in decay.

AFGHAN-TURKISTAN.

General view :—Afghan-Turkistan is a convenient name applied of late years to those provinces in the basin of the Oxus which are subject to the Amir of Kabul. Badakhshan and its dependencies, now understood to be tributary to the Amir, are sometimes comprised under the name, but are not so included here. The whole of the Afghan domi-

nions consist of Afghanistan as above described, Afghan-Turkistan, and Badakhshan with its dependencies. The population of Afghan-Turkistan is estimated at 645,000 including 55,000 for Badakhshan.

The territories here included are, beginning from the east, the *Khanats* or principalities of Kunduz, Khulm, or Tashkurghan, Balkh with Akcha ; and the western *Khanats* of Sir-i-pul, Shibarkhan, Andkhoi, and Maimana, sometimes classed together as the *char* Wilayat, or 'Four Domains' ; and besides these, such part of the Hazara tribes as lie north of the Hindu-Kush and its prolongation. The tract thus described includes the southern half of the Oxus basin, from the frontier of Badakhshan on the east to the upper Murgh-ab river on the west. The Oxus itself forms the northern boundary, from the confluence of the Kokcha, or river of Badakhshan. Along the whole southern boundary there is a tract of lofty mountain country.

Badakhshan.—Mountainous tract of country in Afghan-Turkistan, containing the valley of the Kokcha with its feeders, and tributary to the Amir of Afghanistan ; lying beyond the Hindu Kush range. Contains 16 districts, of which the chief is Faizabad. Its mines, which yield rubies, lapis-lazuli, lead, sulphur, and copper. Chief agricultural products—wheat, rice, cotton, poppy, oil-seeds, mulberries, and many other fruits. The inhabitants are believed to be a pure Aryan race, intermediate between the Iranians and Hindus. Population 55,000.

Balkh.—The province deserves special note. Balkh Proper is the populous and well watered territory upon the eighteen canals which draw off the waters of the Balk-ab, and on which there are said to be 360 villages. Remains (mosques and tombs) are scattered over some 20 miles of circuit. The inner city, surrounded by a ruined wall of 4 or 5 miles in compass, is now entirely deserted ; a scanty population still occupies a part of the outer city. In 1858, Muhammad Afzal Khan, ruling Turkistan on behalf of his father, Dost Muhammad, transferred the seat of the Afghan Government, and the bulk of the population, to Takhtapul, a position which he fortified some 8 miles east of the old city ; and this remains the capital of the Afghan territories on the Oxus.

Products and Industry. Rock salt is worked at Chal, near the Badakhshan frontier. Pistachio nuts are grown largely in the hill country of Kunduz, together with the adjoining districts of Badakhshan, and the whole supply of India, Central Asia, and Russia is said to be derived from this region. Fruit is abundant and excellent, especially in Khulm and Balkh. Kunduz produces a breed of horses, highly valued in the Kabul market under the name of *Kataghan*. Maimana also is famous for horses, and is a mart for carpets, and textures of wool and camel's hair, the work of Turkoman and Jamshidi women.

AFRICA.

Africa (*EASTERN*).—Eastern Africa may be said to extend from the Transvaal Republic and Zulu Land in the south to the Gulf of

Aden in the north. It comprises Sofala, Mozambique (both belongs to Portugal), Ajan, Adel and Zanzibar. Some parts of Eastern Africa are salubrious and fertile and others unhealthy and barren. CHIEF EXPORTS—Gold, ivory and ambergris. Arab traders are numerous on the east coast, and the native population, like the Kafirs in the south and the Abyssinians, &c. in the north, is generally superior to the negroes of the west and centre of Africa.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Berbera.—A port of the Somali coast, celebrated for its coffee and odoriferous gums. [p.].

Kaze.—Capital of Unyamuezi, is a collection of mud huts, but possesses extensive commerce.

Zaila.—A port of the Gallas, on the Gulf of Aden. [p.].

Zanzibar.—The capital, on an island of the same name, is the largest town in Eastern Africa, and has considerable trade. It is ruled by a Muhammadan Chief called the Sultan. There is also a British Consul.

ARABIA.

General view.—Arabia is a large peninsula, forming the south-western corner of Asia, it lies to the west of Persia, and is separated from Africa by the Red sea up to the Isthmus of Suez. It is bounded on the north by Asiatic Turkey; on the east by the Persian Gulf; on the south by the Arabian sea; and on the west by the Red sea. The Red sea is connected with the Indian Ocean by the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. The interior of the country consists chiefly of a vast plateau, with a hilly region in the centre. Arabia consists of many independent States. Length, from the Euphrates to the Strait of Babelmandeb, 1500 miles, breadth, from the Red sea to Ras-el-Had, the most easterly point, 1300 miles. Extent, 1,219,000 square miles. Population 9 millions.

CLIMATE—Arabia is one of the hottest and driest countries in the world.

RIVER.—There is no navigable river in the whole country.

PRODUCTION.—Jawari (a coarse kind of dry grain) and dates, form the principal articles of food. Coffee is grown in the south-west.

ANIMALS.—Arabia is famous for its noble breed of horses; but the most useful animal is the camel. Merchants require to travel in Caravans.* The principal wild animals are the antelope, wild ass, wolf, fox, jackal, hyena, and Panther. The Ostrich, is likewise found in Arabia.

PEOPLE.—The inhabitants, consists of two classes. The Arabs with fixed abodes are somewhat civilised. The wandering Arabs, called

* When many camels are travelling together they are called a Caravan.

Bedouins (bed-oo-eens), are wild and fierce, living by their flocks, and by plunder. The Arabs are Muhammadans. Abdul Wahab formed, during the last century, a new sect, called Wahabis. They are the strictest Muhammadans in the world.

LANGUAGE.—Arabic, like Hebrew, belongs to the Semitic family. It is written from right to left.

GOVERNMENT.—Arabistan, at present belongs to Turkey. The Sultan also claims the western shore of the Persian Gulf. Oman, on the south-east coast, is under a Sultan, who is sometimes styled the Imam of Muscat. The Sultan has, also possessions, on the eastern coast of Africa, and his people are given to commerce. The centre called Nejed, "the High land" is under a Wahabi Sultan. Some Arab tribes are independent, and are governed by their own *Sheikhas* or chiefs.

DIVISIONS.—At present Arabia is divided into 6 Provinces of Hedjaz, Yemen, El-Hasa, Hadramaut, Oman and Nedjad.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aden.—A peninsula, isthmus, also fortified town and cantonment, near the entrance to the Red sea, on the south coast of Yemen, Arabia Felix. The British territory (the Settlement of Aden) comprises the Peninsula, and extends to the Khor Maksar Creek, 2 miles north of the defensive works across the isthmus. Area, 70 square miles. Population about 40,000 including the garrison and shipping as also the island of Perim. Aden is important as a coal depôt and packet station. It is touched at by P. & O. Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta, also B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamers. Distant 1659 miles from Bombay by sea, or 7 days' journey from Bombay and 10 days' journey from London *via* Brindsi and Suez Canal. Aden is politically subject to the Government of Bombay, and for legal purposes is held to be a part of India. The administration is conducted by a Political Resident, who is also the military commandant. Civil and criminal justice being regulated by a Special Act of the Indian Legislature. The Port of Aden, in charge of a Conservator, is regulated by the Indian Ports Act. The garrison of Aden comprised two batteries of artillery, a battalion of British Infantry, a company of Sappers and Miners and a native regiment. Annual revenue, chiefly from excise, stamps, and salt, amounts to about Rs. 1,110,000 The climate of Aden from October to April is cool and pleasant. The language of the Settlement and Country is Arabic ; but other Asiatic tongues, as Urdu, Persian, Guzerathi, Sindi etc., as well as several European languages, are also spoken and understood.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF —Political Resident ; 6 Assistant Residents (1st being also Political Agent and Consul for the Somali Coast, and the 2nd, being Cantonment Magistrate) ; Deputy Assistant Political Agent ; Native Assistant Resident and Arabic Interpreter. (Medical) —6 Surgeons, including Port and Civil Surgeons ; 2 As-

sistant Surgeons and 3 Apothecaries. (Police) 2 Inspectors. (Marine) —Port officer, 3 Pilots and 1 Native pilot. (Ecclesiastical) 3 Chaplains (Educatoinal) Head Master with an assistant, Residency school. (Jail) —Superintendent of Jail. (Military)—Commanding, Brigadier General, Ordinance Officer, Sub-Assistant Commissary General and Cantonment Magistrate. Troops—Three Batteries of Artillery, a Battalian of British Infantry, a Company of Sappers and Miners and a Native Regiment (Post) —at City (m. s. t.); at Cantonment and Sheikh Othman (m. s.).

Bagdad.—A great commercial city for all the surrounding country, on the Tigris. Population, 40,000. [p. m. s.]

Mathra.—Town in Arabia. Postal communication takes places through Muscat post office.

Mecca.—Capital of Hedjaz Province, near the Red sea, (about 40 miles), is the largest and most celebrated city in Arabia. It is the birth place of Muhammad, the founder of the Mussalman religion, and is much visited by thousands of Muhammadan pilgrims from Europe, and the distant parts of Asia and Africa. All Muhammadans are commanded to visit Mecca once in their lives. *Kaaba*, in the centre of the temple of Mecca, contains a black stone, called the *Kibba*, which has been considered sacred by the Arabs from an early period.

Medina.—Celebrated town (north of Mecca), contains the tomb of Muhammad. This place is also visited by Muhammadan pilgrims.

Mocha.—A fortified sea-port, noted for its excellent coffee.

Muscat.—A fortified city on the east coast, is the capital of Oman and the principal commercial mart of Eastern Arabia. [p. m. s. t.].

Oman.—A Province and chief town of the province of the same name, subject to the Imam of Muscat.

Perim.—An island at the mouth of the Red sea belongs to the English.

Riad.—Capital of Nejed Province, or of the Wahabi Sultan.

Sana.—An island and town in the south, is the capital of Yemen province.

Sinai.—A celebrated peak between Gulfs of Suez and Akaba, at the head of the Red sea.

ASSAM.

ASSAM.—The name is derived from the Ahoms, a tribe by whom it was conquered. It formed part of the ancient Hindu kingdom of Kamrup. It lies on the north-east of Bengal ; being bounded on the north by Bhutan, on the east by Manipur, on the south by Hill Tipperah, and on the west by Kuch Behar. Assam was taken by the British from the Burmese in 1824, and was then placed under a Native Raja ; but, being grossly misgoverned, it was taken under British control in 1838. In 1874 Assam and some Hilly Districts to the south were separated from the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and formed into a new province. Area, 49,004 square miles. Shillong on the Khasí Hills, is the chief station. Steamers of the India General Steam Navigation Company run weekly from Calcutta to Assam every Friday.

CLIMATE.—The climate is humid. Rainy season commences in March and lasts till October.

MINERALS.—Iron, limestone and coal are found in abundance in many parts ; petroleum springs have lately been discovered ; and gold exists in many of the streams.

PRODUCTION.—Rice is the chief food. Grain produced, and next to rice the most important crops grown in the plains are mustrad, linseed, sugar-cane, hemp and jute. Cotton is grown on the hill-slopes, and tea is cultivated in all the valley districts. The forests produce much valuable timber, chiefly *sal* and much cautchouc. India-rubber and silk are extensively produced.

EDUCATION.—Within the past few years, education has made considerable progress in Assam

INDUSTRY.—The chief occupation of the people is agriculture.

MANUFACTURE.—Tea, silk, iron and pottery.

IMPORTS.—Cotton piece-goods, salt, rice, metal utensils, and spices.

EXPORTS.—Tea, mustard-seed, paddy caoutchouc and timber.

PEOPLE.—The population according to Census of 1891 is 5,476,833 (Hindu 2,997,072, Buddhist 7,697, Jain 1,368 ; Sikh 83, Animistic 969,765, Mussalman 1,483,974 Christian 16,844, and others 30), which presents a great variety of races, the chief of which are the Kachharis, the Khasias, the Nagas, and the Ahoms. The hills bordering on the province are inhabited by numerous uncivilized tribes, the chief of which are the Dufflas, the Mishmis, the Nagas and the Lushais.

LANGUAGES.—The prevailing languages are Bengali in Cachar, Goalpara and Sylhet districts ; and Assamese in Darrang, Kamrup, Lakhimpur, Nowgong and Sibsagar districts. Various dialects peculiar to them are spoken by the Garos and other hill tribes.

ADMINISTRATION.—Assam is governed by Chief Commissioner, acting immediately under the orders of the Government of India. Under him are a Judge and Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts; Secretary to the Chief Commissioner; Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner; Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner; Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department and Chief Engineer, Assam; Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, and Assistant to Chief Engineer; Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam. Next are 13 Deputy Commissioners, of whom one is a Political Agent and Superintendent of Manipur State; the other is the Inspector General of Police, Jails, and Registration, Superintendent of Stamps, and Commissioner of Excise, and also Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Registrar General of Births Deaths, and Marriages; and the remaining eleven (one for each District) who conduct the various departments of the fiscal, executive, and in some cases judicial administrations. The other heads of Departments are—Comptroller of Accounts; Conservator of Forests; Deputy Post Master General; Director of Public Instructions, and Deputy Surgeon General, who is also Sanitary Commissioner.

The annual revenue and expenditure of the province under the different headings of 'Imperial, Provincial and Local' amount to about eighty and fifty lakhs of Rupees, respectively.

DIVISIONS.—There are three Divisions—(1) the Brahmaputra Valley Districts (Darrang, Goalpara, Kamrup, Lakhimpur, Nowgong and Sibsagar); (2) the Surma Valley Districts (Cachar and Sylhet); (3) the Hill Districts (the Garo Hills, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and the Naga Hills). Each of these districts see separately in their alphabetical order.

CACHAR.

Cachar (*KACHAR—'Old name for Silchar'*).—A District in the Chief-Commissionership of Assam, being bounded on the north by the Kopili and Diyang rivers, which separate it from Nowgong District; on the south by the hill country occupied by the Lushai or Kuki tribe; on the east by Manipur State and Naga Hills District; and on the west by Sylhet. Area, 2,472 square miles. Population 367, 542. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Silchar.

MINERALS.— No mines or minerals of any value are known to exist in Cachar District.

MANUFACTURES.—Cotton cloth called Manipuri *khesh*, and fine net for mosquits curtains are the only special manufactures. The chief item of export is tea. The imports comprise cotton piece-goods, rice, liquors, tea-seed, iron and woollen goods.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Cachar differs from that common to Eastern Bengal in being less hot and more damp. The rainy season lasts from April to October, and during the remaining months of the year,

dense fogs are of frequent occurrence. Two charitable dispensaries in the district.

ADMINISTRATION.—The Cachar District is divided into 3 Sub-divisions, with head-quarters at Silchar, Hailakandi, and Gunjong. Revenue about Rs. 370,000, and Expenditure nearly Rs. 250,000. *District Staff*—Sessions Judge of Cachar, who is also Civil and Sessions Judge of Sylhet ; Deputy Commissioner ; Assistant Commissioner ; 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners (with civil and criminal powers) ; Sub-deputy Collector ; Tahsildar ; Cantonment Magistrate ; Assistant Superintendent of Police ; Assistant Conservator of Forests ; Executive Engineer ; Assistant Engineer ; Supervisor ; Overseer ; Superintendent of Post Offices ; Special Sub-Registrar ; Civil Surgeon ; Minister (clergyman) ; Deputy Inspector of Schools ; Head Master of High School ; and Commandant, Surma Valley, Military Police, Battalion. For further information regarding Silchar town, see Silchar.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Badarpur.—Village situated 6 miles above the bifurcation of the Barak into the Surma and Kusiyara rivers, and 18 miles from Silchar town. In the neighbourhood, a bathing festival is held in March, annually attended by about 3000 persons, among whom are many itinerant traders. [p. m. s. t.]

Banga Bazar.—Steamer station, about 4 hours' journey from Silchar.

Banskandi.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Barak (or *Surma*).—River of North-Eastern India. Its source lies among the Cachar mountains in the neighbourhood of Kohima, and joins the Tipai river at the village of Tipaimukh.

Barel (*Barail*).—Hill range in North Cachar, connecting the Khasi Hills system with Manipur and the Naga Hills.

Barkola.—Village and post-town. [m. s.. t.]

Bhuban.—Range of hills in the southern portion of Cachar District, forming the watershed between the Barak and Sonai rivers. Their height varies from 700 feet to 3,000 feet, and their slopes are very precipitous. An annual pilgrimage takes place to the top of the Bhuban hills, reputed to be one of the residences of the god Siva.

Changsil.—Village, where a detachment of Surma Valley Battalion is stationed.

Diying.—River in North Cachar, rising in the Barel range, and falls into the Kopili shortly after the latter stream issues from the hills.

Dwarband.—Pass in the Tilain range of hills, through which the road has been led joining Hailakandi with the station of Silchar.

Gunjong.—Village and head-quarters of the North Cachar Sub-

division. Assistant Superintendent of Police and a detachment of Surma Valley Battalion are stationed here.

Hailakandi.—Village and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Dhaleswari river, 33 miles from Silchar town *via* Badarpur. Contains offices of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sub-deputy Collector, Tahsildar, Overseer and police station. [p. m. s. t.]

Hangrum.—Village, where a detachment of Surma Valley Battalion is stationed.

Hatikuri.—Village and post-town. [m. t.]

Hurang.—Range of hills, which runs the road from Silchar to Manipur.

Jatinga.—River, rises amid the Barail hills, and falls into the Barak, a few miles below Silchar.

Jhalna Cherra.—Village, where a detachment of Surma Valley Battalion is stationed. [p. m. s. t.]

Jhiri (*Jiri*).—River, rises amid the Barel Hills, and flows south into the Barak.

Jhiri Ghat—Village and a station of the detachment of the Surma Valley Battalion.

Kalacherra—Village and post-town. [m.]

Kalain.—Village and post-town. [m. s. t.]

Kashpur—Village among the southern spurs of the Barel range. The residence of the Cachari Rajas during the greater part of the 18th century, when Hindu influence first became powerful at their Court.

Katakhal.—Offshoot of the Dhaleswari river ; said to have been formed by one of the Cachari Rajas, who constructed an embankment across the main channel of the Dhaleswari, about 25 miles above its junction with the Barak. The Katakhal now carries off the greater part of the stream, and is navigable by boats all the year through.

Katigora.—Village on the right bank of the Barak river, near its bifurcation into the Surma and Kusiara branches. Contains police station, coolie depôt, and hospital. There is also a forest toll and registering office at Sialtek, about a mile from the village.

Katlicherra (*Fencha Cherra*).—Village and post-town. [m. s. t.]

Kumbhir.—Village and post-town. [m. s.]

Lakhimamla.—Village and station of the detachment of the Surma Valley Battalion.

Lakhipur (*Lakshmipur*).—Village and the chief centre of trade with the State of Manipur, situated at the confluence of the Jhiri

river with the Barak ; distant 14 miles from Silchar. It contains police station, and revenue Court (*Kacheri*) of the Maharaja of Manipur, who owns much land in the neighbourhood. The *bazar* is frequented by Manipuris and other hillmen, who bring down cotton, caoutchouc, and beeswax, to barter for salt, iron tools, dried fish, and betel-nuts. Population about 40,000. [p. m. s. t.]

Lalamukh.—Village and post-town. [m. s. t.].

Madura.—River (tributary to the Barak on its right bank), rises in the North Cachar Hills, where it is known as the Bongpai.

Maibang.—Ruins in North Cachar, between two spurs of the Barail Hills, about 6 hours' journey from Gunjong, the head-quarters of the North Cachar Sub-division. The site is now overgrown with jungle ; but several small stone temples still remain.

Masampur.—Village and post-town. [m. t.]

Monierkhal (*Manierkhal*)—Village and frontier outpost on the Sonai river, near the frontier of Manipur and the Lushai Hills, 24 miles from Silchar town. A detachment of the Surma Valley Battalion is stationed here.

Nagdirgram.—Village, situated on the left bank of the Sonai river, 1 mile north of its confluence with the Rukhmini, and 14 miles south of Silchar.

Noarband.—Outpost about 18 miles from Silchar. A large tea plantation is in the vicinity of the station.

Rengtipahar. Mountain range running northwards from the Lushai Hills, and forming the watershed between the Sonai and Dhaleswari rivers.

Salchapra.—(*Sadarbagicha*).—Village and post-town. [m. t.]

Saraspur.—(*Sarishpur*).—Hill range in the south of Assam, forming the boundary between Cachar District on the east and Sylhet on the west.

Sialtek.—Village and steamer station, on the Barak river, where toll is levied on the timber, bamboos, etc., floated down stream. One of the largest *bazars* in Cachar is held at Sialtek.

Siddheswar.—Village at the foot of the Saraspur range, situated on the left bank of the Barak river. There is a celebrated Hindu temple here ; and about the middle of March an annual fair is held, attended by about 3000 persons. At the same time, a religious gathering for bathing takes place on the opposite bank of the river. The place is traditionally stated to have been the abode of the famous *Rishi* Kapilmuni (a fellow-worker of Patanjali) the founder of one of the six systems of Hindu philosophy.

Silchar (*Old name Dudpatli*).—Chief town, military canton-

ment, and administrative head-quarters of the District of Cachar, situated on the south bank of the Barak river, 70 miles from Sylhet by road, or 300 miles from Calcutta. The town is also the head-quarters of the Surma Valley Battalion (Assam Military Police). A handsome Church is noticeable. A large trading fair or *mela* is held annually in January, attended by about 20,000 persons, and lasting for about 7 days. The articles sold include cotton goods and ponies from Manipur. Dak Bungalow and Retreat Club. [p. m. s. T.]

Silcuri.—Village and post-town. [m. s. t.]

Sonai.—Hill stream, which rises in the Lushai Hills, and flows due north into the Barak at Sonaimukh, where there is a toll station for forest produce.

Sonaimukh.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Tilain.—Hill range, running north from the Lushai Hills on the southern frontier. The height varies from 100 to 500 feet. These hills are crossed by the Silchar and Sylhet road, 4 miles west of Silchar, and might everywhere be rendered accessible for wheeled traffic.

Tipai.—River of southern Assam, which runs through the Lushai Hills, and joins the Barak at the village of Tipai-mukh. where a *bazar* is established for trade.

Tularam Senapati's Country(*now under British rule*)—Tract of country in North Cachar, lying south of the Barel mountains and along the course of the Dhaneswari river. The tract is also known as *mahal*, Rangilapur. Area about 1800 square miles, and the population about 5,500 souls.

Udarband.—Trading village with post office. [m. t.]

DARRANG.

Darrang (*Durrung, Old name for Tezpur*).—District forming a portion of the upper valley of the Brahmaputra, in the Province of Assam. Bounded on the north by the Bhutia, Aka and Daphla Hills ; on the south by the Brahmaputra ; on the east by the Maramarnai river ; and on the west by Kamrup District. Area, 3,418 square miles. Population 307,761. Sudder Station—Tezpur.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Darrang District does not differ from that common to the whole of the Assam Valley. The north-east monsoon from November to April, and the south-west monsoon from May to October.

PRODUCTION.—The one staple harvest of the district is rice. The other crops include mustard, oil-seeds, pulses, sugar-cane and vegetables.

MANUFACTURE.—Silk-weaving. *Exports*—Tea, oil-seeds, and silk cloth *Imports*—Cotton and woollen cloth, salt, fine rice, dried fruits,

spices etc., Weekly markets are held in the neighbourhood of the tea-gardens.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions—Tezpur and Mangaldai. Revenue about Rs. 670,000 and Expenditure, nearly Rs. 370,000. Education does not make such progress in Darrang as in the wealthy Districts of Bengal, but yet some improvement has been exhibited in recent years. Two charitable dispensaries afford medical relief to the poor. The Government offices at Tezpur consist of Deputy Commissioner (with civil and criminal powers) ; 2 Assistant Commissioners ; 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners (with civil and criminal powers) ; Sub-deputy Collector ; Tahsildar ; Assistant Superintendent of Police ; Deputy Conservator of Forests, ; Deputy Inspector of schools ; Inspector of Post offices ; Head Master of High school, Medical officer and Superintendent of Jail and Lunatic Asylum ; Executive Engineer, ; Supervisor ; Minister of Church, and Honorary Magistrate. For further information regarding Tezpur town, see Tezpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aka Hills.—Tract of country on the north-east frontier of India, occupied by an independent tribe called Aka. It lies north of Darrang District, bounded east by the Daphla Hills, and west by independent Bhutia tribes. The Aka country is very difficult of access, the direct road from the plains leading along the precipitous channel of the Bhoroli river, which divides the Aka from the Daphla country.

Balipara.—Village and frontier post with a forest reserve, to which a plantation of India-rubber tree is attached. A detachment of Assam Military Police is stationed here. [p. m. s. t.]

Bangbari.—Village and post-town 35 miles from Rangamati. [m. s. T.].

Behali.—Village and post-town. [m. s. t.]

Behalimukh.—Village and steamer station, about 5 hours' journey from Tezpur.

Bhairabi.—River, flowing from the Aka Hills and falling into the Brahmaputra. The stream is said to bring down gold dust.

Bhomoraguri (*Bhamraguri*).—Forest reserve, 3 miles from Tezpur town.

Bindukuri.—Village and post-town. [m. s. T.]

Bishnath—Village and steamer station, about 3 hours' journey from Tezpur.

Biswanath Ghat—Village and post-town [m. s. t.], 13 miles from Sootea.

Charali.—Village and post-town. [m. s. t.]

Chardwar—Fiscal Division in Darrang District, Area, 1,120 square miles. In the north is the Chardwar forest reserve (80 square miles), which includes an experimental plantation of caoutchouc trees (India rubber trees).

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Chatgari.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Daimara.—Village and frontier post, where a detachment of Assam Military Police is stationed.

Daphla Hills—A tract of hill country on the north-east frontier of India, occupied by an independent tribe called Daphla, akins to the Abars, the Akas, and the Miris. It lies north of Darrang District ; bounded west by the Aka Hills, and east by the Abar range (about 60 miles from east to west and 40 from north to south). The term Daphla, which is of uncertain derivation, is that applied to them by the Assamese ; they call themselves Niso or Nising.

Garumari.—Forest reserve, containing valuable *sal* timber.

Ghograpara.—Village and frontier post, where a detachment of Assam Military Police is stationed.

Gohpur.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Hindughopa.—Village and head-quarters station of Tahsildar.

Jamagurihat.—Village and post-town. [m. s. t.]

Jia Dhaneswari (*Dhansiri*).—River, rises beyond the frontier amid the Aka Hills, and flows south into the Brahmaputra.

Jia Gabru.—Village and frontier post, where a detachment of Assam Military Police is stationed.

Kalaigaon.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. [p. m. s. T.]

Khagrapara.—Village, situated near the foot of the Bhutan Hills. An annual fair is held here, which is largely attended by people, from considerable distances.

Khaling Dwar (*Dwar-khaling*)—Forest reserve, skirting the southern base of the Bhutan Hills. Area, 194 square miles.

Kherkeria.—Village in Bhutan, near the Lakshmi *nadi*, just beyond the northern frontier of Darrang District. An annual fair is held here, which is largely attended by people from considerable distances.

Loohitmookh.—Steamer station, about 7 hours' journey from Tezpur.

Majikusi.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Mangaldai.—Village and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, situated near the right bank of the Brahmaputra, 64 miles from Tezpur, and 32 from Gauhati. It is an important centre of trade. Assistant Commissioner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sub-deputy Collector, Supervisor and Overseer hold their offices here. [p. m. s. t.]

Mara-marnai.—River, rising in the Daphla hills, and flowing

south into the Pichola river, a tributary of the Lohit branch of ther Brahmaputra.

Nalbari.—Trading village, about 20 miles from Mangaldai.

Naodwar.—Forest reserve in the north of Darrang District. Area, 82 square miles.

Nonai (*Nanai*).—River, rises in the Bhutan hills, and empties itself into the Brahmaputra almost opposite Gauhati.

Orang.—Village and post-town. [m. s. T.]

Rangamati Ghat. (*Rangamati*).—Village and post-town, 7 miles from Mangaldai, and about 70 from Tezpur. [m. s. T.]

Rangapara.—Village and post-town. [m. s. t.]

Silpata.—Village in Chatgari Dwar, at which a large fair is held annually during the *Bor Bihu* festival, chiefly attended by the Cachari population.

Sootea.—Village and post-town, [m. s. t.], 13 miles from Biswanathghat.

Tezpur (*Old name Nonduar*)—A small cantonment, chief town, and administrative head-quarters of Darrang District, situated on the right bank of the Brahmaputra. 284 miles from Shillong and 584 from Calcutta. Population about 3,600. Tezpur is an important seat of trade, and also the head-quarters of the Darrang detachment of Military Police. The houses of the European residents are built upon the hills. There are the usual civil offices, including a jail, an English school, and a charitable dispensary. Around the Court-house are lying many carved stones and pillars, which show that Tezpur was in former times the site of an important city. In the neighbourhood are many ruins of Hindu temples, appear to have been dedicated to Siva, now buried in dense jungle and forgotten by the present inhabitants. Dak Bungalow and Post office. [m. s. T.]

Udalguri.—Village in the north-west of Darrang District, near the Bhutan frontier, at which an annual fair is held for trade (ponies, blankets, salt, wax. rice, cotton cloth and brass-ware) with the neighbouring hill tribes. The fair lasts for 3 or 4 weeks, during which time the Bhutia Chiefs come down to Tezpur to receive their stipulated presents.

GARO HILLS.

Garo Hills (*Old name for Tura*).—A District forms the south-western corner of the Province of Assam. The entire District, as implied by its name is a mountainous tract, bounded on the north by Goalpara District ; on the east by Khasi and Jaintia Hills ; on the south and west by the Bengal Districts of Maimensingh and Rangpur. Area, 3,270 square miles. Population 121,570. Head-quarters—Tura, on the mountain range of the same name.

CLIMATE.—The rainy season from June to October, the cold weather from November to February ; March and April usually dry and warm.

MINERALS.—Coal of fair quality, building stone, and lime.

PRODUCTION—Rice. *Exports*—Cotton, timber, bamboos, firewood, lac and rubber. *Imports* received in exchange consist of rice, dried fish, cattle, goats, fowls, pigs, cloth and ornaments.

ADMINISTRATION.—Revenue and expenditure—about Rs. 80,000 and 60,000 respectively. Government Officers—Deputy Commissioner (with powers of Munsiff) ; Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests ; Deputy Superintendent of Police ; Civil Medical Officer ; Sub-Engineer ; Commandant, Military Police ; and Marriage Registrar. For further information regarding Tura town see Tura.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Arbela and Tura Hills.—Two principal ranges, which run parallel to one another west and east (height 4,650 feet). The Tura range constitutes the watershed of the District, all the streams north of that line draining into Goalpara, while those to the south flow into Maimensingh.

Bawigiri.—Trading village in the District.

Bhogai.—River, rising a little south-east of Tura civil station, and falls into the old bed of the Brahmaputra in Maimensingh District.

Chima.—Village and a station of the detachment of Garo Hills Battalion.

Damalgiri.—Village with a Dak Bungalow, about 10 miles from Tura.

Darrangiri.—Village, situated on the Someswari river, near which a fine outcrop of coal strata is to be seen.

Dhoba-khal.—Village on the Someswari river, near which a fine outcrop of the coal strata was discovered by Survey officers in 1873.

Ganeswari.—River, rising on the skirts of the Kailas hill. Its course lies southwards into Maimensingh District, through a limestone formation, in which there are some large stalactite caverns. Its rocky banks form scenery of a picturesque beauty.

Harigaon.—Village on the Kalu river, about 20 miles from Tura. Contains a small Travellers' Bungalow.

Kalu.—River, which rises near the station of Tura and falls into the Brahmaputra. Its chief tributary is the Baranasi or Rangkan.

Karaibari.—Forest tract, belonging to the wealthy Zamindars. Weekly market held in the vicinity at Bahadur Kata *hat*, at the foot of the hills, is largely frequented by Garos, who bring down the produce of their hills to exchange for cotton goods, salt and hardware.

Krishnai.—River, which rises in the Garo Hills to the north of the Arbela range, near the village of Mandalang-giri, and falls into the

Brahmaputra a few miles above Goalpara town. Its tributaries in the hills are the Banji and Rangi.

Mahadeo.—River in the south-east corner of the Garo Hills District, in the bed of which a mine of good coal has been discovered. In its upper course there are several picturesque gorges, where the rocky cliffs are clothed with tropical vegetation.

Mahendraganj.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Mankarchar.—Village with a Dak Bungalow.

Nibari.—Trading village on the Jinari river. The *bazar* is a centre of trade where the Garos exchange their hill products for rice, cloth, dried fish etc.

Nitai (*Netai*).—River, which rises in the Tura range, and empties itself into the Kans or Kanks river in the Bengal District of Maimensingh.

Pharamgiri (*Faramgiri*).—Village on the southern slope of the Mimanram mountain. The inhabitants of this village perpetrated the massacre of the survey coolies in March 1871, which led to the Garo expedition of the following year, and the British annexation of the District.

Putemari.—Village with a Dak Bungalow.

Rangmagiri.—Village on the southern slope of the Mimanram mountain. The scene of the murder of the survey coolie in 1871, which led to the Garo expedition, and the ultimate subjection of the hill tribes to British rule. The path from Tura town, communicating with the police outpost at Rayak, passes through this village.

Rayak.—Village and police outpost on the Someswari river. Considerable population engaged in fishing.

Rewak.—Village and station of a detachment of the Garo Hills Battalion.

Rongrengiri.—Village, where a detachment of Garo Hills Battalion is stationed.

Sameswari (*Someswari, or Samsang*).—River, which rises near the station of Tura, and empties itself into the Kanks river in *Pargana* Susang. Both in size and utility, the Sameswari is the most important river in the Garo Hills.

Siju.—Village on the Sameswari river, with a considerable population engaged in fishing. There are coal mines in the neighbourhood. Several curious caverns are situated in the lime-stone formation of the Sameswari river. The largest of these is in the neighbourhood of Siju village. The entrance is about 20 feet high, with a spacious dome-shaped chamber within. A Small stream trickles through the cave, which has been explored for a whole day without the stream having been traced to its source. The cave is filled with swarms of bats.

Singimari.—Village on the Brahmaputra river, about 40 miles from Tura.

Tura.—Principal mountain range in the Garo Hills, running through the entire length of the District. The highest peak is 4652 feet. The sides are steep, and for the most part clothed with dense forest. From the summit, a magnificent view is obtained over the broad valley of Northern Bengal, reaching as far as the snowy peaks of the Himalayas behind Darjiling.

Tura.—Chief village and administrative head-quarters of the Garo Hills District, situated on a spur of the mountain range of the same name, about 1300 feet above sea-level, and 40 miles west of Manikar Char on the Brahmaputra. Tura is also the head-quarters of the Garo Hills Battalion. Population about 900. The station is connected with Dhubri (distance about 50 miles), by a bridle-path and a line of telegraph. The public buildings include the usual Courts and offices, Barracks, Bungalows for officers, Dispensary, Mission school-house, and post office. [m. s. T.].

GOALPARA.

Goalpara.—The most westerly District of the Province of Assam, forming the entrance to the upper valley of the Brahmaputra. It is bounded on the north by the Bhutan Hills; south, Garo Hills ; east Kamrup, and west Behar, Rangpur, and Maimensingh. Area, 3,954 square miles. The Population (452,304) is entirely rural. Chief station, Dhubri Town, which is about 50 miles from Goalpara town.

CLIMATE.—The rainy season from May to October ; from March to May, hot winds occasionally blow from the west, and thunderstorms come up from the south-west. Goalpara District is considered very unhealthy both for Europeans and Natives, especially during the rainy season.

PRODUCTION.—The staple crop of the District is rice (*Sali or aman, aus* and *Bao* or long stemed rice). Mustard is also largely grown ; other crops, jute, cotton, sugar-cane, tea, indigo, wheat and oil-seeds.

MANUFACTURE.—Brass and iron utensils, gold and silver ornaments, silk cloth, basket work and pottery. Chief Exports—mustard-seed and jute from the plains, and cotton, timber and lac from the Hills. There is also some export of silk-cloth, India-rubber and tea. The commodities received in exchange comprise rice, European piece-goods, salt and hard-ware, oil and tobacco.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District contains only one Sub-division called Goalpara. *Revenue* and *Expenditure* about Rs. 250,000 and 195,000 respectively. *District staff*—Deputy Commissioner (with powers of District Magistrate and Sub-Judge) ; 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners (with powers of 1st class Magistrate, and of Munsiff) ; District Superintendent of Police ; Assistant Conservator of Forests ; Executive Engineer ; Overseer ; Assistant Superintendent of Post offices ; Inspector of Post offices ; Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph offices ; Civil Surgeon; Head Master High School; Marriage Registrar; and 2 Honorary Magistrates. There are 4 charitable dispensaries in the District. For

further information regarding Dhubri and Goalpara towns see Dhubri and Goalpara, separately.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agamani.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Dhubri. [p. m. s.].

Agia.—Village and post-town. [m.].

Bagribari.—Village and post-town, which possesses a thriving trade in timber, and is the residence of wealthy Zamindars. [m. s. T.]

Bayda.—Village and post-town. [m.].

Bijni.—Largest village in the Dwar of the same name, forming one of the Eastern Dwars attached to Goalpara District; on the north bank of the Dalani river, which is here crossed by a ferry. The Raja of Bijni claims descent from the royal family of Kuch Behar. Besides being the revenue-collector under Government of Bijni Dwar, he is also *Zamindar* of the two *parganas* of Khuntaghat and Habraghat in the permanently settled portion of Goalpara District, with an area of 942 square miles. Annual rental about Rs. 122,000 and Government revenue about Rs. 2,400. There is a small *bazar*. [p. m.].

Bilasipara.—Village and post-town. [m.].

Chirang Dwars.—One of the parts of the Eastern Dwars. Half the portion has been set apart as forest reserve, and the remainder is under cultivation by engagements with the cultivators.

Dalgoma.—Village, at which a large fair is held annually in January, on the anniversary of the death of a former high priest of the temple. A *Zamindari Kacheri* of the Raja of Bijni is situated here. [p. m. s. t.].

Damra.—Village and post-town. [m. s. t.].

Darangiri (*Rangjuli*).—Village and post-town. [m.].

Dhubri (*Dhoobree*).—Chief town and administrative head-quarters of Goalpara District, situated on the right bank of the Brahmaputra; 36 miles from Jatrapur by steamer, 68 from Kaunia (a station of N. B. S. Ry.) and 214 from Shillong *via* Gauhati. It is the terminus station of the N. B. S. Ry.; and steamers ply daily in connection with that railway, between Dhubri and Kurigram on the Dharla river in the rainy season, and with Jatrapur on the Brahmaputra in the cold weather. The public buildings include the usual courts and offices. There is a Dak Bungalow and also Hotel. [P. m. s. T.].

Dumuria.—Village and post-town. [m. s.].

Dwars, Eastern.—Tract of country forms an integral portion of Goalpara District; bounded on the north by the Bhutan hills; on the east by the Manas river; on the south by the main portion of Goalpara District; and on the west by the Sankos river, which separates it from

the Western Dwars, attached to Jalpaiguri District, in Bengal, and the State of Kuch Behar. Area, 156,992 square miles ; the population (about 60,000) is absolutely rural. The staple crop throughout the Eastern Dwars is rice. There are no large permanent markets. The Eastern Dwars consist of the following 5 Dwars—Bijni, Sidli, Chirang, Ripu and Guma. The tract is administered from Dhubri town.

Fakiragram.—Village and post-town. [m.].

Fakirganj (*Old name Gosainganj*).—Town on the Brahmaputra river, 2 miles from Dhubri by ferry steamer. [p. m.].

Gadadhar.—Navigable river, which rises among the mountains of Bhutan and empties itself into the Brahmaputra.

Garubhasa.—Village and post-town. [m.].

Gauripur.—Trading village on the right bank of the Gadadhar river. It is the residence of wealthy *Zamindars* in the District, and a busy centre of river traffic. A large trading fair is held here during the *Durga Puja* festival in October and November. Population about 2,500. [p. m. s. t.].

Goalpara.—Large town and Sub-division of the District of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Brahmaputra river, about 50 miles from Dhubri, and 90 from Gauhati. It is also the head-quarters station of the Assistant Commissioner (with powers of 1st class Magistrate, and of Munsiff). Population about 7,500. Goalpara is said to derive its name from a colony of Hindu Goalas or cowherds who settled here in early times. Goalpara is still an important centre of river trade, but Dhubri is now the depôt for the timber floated down from the Eastern Dwars. Dak Bungalow and Post Office. [m. s. t.].

Guma.—One of the five Eastern Dwars consisting forest. Area, 97 square miles.

Haripani (*Hathatia*).—River in the north of Goalpara District, which rises in the Salmara Hills, and falls into the Brahmaputra opposite Goalpara town. Navigable during the rainy season.

Jamadarhat.—Village and post-town. [m.].

Jinari.—River, rises in the Garo Hills, and emptying itself into the Brahmaputra a few miles above the town of Goalpara. Navigable during the rains.

Jinjiram.—River, rises in Swamps between Agiagram and Lakhipur, and falls into the Brahmaputra below Manika *Char*. Navigable during the rains.

Jira.—Village on the left bank of the Krishnai river, at the foot of the Garo Hills. Jira has given its name to a *dwar* or lowland tract in the Garo Hills, where valuable *sal* timber is found. Weekly market.

Jogi-ghopa.—Village on the right bank of the Brahmaputra, a few miles below the town of Goalpara. It contains the temple of Dudhnath, sacred to Siva, which is frequented by Hindu pilgrims from

distant parts of India ; and in the neighbourhood are many artificial caverns, cut in the rocky face of the hills, which are believed to have been occupied in former times by religious devotees. The Bijni Raja has built a handsome residence here.

Khagrabari.—Village and post-town. [m.].

Kochugaon.—Village and post-town. [m.].

Lakhipur (*Lakshmipur*).—Village near the north foot of the Garo Hills, possesses a thriving trade in timber, and is the residence of wealthy *Zamundars* ; distant 3 miles from Dhubri *via* Fakirganj. [p. m. s. t.].

Manas—River, which takes its rise far up in the Bhutan hills, and flows south into the Brahmaputra, just opposite Goalpara town. Its chief tributaries are—on the right bank, the Ai, Buri-Ai, the Gabur, Kanamakra, and the Dolani. The Manas is nowhere fordable in the plains, but it is crossed by 8 ferries situated at different points.

Manikar Char.—Trading village on the left bank of the Brahmaputra, about 40 miles from Tura town in the Garo Hills. The village contains a large *bazar*, police outpost station, Rest-house and Government aided school. Bi-weekly market.

Mankachar.—Village and post-town. [m. s. t.].

Molakhoa (*Singmari*).—Village and post-town near the left bank of the Brahmaputra, about 42 miles from Tura in the Garo Hills. Large weekly market. [m.].

Pachonia—Village and post-town. [m.].

Patamari.—Trading village on the right bank of the Brahmaputra, 9 miles from Dhubri. Large weekly market.

Rangamati.—Village on the right bank of the Brahmaputra. Contains ruins of Mahomedan fortifications. An old mosque near the village, is now used as the residence of the planter.

Ripu.—One of the five Eastern Dwars, consisting forest reserve and land under cultivation. Area, 242 square miles.

Salkucha.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Salmara, North.—Village and a station of police circle. [p. m.]

Salmara, South.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Salpara.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Sidli.—One of the five Eastern Dwars, consisting several valuable forests belonging to a Raja, whose annual income is about Rs. 35,000. [p. m.]

Sri-Surjya-pahar.—Isolated hill situated on the left bank of the Brahmaputra, 8. miles from Goalpara town ; supposed from its name ('Hill of the Sun') to have been used as an observatory by Hindu astronomers of old.

Sukchar.—Village and a station of police circle.

Tamarhat.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Tamranga.—Marsh on the right bank of the Brahmaputra ; of considerable depth, with area of 7 square miles.

Tukreswari (*Thakeswari*)—Hill (Tukra) in Habraghat *pargana*, on the summit of which is a temple dedicated to Durga (Iswari—the goddess), built by a former Raja of Bijni. Its construction indicates great engineering skill on the part of the architect. It is frequented by pilgrims from all parts of India, particularly by *Sanyasis* or religious mendicants. The hill is tenanted by a colony of mendicants, of whom a man and a woman, under the name of the king and queen, are held peculiarly sacred.

KAMRUP.

Kamrup (*Old name for Gauhati*).—District of Assam, occupying the central portion of the Brahmaputra valley. It is bounded on the north by the Bhutan Hills ; on the south by the Khasi Hills ; on the east by Darrang and Nowgong Districts ; and west by Goalpara District. Area, 3,660 square miles. Population 634,249. Sudder station-Gauhati. This District contains several revered sites of Hindu pilgrimage ; and the Mahamuni temple, one of these sites, is annually visited by Buddhists from beyond the Himalayas, who regard it as sanctified by the presence of the founder of their faith. Kamrup is the head-quarters of a sect of Vishnuites. known as Mahapurushias, who are described as extremely bigoted.

Production.—Rice, pulses, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton and tea.

Commerce.—Three large trading fairs are held in the course of the year. *Exports*—Oil-seeds and timber. The articles received in exchange are Bengal table-rice, salt, piece-goods, sugar, betel-nuts, and hardware.

Climate.—The climate of the District does not differ from that common to the whole of the Assam valley. The prevailing direction of the wind is from the north-east. During the cold weather, fogs gather daily in the early morning over the valley of the Brahmaputra.

Administration.—There is only one Sub-division in the District, called Barpeta. The total revenue of Kamrup is about Rs. 1,300,000 and expenditure nearly Rs. 600,000. *District Staff*—Judge and Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts (also District and Sessions Judge) ; Deputy Commissioner (also District Magistrate) ; Assistant Commissioner (also 2nd class Magistrate) ; 3 Extra Assistant Commssioners (also Munsiffs and 1st or 2nd class Magistrates) ; 2 Sub-deputy Collectors (also Munsiffs and 2nd class Magistrates) ; 2 Tahsildars ; Assistant Engineer ; Deputy Conservator of Forests ; Assistant District Superintendent of Police ; Deputy Inspector of Schools ; Head Master, High School ; Head Master, Normal School ; Civil Surgeon (also Superintendent of Jail)—Chaplain ; 2 Honorary Magistrates ; Supervisor ;

Superintendent of Telegraphs ; and Marriage Registrar. For further information regarding Gauhati town see Gauhati.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bajali.—Village and station of police circle of Barpeta Sub-division.

Bardwar.—Two forests reserve in the north and south of Kamrup District ; bounded on the west by the Kulsi river. Total area of the two tracts, 25.40 square miles.

Barnihat.—Village and post-town. [m.] with Dak Bungalow.

Baroma.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. [p. m.]

Barpeta.—Chief town and Sub-division of Kamrup, situated on the Chaul-Khoya river. There is a considerable river-borne trade in rice, oil-seeds, cotton and caoutchouc, etc. Two Extra Assistant Commissioners, (of whom one exercising powers of 1st class Magistrate, of Munsif, and of Judge of the Small Cause Court ; and the other is invested with the powers of 2nd class Magistrate, and that of Munsif) ; Inspector of Police ; and Vice-Chairman, Municipality hold their offices here. [p.m. s. t.]

Belsor.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Bhawanipur.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Boko.—Village and post-town [m.]. Contains Tahsildar's office.

Chakchaka.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Chamaria.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Chhaygaon.—Village and post-town [m.] with Dak Bungalow ; also contains Tahsildar's Court.

Diwangiri.—Village with an old fort, 8 miles from the plains, on the lower range of the Bhutan hills. A large trading fair (blankets, ponies, knives, and dogs are exchanged for rice, dried fish, and coarse silks) is held annually here in the cold season.

Gauhati (*Gowhatty*).—Chief town and administrative head-quarters of Kamrup District ; situated on the left or south bank of the Brahmaputra, 63 miles from Shillong by cart road, and 123 miles from Dhubri (by daily steamers). Gauhati is with the exception of Barpeta in the same District, the most populous town in the Brahmaputra valley, and spreads over an area of 2 square miles. According to local tradition, it is identified with the city of Prayagajyotishapura, the capital of King Naraka and his son Bhagadatta, monarchs mentioned in the *Mahabharata.* Of its former glories, whether as the capital of a Hindu King or of an Aham Viceroy, the only relics which exist are the mounds and extensive lines of brick fortifications which lie scattered along the banks of the Brahamaputra. The site of the town is regarded, as very unhealthy. Some improvement has been effected in recent years in the sanitation and drainage of the town, and in cleaning and improving the tanks in its immediate neighbourhood. Gauhati is an important centre of river trade,

and one of the largest seats of commerce in Assam. In the immediate neighbourhood of the town is a frequented place of Hindu pilgrimage, the temple of Kamakhya (a name of Durga). A picturesque temple to Siva, under the title of Umananda, situated on a rocky island in the middle-channel of the Brahmaputra, immediately opposite the centre of the town, is also an object of veneration. Besides the usual public buildings, the town contains Dak Bungalow and post office. [m. s. T.]

Hajo.—Village near the left bank of the Baraliya river, and about 6 miles north of the Brahmaputra. In the immediate neighbourhood is the celebrated Mahamuni temple, situated on the summit of a low hill. The place is annually visited by thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India, not only Hindus, but also Buddhists from beyond the Himalayas, who venerate it as a spot rendered sacred by the presence of the founder of their faith. Tahsildar's Court and post-office. [m.]

Kamalpur.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Kamakhya.—Hill, about 2 miles west of Gauhati, overlooking the Brahmaputra river. On the summit is a celebrated and richly endowed temple of Kamakhya, a local name of Durga, which has given its name to the hill. The principal annual gatherings at this shrine are the *Purushdvana* in January, to commemorate the marriage of the goddess with the god Kameswar ; the *Manasa-puja* in August, and the *Saradiya-puja* in September. All these festivals are attended by large crowds of people.

Kholabandha.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Loharghat.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Mataikhar.—Forest reserve of *sal* trees, on one of the lowest spurs of the Khasi Hills. Area, 2,240 acres. The timber depôt is at Kukurma on the Kulsi river.

Milmillia.—Forest reserve of *sal* trees, on the left bank of the Kulsi river. Area, 3,558 acres.

Nalbari.—Trading village and police station on the south bank of the Noa nadi, about 30 miles from Gauhati. A by-weekly market. [p. m. s. t.]

Palasbari.—Market village and *Tahasili* ; situated on the left bank of the Brahmaputra. Considerable river traffic, and a local market twice a week. Police outpost station, Dak and Staging, Bungalows, and post-office. [m. s. T.]

Patan. –Forest reserve of *sal* timber, on the left bank of the Kulsi river. Area, 12 square miles.

Patacharkuchi (*Bajali*).—Village and post-town. [m.].

Pati-Darrang.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Raha.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Ranakuchi.—Village and post-town. [m. s.].

Rangiya.—Village on the Baraliya river, about 20 miles from Gauhati. A centre of local trade. Contains Tahsildar's Court and post office [m.].

Rani.—Village under the jurisdiction of Tahsildar of Palashari. Contains Honorary Magistrate's Court.

Shorthihari.—Village and post-town. [m.].

Sonapur.—Market village on the Dikru river. A considerable centre of local trade. Contains tea-garden, police outpost station, Honorary Magistrate's Court and Dak Bunglow. [p. m. s. T.].

Tambulpur (*Tamalpur*).—Village and *Tahsili* with post office [m.].

Umananda ('*He whose delight is Uma*'—one of the names of Siva).—Small rocky island and temple in the channel of the Brahmaputra, opposite the town of Gauhati. It is a sacred site of pilgrimage, supposed to have been formed by the god Siva out of the dust with which he had marked his forehead. The rock is known to Europeans at Gauhati as ('Peacock Island).

KHASI AND JAINTIA HILLS.

Khasi and Jaintia Hills (*Kasia and Jynteah Hills*).—District in the Chief Commissionership of Assam ; which embraces the tract of country lying between Assam and Sylhet on the north and south ; and North Cachar, Naga Hills, and the Garo Hills, on the east and west. Area, 6,041 square miles ; Population, 197, 904 souls. The administrative head-quarters are at the station of Shillong.

The Khasi and Jaintia Hills form the central section of the watershed between the valleys of the Brahmaputra and Surma. The Khasi Hills and the Jaintia Hills constitute two separate tracts. The former are occupied by a collection of States, each governed by an elective ruler, on democratic principles ; and the latter are purely British territory. The Khasi Hills are remarkable for the absence of forest. The natural wealth of the Khasi Hills is confined to the limestone quarries along the southern slope. Among other natural products may be mentioned coal, beeswax, lac, and caoutchouc.

Agricultural Products.—The chief crop is rice. Other crops grown for food are Indian corn, millet, and pulses. Betel leaf and betel-nut are largely grown, both for consumption and export. Sugar-cane is grown in some places, and cotton in the lower hills towards the Brahmaputra valley. Orange, limes, and pine-apples are grown to great perfection on the southern slopes of the hills, whence Calcutta draws its supply of these fruits.

Commerce.—The trade of the Khasi Hills is very considerable. *Exports*—chiefly potatoes, limestone, cotton, stick-lac, oranges, *pan* and *Supari*. *Imports*—chiefly rice, dry fish, cotton, cloth, salt, wheat-flour, tobacco, oil, and *ghi*.

CLIMATE.—Generally speaking, the climate of the hills is healthy, both for Natives and Europeans. Hoar frost lies on the ground almost every morning during the months of December, January and February. Shallow water occasionally freezes over, but snow never falls. The rainy season is from May to November. The District is liable to shocks of earthquake.

ADMINISTRATION.—The Khasi and Jaintia Hills constitute a Political Agency, independent of the ordinary jurisdiction. The British territory, which consists of the whole of the Jaintia Hills, the stations of Shillong and Cherra Punji, and a number of villages in the Khasi Hills, is administered under a special Code by the Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants. The Khasi petty States, 25 in number, are presided over by elective Chiefs, variously styled Seims, Wahadadars, Sardars, and Langdohs. These chiefs have jurisdiction over their own subjects in all cases except homicide. For fiscal purposes the District contains only one Sub-division, called Jowai. The total revenue of the District to the British Government amounts to about Rs. 110,000 and the expenditure nearly Rs. 100,000. The management of education in the hills is chiefly in the hands of the Welsh Calvinistic Mission, whose efforts have been rewarded by most satisfactory results. *Administrative Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner (with powers of District Magistrate, and of Sub-Judge); Extra Assistant Commissioner (with powers of 1st class Magistrate); District Staff officer; Conservator of Forests; Superintendent of Police; Executive Engineer; Civil Surgeon; Chaplain, Marriage Registrar: and Inspector of schools. For further information regarding the heads of all the departments of Government at Shillong see page 16.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Cherra.—Petty State with population about 10,000. Revenue about Rs. 9,000. The presiding chief, whose title is *Siem* is named U Hajan Manik.

Cherra-Poonjee.—Chief town of Cherra State, 30 miles from Shillong. Contains office of 2 Marriage Registrars, police station, Dak Bunglow, and post office. [m. s. t.].

Digru (or *Sonapuria*).—River, rising in the Khasi Hills, and flowing into Kamrup District, where it emerges near the village of Sonapur, whence it is locally known as the Sonapuria. It joins the Kalang river, just above the junction of the latter with the Brahmaputra. In the Khasi Hills, the Digru is known as the Um-thru.

Dingier.—Range of mountains (highest peak 6,400 feet above sea-level), which takes its name from a mythical tree (Dung-tree), which according to Khasi legend, grew here in ancient times and reached up to heaven. The fable says that the tree was destroyed by God on account of the impiety of men who essayed to invade heaven by climbing up its branches.

Jaflang.—Market village at the south foot of the Khasi Hills, frequented by Khasi and Synteng traders.

Jaintia.—A tract of country in the Province of Assam ; once a State under an independent Raja, but now divided into the Jaintia Hills, which form part of the District of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Several shrines of Kali (goddess) in Jaintia are frequented places of pilgrimage.

Jaintia Hills.—For administrative purposes, the Jaintia Hills are regarded as a Sub-division of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District. This tract covers an area of about 2,000 square miles. The administrative head-quarters and the residence of the Extra Assistant Commissioner are at the station of Jowai.

Jirang.—Petty State, presided over by a *Sardar* named Moit Sing. Population about 900. Jirang contains some of the finest *sal* forests in the District.

Jowai (*Jowye*).—Village and administrative head-quarters of the Jaintia Hills Sub-division. Population about 4,000. Jowai is the residence of the Extra Assistant Commissioner (sub-divisional officer) ; 2 Marriage Registrars and Sub-Inspector of schools, and, as the centre of a system of hill roads, it possesses a considerable trade. [p. m. s.].

Kapili.—River, rising in the Jaintia Hills, and flowing northwards into Nowgong District. For a long distance it forms the boundary between the Jaintia and the North Cachar Hills, and it ultimately falls into the Kalang, an offshoot of the Brahmaputra at Jagi. The banks are rocky throughout. On the banks of the Kapili river on the Cachar border, at a place called Sumir, there is a hot spring, the water of which contains carbonate of lime.

Kanchiang (*Kynchiong*).—River in the Khasi Hills, which flows south into Sylhet District, and ultimately joins in the main stream of the Surma or Barak under the name of the Jadukata.

Khyrim (or *Nong Khreno*).—Petty State, presided over by a *Siem* or Chief named U Klur Singh. Population about 25,500. Re-venue nearly Rs. 9,000.

Kiling (or *Um-iani*).—River, rises in the Khasi Hills, not far to the west of the Shillong peak, and flowing north-east into Nowgong District, empties into the Kapili river. Um-iani is the Khasi name of the river ; in Nowgong it is called the Kiling.

Kulsi.—River, which formed by the junction of the Khri and Umgin streams in the Khasi Hills. The united stream flows north into Kamrup District ; and falls into the Brahmaputra. On its banks in Kamrup District are several valuable forests of *sal* trees. The timber depôt is at Kukurmara, at the crossing of the trunk road. A portion of the river is leased annually as a fishery.

Lait-mao-doh.—Mountain range in the Khasi Hills. Highest peak 5,377 feet above sea-level.

La-ka-dong (or *Umat*).—Village in the south of the Jaintia Hills. There is a coal-field here. The mineral is of an excellent quality either for producing gas or coke.

Langrin (*Langrin*).—Petty State, presided over by a *Siem* or Chief called U Bor. Population about 12,000. Revenue about Rs. 2,000.

Lao-bah.—Mountain range ; highest peak above sea-level, 4,464 feet.

Lao-ber-sat.—Mountain range ; highest peak above sea-level, 5,400 feet.

Lao-syn-nia.—Mountain range ; highest peak above sea-level, 5,775 feet.

Lengjut.—Trading village on the Nowgong border of the Jaintia Hills. Weekly market.

Luka.—River, which is fed by several streams rising in the hills forming the south-eastern corner of the Jaintia Hills, and falls into the main stream of the Surma near the Mulaghul village in Sylhet District.

Lumbaiong.—Mountain range ; highest peak, 4,646 feet above sea-level.

Mahram.—Petty State with population about 8,500, and revenue Rs. about 1,000. The presiding Chief, whose title is *Siem*, is named U Kison Singh.

Malai-soh-mat.—Petty State with population about 600 and revenue Rs. 400, chiefly from dues on lime-quarries. The presiding Chief, whose title is *Siem*, is named U Shongnam Singh.

Mao-don.—Petty State with population about 400. The presiding Chief, whose title is *Sardar*, is named U Lah Singh. Market for trade (millet, pine-apples, oranges and chillies) with Sylhet.

Mao-iong.—Petty State with population about 2,000. Revenue about Rs. 400, chiefly from dues on lime-quarries. The presiding Chief, whose title is *Siem*, is named U Jit Singh.

Maolongkeng.—Village with Marriage Registrar's office.

Mao-san-ram.—Petty State on a mountain range of the same name. Population 1,200. Revenue about Rs. 400. The presiding Chief, whose title is *Siem*, is named U Ramman. Highest peak 5,810 feet above sea level, and coal is found at an elevation of 4,000. feet.

Mao-thad-rai-shan.—Mountain range ; highest peak, 6,297 feet above sea-level.

Mariao.—Petty State with population 4,000 ; revenue about Rs. 150. The presiding Chief, whose title is *Siem*, is named U Ji Singh.

Mau-nai.—Village with Marriage Registrar's office.

Mauphlang.—Mountain plateau, with a village of the same name, 14 miles from Shillong. The village contains a Mission school, dispensary, hospital, and post office. [m. s.]

Mofflong.—Village with a Dak Bungalow.

Myllim (*Molim*).—Petty State with population about 15,000

and revenue Rs. 3,000. The presiding Chief, whose title is *Siem*, is named U Hain Manik.

Nong-khlao.—Petty State with population about 8,000, and revenue Rs. 2,100. The presiding Chief, whose title is *Siem*, is named U Kin Singh.

Nong-krem.—Village in the State of Khyrim, near which iron-ore is found in abundance, and of the best quality.

Nongpoh.—Village and post town [m.]. Contains also Supervisor's office and Dak Bungalow.

Nong-soh-pohah.—Petty State with population about 900 and revenue Rs. 130. The presiding Chief, whose title is *Siem*, is named U Ksan.

Nong-spung.—Petty State with population 1,600. The presiding Chef, whose title is *Siem* is named U Santen Singh. He derives his income from his commission as *mauzadar* in Kamrup, and his share of the revenue of the Mathekar forest on the border of that district.

Nong-stoin.—Petty State, 52 miles from Shillong. Population 9,000, and revenue about Rs. 4,500. The presiding Chief, whose title is *Siem* is named U Borsan Singh.

Nong-tar-men.—Petty State with population 500. Revenue Rs. 250, almost entirely derived from dues on lime quarries. The presiding Chief, whose title is *Sardar*, is named U Jantrai.

Rambrai.—Petty State under the presidency of a *Siem* named U Amar Singh. Population about 2,300. Revenue about Rs. 450.

Rupnath.—Village in the *pargana* of Amwai, in the Jaintia Hills, with a Hindu temple greatly frequented by pilgrims from the plains of Sylhet. In the neighbourhood are several caverns in the limestone formation, extending for a great distance beneath the earth. Out of one of these a Chinese army is fabled to have marched to the invasion of India. In another, the hanging stalactites have been carved to represent the gods of the Hindu pantheon.

Shella.—Petty State, presided over by four ellective Chiefs of equal authority, with the title of *Wahadadars*. Population about 6,500 ; revenue Rs. 700. A station of the Marriage Registrar, and also of the Welsh Calvinistic Mission.

Shillong (*Old name Idhu*).—Chief town of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District, 64 miles from Gauhati (*by tonga dak in a single day*). The Chief Commissioner permanently resides here, and also the heads of all the departments of Government. The town contains a Church, also a printing press and charitable dispensary. The climate of Shillong is singularly miled and equable. A large weekly market is held in the *bazar*. Dak Bungalow and post-office [m. s. T.]

Shillong.—Mountain range, overlooking the station of the same name. The highest peak 6,450 feet above the sea. This peak is the site to which the name Shillong properly belongs.

Sohi-ong.—Petty State with population about 2,500 ; presided over by a *Lyng-doh.*

Thariaghat.—Village at the southern foot of the Khasi Hills, on the main road from Cherra Punji to Sylhet. Contains police outpost and Dak Bungalow.

Umsing.—Village with a Dak Bungalow.

Warbah (or *Bhawal*)—Petty State with population about 650. Revenue Rs. 1,820 chiefly from royalties on lime quarries. The presiding Chief, whose title is *Siem*, is namad Baman Singh.

LAKHIMPUR.

Lakhimpur (*Old name for Dibrugarh*).—A District occupying the extreme eastern portion of the Province of Assam, situated on both banks of the Brahmaputra. It is bounded on the north by the Daphla, Miri, Abar, and Mishmi Hills ; east by the Mishmi and Singpho Hills ; south by the watershed of the Patkai range and the Naga Hills ; west by the Districts of Darrang and Sibsagar, the former District being separated by the Maramarnai river, and the latter by the Dihing and Disang rivers. Area 3,724 square miles. Population 254,053. Suder Station Dibrugarh, 856 miles from Calcutta. Lakhimpur is also the head-quarters of the Lakhimpur Battalion.

Minerals.—Coal and petroleum are known to exist in many spots near Jaipur and Makum. Limestone is found in the bed of the Brahmaputra, near Sadiya. Many salt and mineral springs are found in the low hillocks throughout the District.

Agricultural Products.—Rice forms the one staple crop, the only other cereal cultivated being Indian corn in small quantities. The miscellaneous crops comprise several sorts of fibres and of sugar-cane, mulberry, long pepper, potatoes and pumpkins. Among fruit-trees, are the orange, lime, lemon, citron, and plantain.

Manufactures.—Local manufactures consist chiefly of mats, basket-work, silk cloth and pottery. The cultivation and manufacture of tea is conducted by European capital and under European supervision.

Commerce.—The chief centres of trade are Dibrugarh, Lakhimpur town, Jaipur and Sadiya. The export consists of tea, *muga*, silk thread, India rubber, beeswax, ivory and mustard seed ; in return for which the following articles are imported—rice, opium, tobacco, salt, oil, iron, and cotton cloth.

Climate.—The climate is of an exceptional character. Hot and rainy season, from June to October ; April and May, particularly cool and pleasant ; November to March dry season.

Administration.—The District is divided into two administrative Sub-divisions—North Lakhimpur and Sadiya. Revenue about Rs. 850,000 and Expenditure nearly Rs. 205,000. Educational progress is considerably advanced. The Government offices at Dibrugarh consist of

Deputy Commissioner (also District Magistrate and Sub-Judge) ; Assistant Commissioner (also 2nd class Magistrate) ; 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners (also 1st class Magistrate, Munsiff with powers of a Judge of Small Causes Court) ; Sub-deputy Collector ; Commandant, Military Police ; Honorary Surgeon ; Minister ; Deputy Conservator of Forests ; Cantonment Magistrate ; Civil Surgeon ; District Engineer ; Sub-Engineer ; Sub-Assistant Telegraphs ; District Superintendent of Police ; Inspector of Police ; Overseer ; Head Master High School ; and Minister. For further information concerning Dibrugarh see Dibrugarh.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abar.—Tract of country, occupied by an independent tribe called the Abars (a quarrel-some and sulky race).

Abar Hills.—Tract of country on the north-east frontier of India. It lies north of Lakhimpur District ; distant about 60 miles from Sadiya, and 100 from Dibrugarh. Nearest railway station is Talup.

Abhaipur.—Village and station of detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion.

Barahapjan.—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Dibrugarh [p. m. s. t.].

Barbarua.—Village and post-town [m.].

Bogdong (*Bogaung*).—Railway station 20 miles from Dibrugarh.

Bomjor.—Village and station of detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion.

Borpathar.—Village, where a detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion is stationed.

Brahmakund.—The Brahmakund or Parasuramkund is the gorge through which the smallest and most southerly branch of the Brahmaputra (which alone bears the name of the great river) finds its way to the plains. It is a famous place of pilgrimage, and is annually resorted to by large numbers of Hindu devotees, although the journey to it is both difficult and dangerous.

Buri Dihin.—River, which rises in the Patkai hills and flows in a westerly course until it reaches the Brahmaputra. Not navigable.

Chabua.—Village and railway station [R. W.] with post office [m. s. t.].

Dakuakhana.—Village and post-town [m. t.].

Deo Dubi.—The Deo Dubi or Pool of the Demon is a dark pool of great depth in the gorge through which the Disang river leaves the Naga Hills.

Dibong.—Village and station of detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion.

Dibru (or *Sonapur*) —River in the southern half of Lakhimpur District, which flows nealy parallel to the Brahmaputra, for about 100 miles, and finally empties itself into that river just below the town of Dibrugarh, to which it has given its name.

Dibrugarh.—Chief town and head-quarters of Lakhimpnr District, situated on the Dibru river, about 4 miles above its confluence with the Brahmaputra. It is the terminus of the river trade, and also railway station [W.]. Contains Government Dak Bungalow, Club House, and post office [m. s. t.].

Digboi.—Village and railway station, 50 miles from Dibrugarh.

Dihang (or *Dihong*).—River, one of the three which contribute to make up the Brahmaputra. It is supposed to pierce the barrier range of the Himalayas through a narrow gorge in the Abar Hills.

Dihing.—The name of two rivers—(1) the Buri Dihing, and (2) the Noa Dihing, which contribute to make up the waters of the Brahmaputra.

Dihing Bridge.—Railway station, 58 miles from Dibrugarh. Government Dak Bungalow.

Dijmur.—Village and station of detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion.

Dikom.—Village and post-town [m s. t.].

Dikrang.—Village, where a detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion is stationed.

Dinjan.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Dibrugarh.

Diphu.—Village and station of detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion.

Doom-Dooma (*Dum-dum*).—Town and railway station. [R. W.] with Government Dak Bunglow, and post office [m. s. T.]. Distant 43 miles from Dibrugarh.

Dum-Duma Garden.—Railway station [R.], 2 miles from Doom-Dooma town.

Hulmari.—Village and post-town [m. t.].

Jeypore (*Jaipur*) —Town and chief centre of trade, situated on the left bank of the Dihing river, on the frontier of the Naga Hills. In the neighbourhood are extensive coal-fields. A detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion is stationed here. [p. m. s. t.].

Kamalabari.—Village and post-town [m. t.].

Kathani.—Village and post-town [m.].

Kerimpani.—Village and station of detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion.

Khamti Hills.—A tract of country on the extreme eastern frontier of Assam, bordering on Lakhimpur District ; occupied by the Khamtis, a hill tribe of Shan origin, akin to the Ahams.

Khowang.—Village and post-town [m. t.].

Lahoal (*Old name Tinali*).—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Dibrugarh. [p. m. t.].

Lahori.—Railway station 33 miles frem Dibrugarh.

Lakhimpur, North.—Sub-division in the north of Lakhimpur District, chief village and head-quarters of the sub-division of the same name, situated on the Gariajan river, a tributary of the Subansiri. Distant 96 miles from Sadiya. The place is the residence of an Assistant Commissioner and Supervisor. A detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion is also stationed here, occupying a strong masonry fort. The public buildings include a lock-up and a charitable dispensary.

Ledo.—Village and station of detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion.

Lohit.—Important branch of the Brahmaputra river, which for a long distance forms the boundary between the Districts of Sibsagar and Lakhimpur. After a winding course of about 70 miles, it rejoins the parent stream near the confluence of the Dhaneswari.

Makum.—Village and railway junction station [R. W.] in North Lakhimpur Sub-division, on the Buri Dihing river, 35 miles from Dibrugarh. In the neighbourhood are valuable deposits of coal and petroleum. [p. m. s. t.].

Margherita —Village and post-town [m. s. t.].

Matak.—Tract of country, lying along the south or left bank of the Brahmaputra ; bounded on the south by the Buri Dihing river, and on the east by the Singpho hills. It is chiefly inhabited by the Mataks (a rude tribe of Ahams).

Mishmi Hills.—Tract of country on the eastern frontier of Assam, and extending to the confines of Tibet, occupied by the hill tribe known as Mishmis.

Noading.—River, rising in the Singpho hills, and flows in a westerly direction into the main stream of the Brahmaputra just above Sadiya.

Oaklands (*Nagaghully*).—Village and post-town [m. s. t.].

Panitolla.—Village and railway station [R.] with post office [m. s. t.].

Pathalipam.—Village and post-town [m.].

Poba.—Village and station of detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion.

Rangagora.—Village and post-town [m. s. T.]. Contains Honorary Magistrate's Court.

Ranganadi.—River in the north of Lakhimpur District, which rises in the Daphla Hills, and flowing south, empties itself into the Subansiri below Goramur. It is navigable by small boats all the year through.

Sadiya *(Old name Shaikwa)*- A Sub-division in Lakhimpur District, and chief village of the Sub-division of the same name, situated on the right bank of the main stream of the Brahmaputra, 64 miles from Dibrugarh. Nearest railway station Talap, which is 14 miles distant from Sadiya. It is the extreme north-east frontier outpost of British India, and has always possessed much political importance. An Asistant Political Officer (with powers of 1st class Magistrate) has been stationed

here, to conduct political relations with the frontier tribes, especially the Abars and Mishmis. In order to promote friendly relations with the neighbouring hill tribes of Khamtis, Mishmis, and Singphos, a fair is held annually in the month of February, on which occasion Government presents are distributed among the frontier tribes. Post office [m. s. T.].

Sanpura.—Village and station of detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion.

Sesa (*Sasu*).—River in the south of Lakhmipur District, which rises in a marsh near the village of Bajaltali, and, flowing south-west, empties itself into the Buri Dihing near its junction with the Brahmaputra.

Sesseri.—Village and station of detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion.

Singpho Hills.—Tract of countray bordering the extreme eastern frontier of Assam, occupied by the Singhphos, a wild tribe who are said to be an offshoot of the Ka-khyens of Burma.

Steamerghat (*Mohanamukh*). —Railway Station with post office [m. s. t.].

Subansiri.—Great river in the north-east of the Province of Assam, which contributes to form the main stream of the Brahmaputra. Its source and upper course, like those of the Brahmaputra itself, are entirely unknown ; but it is supposed to rise far up among the mountains of Tibet, and finally empties itself into the Brahmaputra in Sibsagar District.

Sumdiri.—River in the north of Lakhimpur District, which rises far up amid the Daphla Hills, and, flowing south, ultimately falls into the Subansiri, a tributary of the Brahmaputra.

Talap (*Dangri*).—Village and railway station [W.] with Government Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Tengakhat.—Village and post-town [m.].

Tingrai.—Village and railway station, 43 miles from Dibrugarh.

Tinsukia.—Village and railway station [R. W.], 30 miles from Dibrugarh. Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Workshops.—Railway station [R.], 1 mile from Dibrugarh.

LUSHAI.

Lushai (*or Kuki*) **Hills.**—A wild and imperfectly known tract of country on the north-east frontier of India, extending along the southern border of the Assam District of Cachar, and the eastern border of the Bengal District of Chittagong. On the east, the Lushai Hills stretch away into the unexplored mountains of Burma. This extensive region is occupied by numerous family of tribes, who are known indifferently as Lushais or Kukis. The name ' Kuki' is found in early records of the

last century, and is still commonly applied to those colonies who have crossed the frontier and settled within British territory ; but the appellation of 'Lushai' has won official recognition since the Lushai expedition of 1871-1872.

The principal characteristic common to all the Lushâis, in which they markedly differ from the other tribes on the Assam frontier, is their feudal organization under hereditary chiefs. Each village is under the military command of a chief or *lal*, who must come of a certain royal stock, but who exercises his authority by the voluntary submission of his subjects, as the number of his followers depends upon the success which attends his border forays. The chief exercises absolute power in the village ; and his dignity and wealth are maintained by a large number of slaves, and by fixed contributions of labour from his free subjects. Like all other hill tribes, the Lushais cultivate rice and a few more scanty crops on clearings in the jungle, according to the *jum* or nomadic system of agriculture ; but their main occupation is hunting and warfare. Their domestic animals are the *gayal* or wild cow, the hill goat, and the pig. The *gayal* is not kept for agriculture or for milking, but only for slaughter at solemn sacrifices. Women are held in some sort of estimation, though they perform the whole burden of both in-door and out-door life. They are skilled at weaving a peculiar kind of rug or *puri*, which forms to some extent an article of export. The other articles which the Lushais bring down to the markets on the plains are caoutchouc, ivory, raw cotton, and beeswax, in exchange for which they take away rice, salt, tobacco, brass-ware, cloth, and silver. Both sexes wear a homespun sheet of cotton cloth, which is generally dyed blue. The average height of the men is about 5 feet 8 inches. They are described as well made and wonderfully muscular, but of a sulky and forbidding cast of countenance. Area, 3,500 square miles. Population 41,590.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aijal.—Town and fort also the head-quarters of Deputy Commissioner. Contains post office [m. s. T.]

Changsil.—Village and post-town [m. s. T.]. A detachment of Surma Valley Battalion is also stationed here.

Sonai.—Hill stream, which rises in Lushai Hills, and falls into the Barak at Sonaimukh, where there is a toll station for forest produce. Some shops have been erected on the banks of the Sonai, within Lushai territory, for which the traders pay rent to the Lushai chiefs.

MANIPUR.

Manipur (*the town of jewels*).—Native State on the frontier of north-eastern India ; being bounded on the north by the Naga Hills District, on the west by Cachar, on the east by a part of Upper Burma, and on the south by the country inhabited by various tribes of Lushais, Kukis, and Sutis. For political purposes it is attached to Cachar District. Distant 132 miles from Silchar. The total area of the territory is about 8,000 square miles, that of the valley proper about 650 square miles. Number of villages 954 ;

population about 230,000 The town is situated on the right bank of the Nanhutha Khyong river, 435 miles from Calcutta *via* Goalando, Sylhet, Cachar, and Jeeraghat (here Manipur territory begins). Manipur is a very rugged country, with one great valley in the midst, and is inhabited by a number of distinct tribes, all more or less uncivilised. In the central valley, which is in every respect the most important part of Manipur, rice, pulse, sugar-cane, and tobacco grow luxuriantly ; and the tea plant, which is indigenous to the soil, flourishes throughout. The valley is rich in salt springs ; iron-ore also occurs, and the metal is manufactured into axes, arrow-heads, and rude agricultural implements. Cotton cloth of a strong description is woven, and drinking and other vessels are wrought ; these last. as well as the coin of the country, being made of bell-metal. The chief imports from Cachar consist of areca-nuts, calicoes, broadcloths, brass vessels, hookahs, tobacco, spices, tools and implements, woollen manufactures, and various small articles of luxury. The principal exports are ponies, cloth, silk, hockey sticks, beeswax, tea seed, ivory, and India-rubber. Manipur is favourably situated for commerce, but the system of Government is opposed to its development. There are no taxes, but instead, all the males above 16 years of age are divided into four classes, and each class performs State service ten days in rotation. Thus all are brought on duty either as sepoys, cultivators, or artificers ten days in forty all the year round, but none are remunerated. The people though professedly Hindus, have not yet given up their ancient worship, and many of their ceremonies and customs are abhorrent to real Hindus. Polygamy is common ; the women are slaves ; the will of the reigning prince is the only law.

Apart from payments in kind, the money revenue of the State, including the compensation of Rs. 6,370 a year, paid by the British Government for the surrender to the Burmese of the Kubo valley, is estimated at from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000 annually from all sources. Manipur pays no tribute to the British Government.

State Officials.—There are two Joint Prime Ministers to His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur, and two Interpreters (English and Burmese.)

There are two chief Courts of justice, the Chirap and the Military Court. The Chirap consists of 13 senior members, all of whom are appointed by the Raja. The military court consists of the 8 senior officers of the army, named generals, colonels, and majors, and other officers. In this Court, all cases in which sepoys are concerned are heard. There is also a court called Paja, or women's court, in which all cases of family dispute in which women are concerned, wife-beating, adultery, etc., are in the first instance heard ; serious cases may afterwards come before the Chirap. There are also minor courts for cattle disputes etc. Species of village clubs under the head of the village adjudicate in minor cases ; and in the event of a village falling into extreme poverty, they supply him with food ; in sickness, they look after him ; and in the case of his death, provide wood etc, for his cremation. The Manipur valley, enjoys a temperate climate. At the hottest season, the nights and mornings are

always cool. In the cold weather, fogs are common in the valley. Hoar-frost is usual, but ice does not form on the pools. The relations of Manipur with the British Government are conducted through a Political Agent (who is appointed from among the District officers of the Province) and Superintendent of Manipur State. Besides the Inspector of Post offices, Executive Engineer Manipur Road, and Sub-Engineer, Manipur contains a school (fairly well attended), dispensary, jail, which is situated within the Raja's enclosure and post office [m. s. T.].

NAGA HILLS.

Naga Hills (*Old name for Kohima*).—A District forming the south-easterly corner of the Province of Assam ; being a mountainous border land between the District of Nowgong in the Brahmaputra valley, and the State of Manipur. Area, 5,710 square miles. Population 122,867. The administrative head-quarters are at the station of Kohima, 830 miles from Calcutta.

MINERALS.—Coal on the Rengma hills, limestone along the banks of the Namber and Jamuna rivers. Chalk and slate have also been found. Hot springs in many places.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crop grown throught the hills is rice ; the other food crops comprise Indian corn and various vegetables. The local products available for export comprise rice, cotton, cloth woven from the nettle fibre, ivory, beeswax, and various dyes obtained from the jungle. In exchange, salt and iron are imported.

ADMINISTRATION.—The revenue and expenditure about Rs. 6,000,000 and 5,000,000 respectively. The District contains only one sub-division called Mokokchang. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner ; 2 Assistant Commissioners (one 1st class, and the other 2nd class, Magistrate) ; Commandant, Military Police ; Executive Engineer ; Assistant Engineer; Overseer ; Assistant Superintendent of Police; Civil Surgeon ; and Head Master of High School. For further information concerning Kohima town see Kohima.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Barpathar.—Village and post-town [m. t.].

Dayang (*Doyong*).—River, rises in the prolongation of the Barel range which runs through the Naga Hills, and falls into the Dhaneswari river, a short distance above Golaghat.

Deotigarh.—Mountain range forming a portion of the south-eastern boundary of the Naga Hills District, where it marches with Manipur. The range is really a prolongation of the Barel range, and contains the fine peaks of Khurrho (8,804 feet) and Kopamidza (8,376 feet).

Dhaneswari.—River, rising under Samaguting in the northern spurs of the Barel mountains, and finds its way into the Brahmaputra, near the village of Bagdwar Chaprai.

Dhansirimukh.—Village with a Supervisor's office.

Dimapur.—Village on the Dhaneswari river, 12 miles north of Samaguting ; the site of an early capital of the Kachari Rajas, the ruins and tanks of which are still to be found amid the jungle. Dimapur is now a police outpost, and the centre of trade with the Nagas. Contains Overseer's office, also post office [m. s. T.].

Henema.—Village and station of detachment of Naga Hills Battalion.

Jamuna.—River in the north of the Naga Hills, and flowing first south and then west along the southern foot of the Rengma hills, finally falls into the Kapili, at the village of Jamuna-mukh. Coal and limestone are found in certain portions of its bed.

Kigwema.—Village, at which a detachment of Naga Hills Battalion is stationed.

Kohima.—Village and Sudder Station of Naga Hills District. It is also the head-quarters of the Naga Hills Battation [P. m. s. T.].

Lakhu.—Village, at which a detachment of Naga Hills Battalion is stationed.

Lozema.—Village, at which a detachment of Naga Hills Battalion is stationed.

Mokokchang.—Sub-division of Naga Hills District, and Chief village of the Sub-division of the same name. Contains offices of Assistant District Superintendent of Police (sub-divisional officer), of Overseer, and of Marriage Registrar. A detachment of Naga Hills Battalion is also stationed here. [p. m.].

Mongsemdi.—Village, at which a detachment of Naga Hills Battalion is stationed.

Nambar.—River (tributary to the Dhaneswari). In one portion of its course it forms a fine waterfall, passing over a reef of limestone rock, near which are some hot springs. It has given its name to an extensive forest.

Nankam.—Village, at which a detachment of Naga Hills Battalion is stationed.

Nichuguard.—Village and station of detachment of Naga Hills Battalion. [p. m. s. T.].

Piphima.—Village, at which a detachment of Naga Hills Battalion is stationed.

Rengma.—Mountain group in the Naga Hills, forming a portion of the range known as the Mikir Hills lying between the Jamuna and Kaliani rivers. Height between 2,000 and 3,000 feet above sea-level. The tract is inhabited by the Rengma tribe of Nagas.

Saffrai.—River, rising in the Naga Hills, and falling into the Disang river in Sibsagar District. Length about 9 miles. Coal deposits exist near the source of the river, and several tea-gardens are situated on its banks.

Samaguting.—Forntier outpost station, situated on a tributary of the Dhaneswari river, about 66 miles from Golaghat in Sibsagar District. The site is more healthy. The country round Samaguting is inhabited by the Kacha tribe of Nagas.

Tamlu. – Village, at which a detachment of Naga Hills Battalion is stationed.

Themokodima.—Village, at which a detachment of Naga Hills Battalion is stationed.

Wokka.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. A detachment of Naga Hills Battalion is stationed here. [p. m. t.].

NOWGONG.

Nowgong (*Naogaon* ' Old name Khagrijan ').—District of Assam. It forms one of the central Districts of the Brahmaputra valley ; bounded on the north by the Brahmaputra ; on the east by Sibsagar District and the Naga Hills ; on the south by the Khasi and Jaintia Hills ; and on the west by Kamrup District. Area, 3,258 square miles. Population 344,141. Chief Station Nowgong.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crop throughout the District is rice ; other crops include mustard grown as an oil-seed, several varieties of pulses, sugar-cane, jute, rhea, or china grass, betel-leaf and tobacco. Cotton is also cultivated by the Mikirs. *Exports.*—Tea, mustard-seed, cotton, jungle products, and a little rice ; in return for which are received salt, sugar, oil, ghi (clarified butter) and miscellaneous European goods.

MANUFACTURES.—Weaving of silk and cotton cloth ; jewellers' work in gold and silver ; basket and mat making ; and the making of various utensils from brass, bell-metal, and iron.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is considered extremely unhealthy, owing partly to the numerous swamps and partly to the utter disregard of sanitary precautions displayed by the inhabitants of the place.

ADMINISTRATION.—The administrative staff of Nowgong District consists of a Deputy Commissioner (with powers of District Magistrate, and of Sub-Judge) ; 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners (with powers of Magistrate, 1st class, of Munsiff, and of Judge of Small Causes Court) ; Assistant Superintendent of Police; Sub-Deputy Collector; Sub-Engineer; Civil Medical Officer; Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests ; 3 Marriage Registrars ; Head Master of High School ; and Overseer. The revenue and expenditure of the District is nearly 8 and 2 laks of Rupees respectively. In the spread of education, Nowgong ranks second to Kamrup among all the Districts of Assam. For further information regarding Nowgong town see Nowgong.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Barnadi.—River, flowing south from the mountains of Bhutan into the Brahmaputra, in Nowgong District. It is navigable by large

country boats in the rainy season, and by canoes during the rest of the year.

Chapari-mukh.—Village and a place of permanent market.

Dabaka.—Village and police station with post office [m.].

Dharamtul.—Village and post-town [m.].

Dhing.—Village and post-town [m.].

Jagi.—Village and police station with post office [m.].

Jaklabandha (*Konwarital*).—Village and post-town [m. s.].

Jhaluguti.—Village and post-town [m.].

Kakomari.—Village and post-town [m.].

Kalang.—Important offshoot of the Brahmaputra, which issues from the left bank a few miles below Bishnath in Darrang District on the opposite side of the river, and rejoins the Brahmaputra at Panikhaiti, about 15 miles above Gauhati.

Kamakhya.—Small range, situated between the Brahmaputra and its offshoot the Kalang, about 1,500 feet high. On one of the hills, called the Kamakhya Parbat, stands a temple of the goddess Durga; and the slopes are under tea cultivation.

Kampur.—Village and post-town [m.]. Contains also Honorary Magistrate's office.

Kharikhana.—Village and post-town [m.].

Kohabar.—Village with a Staging Bungalow.

Kotiatali.—Village and post-town [m.].

Messa.—Village and post-town [m. s. T.].

Mikir Hills.—Tract to the north of the Naga Hills proper, chiefly occupied by the aboriginal tribe of Mikirs. The Mikir Hills constitute a very remarkable outlying block of the main range, reaching from the Garo Hills to the Patkai range in the Naga Hills, but are completely cut off from it by the valleys of the Dhansiri on the east, and by those of the Diyang, Jamuna, and Kopili rivers on the south-west.

Nelli.—Village and post-town [m. s. T.].

Nonai.—River, rises in the Mikir Hills, and after receiving the Salna and the Chapanala, falls into the Kalang, at the village of Hariamukh.

Nowgong.—Chief town of the District of the same name, situated on the east bank of the Kalong river, 610 miles from Calcutta *via* Goalundo and Silghat. Population about 5,400. Besides the usual District staff, it contains 2 normal schools of the American Baptist Mission, Staging Bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Panimar.—Village on the Kapili river. In the neighbourhood, good building-stone and limestone abound.

Phulaguri (*Fulaguri*).—Village, at which a religious fair, attended by about 5,000 persons, is held annually for one day in March.

Puranigudam.—Trading and river-side village, contains Honorary Magistrate's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Raha (*Roha*).—Village and police station, 13 miles from Nowgong town. Contains Honorary Magistrate's Court and post office [m. s. T.]. There is an important ferry over the Kalang.

Samaguri.—Village and post-town [m.].

Silghat (*Koliabar*).—Market town and police station, situated on the Brahmaputra river, 32 miles from Nowgong town. It is also a calling station for river steamers. Contains Honorary Magistrate's Court and Staging Bungalow. [p. m. s. t.].

Solona.—Village with Honorary Magistrate's Court.

Sonai.—Important navigable channel, which issues from the Brahmaputra, and falls into the Kalang, itself a similar offshoot from the Brahmaputra.

SIBSAGAR.

Sibsagar (*Seebsaugor*).—District in the Upper Valley of the Province of Assam ; bounded on the north and east by Lakhimpur District, south by the Naga Hills, and west by the Nowgong District. Area, 2,855 square miles. Population 4,57,274. Head-quarters Sibsagar town.

There are no mountains nor lakes, canals, or artifical watercourses in the District; but there are many extensive marshy wastes, in which rattans and canes grow wild, and long-stemmed varieties of rice are cultivated. Innumerable varieties of creepers are found in the jungle. The mineral wealth of the District is said to comprise coal, iron, petroleum, and salt. A little gold dust is washed in several of the hill streams.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crop throughout the District is rice; the other crops include Indian corn, several varieties of pulses, mustard grown as an oil-seed, sugar-cane, betel-leaf, and cotton and indigo raised only by the hill tribe of MIRIS. The *sum* tree is an important object of attention in the neighbourhood of villages, for the sake of the silkworm that feeds on its leaves.

MANUFACTURES.—The local industries are limited to the weaving of silk and cotton cloth, the making of domestic utensils from brass and bell metal, and a coarse description of pottery.

COMMERCE.—*Exports*—Tea, silk, mustard seed, cotton, and jungle products. *Imports*—Salt, oil, opium, piece goods, and miscellaneous hardware.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Sibsagar, like that of the rest of the Assam velley, is comparatively miled and temperate. Scarcely a single month passes without some rain, but the year may be roughly divided into two seasons—the dry and cold season, extending from October to May, and the hot and rainy season, occupying the remainder of the year. Dense fogs prevail in the early mornings from November to February.

The prevailing direction of the wind is from the north-east, and it seldom rises above the strength of a moderate breeze.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 2 Sub-divisions of Jorhat and Golaghat. Revenue about 10 lakhs of Rupees, and the expenditure about two-fifths of the revenue. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (with powers of District Magistrate, and of Sub-Judge) ; Assistant Commissioner (also 2nd class Magistrate) ; 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners (one with powers of 1st class Magistrate, of Munsiff, and of Judge of Small Causes Court ; and the other with powers of Magistrate, 2nd class, and of Munsiff) ; Sub-deputy Collector ; Executive Engineer ; Deputy Conservator of Forests ; Superintendent and Examiner, Post Office Accounts ; Deputy Inspector of Schools ; Head Master High School ; Marriage Registrar ; Civil Surgeon ; Honorary Magistrate, Major-Commandant, Assam Valley Administrative Battalion; Government Pleader and Overseer. There are 3 charitable dispensaries in the District. For further information regarding Sibsagar town see Sibsagar.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahatguri.—Village and post-town [m.].

Akar-ali.—Old raised road or *ali*, running from Golaghat to Nigiriting ; length about 20 miles.

Amguri.—Village with Honorary Magistrate's Court. [p. m. s. T.].

Atkhel.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Badlipar.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Bar-ali.—Old raised road or *ali*, running from Nazira to Dikhumukh ; length about 22 miles.

Bokakhat.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Chariali.—Village with post office [m.].

Cinnamara.—Village and railway junction station, half an hour's journey from Jorhat. [p. m. s. T.].

Dehingmukh.—Village and steamer tation, about 2 hours' journey from Dibrugarh. [p. m. s. t.].

Dekumukh.—Village and steamer station, about 5 hours' journey from Dibrugarh by steamer.

Desangmukh.—Village and steamer station, 9 miles from Sibsagar, or about 4 hours' journey from Dibrugarh by steamer. [p. m. s. T.].

Dhansirimukh.—Village with Supervisor's office. [p. m. s. T.].

Dhodar-ali.—One of the most important of the raised roads, which runs parallel to the Brahmaputra through Sibsagar District, for a distance of 117 miles, and joins the Assam Trunk Road at the Dhaneswari river in the Golaghat Sub-division.

Dikumukh.—Village with Dak Bungalow. [p. m. t.].

Dipling.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Disoi (*Disai*).—River, rising in the Naga Hills, and flowing northwards into the Gela *Bhil*, which communicates with Brahmaputra near Nigiriting.

Garhgaon (*Gargaon*).—Ruined town and fort on the Dikhu river, to the south-east of Sibsagar town. The royal palace (one of the oldest buildings in the Province, surrounded by a brick wall about 2 miles in circumference), and the ruins of gatewayas, are still to be seen within the fortified cricumvallations which surrounded the town.

Gatonga.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gaurisagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Golaghat.—Sub-division of Sibsagar District, also chief village, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, on the Dhaneswari river. Population about 2,300. Steamers reach Golaghat during the rainy season, and the river is navigable for small boats all the year through. An Assistant Commissioner (sub-divisional officer) with powers of Magistrate (1st class), and of Munsiff ; Extra Assistant Commissioner with powers of 2nd class Magistrate, and of Munsiff; Sub-Deputy Collector; Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph offices; and 2 Supervisors hold their courts and offices here. [p. m. s. t.].

Gosaigaon.—Village and railway station, about 45 minutes' journey from Jorhat

Hatiputi.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Jhanji (*Konamukh*).—Village with post office [m. t.].

Jhanjimukh.—Village with post office [m.].

Jorhat.—Sub-division of Sibsagar District, also village and head-quarters of Jorhat Sub-division, situated on the left bank of the Disoi river, 12 miles south of Kokilamukh. Population about 2,500. Jorhat has become the most important mart in the District. Many of the tea-gardens consign their produce by river steamer direct to England. The Jorhat Tea Company is chiefly owned by shareholders in that country. The superior administrative staff includes an Assistant Commissioner (sub-divisional officer) with powers of 1st class Magistrate ; Extra Assistant Commissioner with powers of Magistrate (1st class), of Munsiff and of a Judge of a Small Causes Court ; Sub-deputy Collector with powers of Magistrate (3rd class), and of Munsiff ; Inspector of Post offices ; Supervisor ; Honorary Magistrate ; and Overseer. The public buildings include a lock-up, a charitable dispensary, a Government High School, and an artisan's school. Post office [m. s. T.] and railway station. Route from Goalundo to Kokilamukh by steamer.

Kokilamukh.—Village and steamer station on the Brahmaputra river, 12 miles from Jorhat. Dak Bunglow. [p. m. s. t.].

Letekujan.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Melang.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mohima.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Moran.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Moriani (*Mariani*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nakachari.—Village 14 miles from Jorhat. Route from Goalando *via* Kokilamukhghat (by steamer), and Jorhat (by railway). [p. m. s. T.].

Nzira.—Village on the left bank of the Dikhu river, 10 miles from Sibsagar town, and 48 from Jorhat. Important as containing the head-quarters of the Assam Tea Company. The village contains steam mill, and a large *bazar*. [p. m. s. T.].

Negheriting (*Nigriting*).—' Old name Charali. '—Village and steamer station, on the left bank of the Brahmaputra, about 16 miles from Golaghat. Negheriting is the principal garden of the Brahmaputra Tea Company. It is also the port for Golaghat and a stopping-place for steamers plying on the Brahmaputra, which here disembark coolies and stores for the tea-gardens, and take return cargoes of tea. [p. m. s t.].

Numaligarh (*Kamargaon*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rajmai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rangajan.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rangpur (*Old name for Sibsagar*).—Ruins, immediately south of Sibsagar town, marking the site of the residence of the Aham kings during the 17th century. A palace and a beautiful temple on the banks of the Jaisagar lake are both noticeable here.

Selang.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Shikarighat.—Village with post office [m. s. T.], 21 miles from Jorhat.

Sibsagar.—Chief town and Civil head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the Dikhu river, 554 miles from Calcutta, and 9 from the south bank of the Brahmaputra. Population about 6,400. The town contains a magnificent tank with several old temples on its bank, and large daily market. Sibsagar is the seat of river trade. During the rainy season, a small steamer plies on the Dikhu river from Dikhumukh to Nazira, calling at Sibsagar. Route by steamer from Goalando to Dikhnamukh during rainy season ; and to Disangmukh during dry season, and thence by road 9 miles. [P. m. s. T.].

Soklatunga (*Sharangagram*).—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sonari.—Village 30 miles from Sibsagar and 68 from Jorhat. [p. m. s. T.].

Suffry.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Teok.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Tiphook.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Titabar (*Charaipani*).—Village with post office [m. T.].

SYLHET.

Sylhet (*Srihatta*).—A District in the Province of Assam ; being bounded on the north by the Khasi and Jaintia Hills ; on the east by Cachar ; on the south by Tipperrah ; and on the west by Maimensingh. Area, 5,414 square miles. Population 2,154,593. Sudder station Sylhet Town.

MINERALS.—Coal-fields have been discovered in Sylhet. The northern hills yield an inexhaustible supply of limestone.

PRODUCTS.—The one staple crop cultivated throughout the District is rice. The other crops include—mustard, linseed, and *til* (sesamum), grown as oil-seeds, *China*, a variety of millet, cultivated chiefly in the west of the District as a substitute for rice ; several kinds of pulses, jute, sugar-cane, and cotton grown in patches amid the jungle by the hill tribes. Tea cultivation occupies a subordinate position in Sylhet, as compared with the neighbouring District of Cachar.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Sylhet is excessively damp. The rainy season generally lasts from April to October, and the remaining months are regarded as constituting the cold weather. The rainfall is very heavy, and has the effect of tempering the heat.

ADMINISTRATION.—For the ordinary work of administration, Sylhet is divided into 4 Sub-divisions called South Sylhet, Sunamganj, Karimganj, and Habiganj. The revenue and expenditure of the District are about 12 and 8 lakhs of rupees respectively. Within the last twenty years, education has made much progress in Sylhet. There are five charitable dispensaries in the District assisted by Government contributions, and 5 others supported entirely by local funds. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet, and Sessions Judge, Cachar ; Deputy Commissioner (also District Magistrate) ; 4 Extra Assistant Commissioners (2 with powers of Magistrate, 1st class, 1 as 2nd class, and 1 as 3rd class, Magistrate) ; Special Sub-Registrar ; Sub-Judge ; 2 Munsifs ; District Superintendent of Police ; Sub-Deputy Collector ; Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests ; Executive Engineer ; Overseer ; Inspector of Police ; Deputy Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley ; Head Master, High School ; 2 Honorary Magistrates ; Civil Surgeon ; Missionary ; Government Pleader ; Superintendent of Post Offices ; Superintendent of Jails ; and Chairman, Municipality. For further information regarding Sylhet town see Sylhet.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adampur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ajmirganj (*Old name Abidabad*).—Village and steamer station 134 miles from Sylhet. [p. m. s. t.].

Akhailkura (*Noakholly*).—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Akhalia.—Village with post office. [m.].

Atgram (*Ashtagram*).—Village with Dak Bungalow. [p. m. s. t.].

Azabpur.—Village and steamer station, 199 miles from Sylhet.

Azmeriganj (*Ajmirigang*).—Trading village and steamer station, on the Surma river, with considerable river-borne exports of rice, dried fish, bamboos and mats ; and imports of salt, tobacco, sugar and piece-goods.

Bahadurpur (*Badarpur*).—Village on the Lower Barak river, near the mouth of the Man river, 14 miles from Karimganj. Formerly a place of some trade.

Baidya Bazar.—Village and steamer station, 245 miles from Sylhet.

Balaganj.—Village and steamer station on the Kusiyara river, about 12 hours' journey from Silchar, thence 70 miles Sylhet by road. Large river-borne trade in rice, jute, oil-seeds, and *sitalpati* mats. The village contains police station, and Rural Sub-Registrar's office. [p. m. s. T.]

Bamai.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Baniaychong (*Baniachang*).—Village and police station, 8 miles from Ajmirganj (steamer station). There is a mosque of great local repute. Population about. 27,000. [p. m. s. t.]. *See* Laur.

Barjancherra.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Barlika.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Beanibazar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Begumpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Bekiteka (*Sankarpassa*)—.Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Berasri (*Bersi*).—Village with post office [m.].

Bhangabazar.—Village with post office [m.].

Bhoyrab Bazar (*Bhairab Bazar*).—Village and steamer station, 204 miles from Sylhet.

Bijura.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bisnandi—Village and steamer station, 237 miles from Sylhet.

Biswanath.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bithangal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chandkhira.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Charkhai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chatali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chatalpara.—Village and steamer station, 193 miles from Sylhet.

Chhatak (*Rasulganj*).—Village and steamer station on the left bank of the Surma river, 43 miles from Sylhet town. It is a thriving seat of river traffic, where the limestone, oranges, and potatoes of the Khasi Hills are collected for shipment to Bengal. Contains police station. [p. m. s. T.]

Deraichandpur.—Village and steamer station, 101 miles from Sylhet. Contains police station.

Dhaka-Dakshin.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dharampassa.—Village and police station. [p. m. s.].

Dighirpar.—Village with post office [m.].

Dilalpur.—Village and steamer station, 195 miles from Sylhet.

Diraichandpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Duarabazar (*Dwarbazar*).—Village and steamer station, 61 miles from Sylhet. [p. m. s. t.].

Dulabpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Dullabcherra.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Dattagram (*Dattagram*).—Village with post office [m. s.].

Fenchuganj.—Village and steamer station, 15 miles from Sylhet. Dak Bungalow. [p. m. s. T.].

Gayanghat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Goalnagar.—Village and steamer station, 175 miles from Sylhet.

Gobindganj.—Village and steamer station, 23 miles from Sylhet.

Gobindpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Golapganj.—Village with post office [m. s.]

Gopaya (*Mashajanbazar*).—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gourarang.—Village with post office [m.].

Habiganj.—Sub-division of Sylhet District, also chief town and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, 87 miles from Sylhet *via* Inathganj and Fenchuganj. It is an important centre of trade. Contains large *bazar*, and police station. Population about 5,000. Government Officials include Assistant Commissioner (Sub-divisional officer) with powers of 1st class Magistrate ; 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners (with powers of 1st class Magistrate) ; Sub-Deputy Collector (3rd class Magistrate) ; 2 Munsiffs (with powers of Small Causes Court Judge) ; Captain, Surma Valley Light Horse : Special Sub-Registrar and Honorary Magistrate (2nd class Magistrate) ; and Inspector of Post offices. [p. m. s. T.].

Hingajiya.—Village and police station. Contains Rural Sub-Registrar's office. [p. m. s. t.].

Inathganj.—Village and post office [m. s. t.], 24 miles from Habiganj.

Indeswar.—Village and post office [m. s. t.].

Ita.—Small detached group of hills in the centre of the District. Area, about 50 square miles ; highest point, 300 feet above sea-level. The slopes, which were formerly over-grown with dense jungle and brushwood, are now converted into flourishing tea-gardens.

Jaintia (*Old name Jaintia Hills*).—Village and post office [m. s. t.]. The history of this place is as follows—The territory of the Raja of Jaintia was confiscated in 1835, in consequence of his complicity in the forcible seizure of certain British subjects, who were barbarously sacrified at

the shrine of Kali. The Raja, Indra Singh, was granted a pension of Rs. 6,000 a year, and he resided in Sylhet until his death in 1861. The plains portion of his territory, extending from the foot of the hills to the Surma river, was annexed to Sylhet District, while the remainder now constitutes the Jaintia Hills Sub-division of the Khasi Hills District.

Jaintiapur (or *Jaintia Bazar*).—Village on the old bed of the Hari river, at the foot of the Jaintia Hills. The place contains some interesting architectural remains. Weekly market.

Jagannathpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jaldhup.—Village and police station [p. m. t.].

Jalsuka.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jatua (*Jatna*).—Village with post office [m.].

Kajaldhara.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Kaliarbhanga.—Village with post office [m.].

Kalighat.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Kalni.—One of the many channels of the Surma river in the south-west of Sylhet District, which all finally unite to form the main stream of the Meghna.

Kamalganj.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Kanaibazar.—Village with post office [m.].

Kanaighat.—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Karimganj.—Sub-division of Sylhet District, also chief village and head-quarters of Karimganj Sub-division, on the Kusiara or southern branch of the Barak river, 34 miles from Sylhet, and 104 from Shillong. The village contains market and police station. The superior administrative staff includes an Assistant Commissioner (Sub-divisional officer) with powers of 1st class Magistrate, Extra Assistant Commissioner (also 1st class Magistrate), Lieutenant, Surma Valley Light Horse, Munsiff with powers of a Judge of Small Causes Court, Overseer and Special Sub-Registrar. [p. m. s. T.].

Kusiara.—The most southerly of the two branches of the Surma or Barak river in Sylhet District. The point of bifurcation is at the village of Bhanga on the Cachar boundary. The Kusiara, after receiving the waters of the Langai, Juri, and Manu rivers, takes the name of Bibiana, at Bahadurpur, where the old course of the Barak river bifurcates. Farther west, the waters of the Kusiara meet those of the Surma or northerly branch of the Barak. The united stream takes various names at different parts of its course, and at length contributes to make up the estuary of the Meghna.

Lakai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 19 miles from Habiganj.

Lakhat.—Village on the border of Sylhet District, at the south foot of the Khasi Hills. Bi-weekly market.

Lalabazar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Langai.—River in the south-east of Sylhet District, which rises beyond the frontier, and, flowing northwards, forms the boundary between the Lushai hills and the State of Hill Tipperah. It ultimately falls into the Kusiara branch of the Surma or Barak near the village of Karimganj. The Langai has given its name to a valuable elephant *mahal* or hunting-ground, reserved for the operations of the commissariat *kheda*.

Langla.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Lashkarpur.—Village on the Kwahi river, 8 miles from Habiganj. The village is celebrated for several handicrafts.

Latu (*Old name Jabainpur*).—Village with post office [m.].

Laur.—The Old name for one of the three Divisions of Sylhet District. The division of Gor or Sylhet proper was conquered by the Muhammadans in the 14th century, but Laur retained its independence until the time of the Mughal Emperor Akbar. The last Hindu Raja of Laur, Gobind, was summoned to Delhi, and there became a Musalman. His grandson, Abid Reza, abandoned Laur, and built the town of Baniyachang in the beginning of the 18th century.

Lauta.—Village with post office [m.].

Lugaon.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Madhabpur.—Village and police station. Contains also Rural Sub-Registrar's office. [p. m. s. t.].

Madhyanagar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Maniknagar.—Village and steamer station, 224 miles from Sylhet.

Manoomukh.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Marcoolly.—Village and steamer junction station, 116 miles from Sylhet.

Maulvi-Bazar.—Village and head-quarters of the South Sylhet Sub-division. The administrative staff includes Assistant Commissioner (Sub-divisional officer), who is also 1st class Magistrate ; Extra Assistant Commissioner (also 1st class Magistrate) ; Captain, Surma Valley Light Horse ; 2 Munsiffs ; Special Sub-Registrar ; Supervisor ; 2 Lieutenants, Surma Valley Light Horse ; Inspector of Police ; and Post offie [m. s. T.].

Meghna.—The eastern estuary of the united waters of the Brahmaputra and Ganges. The name is properly applied only to the channel of the old Brahmaputra, from Bhairab Bazar downwards, after it has received the Surma or Barak from Sylhet ; but some maps mark the head-waters of the Meghna as a small stream meandering through the centre of Maimensingh District, and joining the Brahmaputra near Bhairab Bazar.

Mirashi.—Village with Honorary Magistrate's Court.

Mirpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Mogla Bazar.—Village with post office [m.].

Motiganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Muchikandi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mudna.—Village and steamer station, 163 miles from Sylhet.

Mulagul (or *Molaghul*).—Village and police station on the bank of the Luba river. Mulagul has given its name to a *mahal* or reserve for elephant-hunting. Weekly *bazar*.

Munshibazar.—Village and post office [m. s. t.].

Nabiganj.—Trading village and police station on the Barak branch of the Surma river. [p. m. s. t.].

Narpati.—Village and post office [m. s.].

Nilam's Bazar.—Village and post office [m. t.].

Pagla.—Village and post office [m. s.].

Pail.—Village and post office [m s.].

Pailgaon.—Village and post office [m. s.].

Painda.—Offshoot of the Surma river, navigable throughout the year.

Patharia.—Hill range in the south of Sylhet District. Area, 47 square miles. Height 600 feet. In this tract, a peculiar perfume called *agar attar* is manufactured, and is said to be exported *via* Calcutta as far as Arabia and Turkey.

Patharkandi.—Village and post office [m. s. T.].

Patheriya.—Village and post office [m. s.].

Phaljar.—Village in the Jaintia plains in the north of Sylhet District ; containing a celebrated Hindu temple. A human sacrifice at this temple led to the British annexation of Jaintia in 1837.

Phultola.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pundooah.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Putijuri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Raghunandan.—Hill range in the south-west of Sylhet District, running north from the State of Hill Tipperah. Area, 61 miles ; height 200 feet above sea-level.

Rainagar.—Village and post office [m. s. t.].

Rajnagar.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Ratabari.—Village and post office [m.].

Sachna.—Village and post office [m. s.].

Saraganj (or *Langla*).—Hill range in the south of Sylhet District, running northwards as a spur from the State of Hill Tipperah. Area, 81 square miles ; height 1,100 feet.

Shaistaganj.—Village and post office [m. s.].

Shamsherganj.—Village with considerable river trade. [p. m. s.].

Shamshernagar.—Village and post office [m. s. T.].

Sibganj.—Village and post office [m.].

Silooah.—Village and post office [m. s.].

Singla.—River, flowing north from the Lushai Hills into the Kusiara branch of the Surma river. It has given its name to an elephant *mahal* or hunting ground, and also to a forest reserve.

Sonamganj (or *Sunamganj*).—A Sub-division of Sylhet District, also chief village (steamer station) with river trade, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, situated on the left bank of the Surma river, 73 miles from Sylhet town. The Sub-divisional Staff includes Extra Assistant Commissioner (Sub-divisional officer) with powers of 1st class Magistrate ; Munsiff (with powers of a Judge of Small Causes Court) ; Special Sub-Registrar ; and Sub-Deputy Collector (3rd class Magistrate). Sonamganj also contains a police station, jail, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

South Sylhet.—A Sub-division of Sylhet District. The administrative head-quarters of the Sub-division are at Maulvi Bazar. See Maulvi Bazar.

Srigori.—Village with post office [m.].

Sujatpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sukhair (*Shakharbazar*).—Village with post office [m.].

Surma [or *Barak*).—River, which rises in the Cachar mountains and falls into the Meghna.

Sylhet.—Chief town in the District of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Surma river, 64 miles from Shillong. Population about 16,500. Sylhet town is a centre of river trade, and also of some little manufacturing industry. Besides the usual Public Offices, there is a handsome church, and also police station. The mosque of Shah Jalal, a *fakir* whose miraculous powers contributed greatly to the Musalman conquest of the country, attracts pilgrims from great distances. The Muhammadan festival of the '*Id*', at the time of the *Muharam*, is marked by a fair lasting for two days, when toys, cheap ornaments, and sweetmeats are sold. There are 4 Dak Bungalows. [P. m. s. T.].

Tahirpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Tajpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

BALUCHISTAN.

BALUCHISTAN—A tract of country, whose coast is continuous with the north-western seaboard of the Indian Peninsula ; bounded on the north by Afghanistan, on the east by Sind, on the south by the Arabian Sea, and on the west by Persia. The country consists of alternate rocks, mountains and deserts. Area about 120,000 square miles. The population of the whole country is about 1½ millions ; and that of the British Baluchistan including Quetta is 172,687.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.—Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, tin, antimony, brimstone, alum, sal-ammoniac, and many kinds of mineral salts, and saltpetre are found in various parts of the country. The precious metals have only been discovered in working for iron and lead, in mines near the town of Nal, about 150 miles south-south-west of Khelat.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.—All kinds of grain grown in India are cultivated in the different Provinces of Baluchistan, and there is abundance of vegetables. Madder, oil-seeds, rice, tobacco, cotton, and indigo are also produced ; the latter is considered superior to that of Bengal. Date fruit in the Province of Makran. The gardens and orchards in the vicinity of the towns produce many sorts of fruit, which are sold at a moderate rate, such as apricots, peaches, grapes, almonds, pistachio-nuts, apples, pears, plums, currants, cherries, quinces, figs, pomegranates, mulberries, plantains, melons, guavas, etc. On the coast fish are caught in great quantites.

ANIMALS.—The domestic animals of Baluchistan are horses, mules, asses, camels, buffaloes, cattle, sheep, goats, dogs and cats, besides fowls and pigeons ; but there are neither geese, turkeys, nor ducks. The wild animals are tigers, leopards, hyenas wolves, jackals, tiger-cats, wild dogs, foxes, hares, mongooses, mountain goats, antelopes, ibex, wild sheep, wild asses etc. Of birds there are many European and Central Asian species, and also a few Indian.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures of Baluchistan are unimportant, being confined to a few matchlocks and other arms at Khelat.

RIVERS.—The rivers of Baluchitsan are the Bolan, Rodbat, Lora, Shirinab, and Mula in the north ; the Habb, Sinamani, Marwar, Nari, Urnach, and Purali in the east ; the Shadi, Mokula, Bhasul, Ghish, and Gashastan in the south ; and the Dasht, Rakshan, Bhado, Gwargo, Nihing, and Mashkhid in the west. The two principal water-courses which drain the Kohistan portion of Baluchistan east of Khelat, are the rivers Bolan and Mula, the former rising about 60 miles north-east of Khelat, the latter at Anjira, about 45 miles south of that city. They both discharge themselves into the plains of Kacchi, the former at Dadar, and the latter at Kotra near Gandava. South of the Mula, the Gaj river issues into the plains, and its waters are also absorbed in cultivation. The Nari issues into the plains near Kajjak, on the north-west of Kachh-Gandava, ordinarily its water is utilized entirely for cultivation in its course through the Province of Sibi ;

but at periods of heavy rains in the mountains it is liable to burst its banks, and then it inundates immense tracts in the Kachhi desert to the south.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Baluchistan is extremely various in the different Provinces, and runs to extremes. The cold during winter is exceedingly severe, snow lying on the ground for two months at a time, even in the fertile valleys, while in summer the heat is overpowering on the lower grounds. Some parts of Makran are said to be the hottest localities in Asia. In February and March a good deal of rain falls, after which the dry season commences and lasts till September.

PEOPLE.—The country is inhabited by Muhammadan tribes ruled by Chiefs. The principal tribes are the Baluchis (in the west) and Brahuis (in the east). The Baluchis are a wild people and care little for agriculture ; they have many sheep and cattle, and trade with India through the Bolan Pass, giving hides and wool for manufactured goods. The language of the Baluchis is Dravidian.

RELIGION.—Muhammadanism is the professed religion of the country.

GOVERNMENT.—The Khan of Khelat claims authority over the eastern tribes, but they are in a great measure, independent. The western part belongs to Persia.

REVENUE.—The amount of revenue enjoyed by the Khan of Khelat is about Rupees. 300,000.

DIVISIONS.—The territories of Baluchistan comprises 7 Divisions or Provinces, viz., Jhalawan, on the east ; Kachh-Gandava, and the country of the Marris and Bugtis on the north-east ; Khelat, in which is situated the capital of Baluchistan ; Kohistan, or the mountain country, on the west ; Lus, on the south-east ; Makran, occupying an extensive length of country, on the south ; and Sarawan, on the north.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abigum.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Sibi.

Babarkuch.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Sibi.

Bagh.—Chief town of the Province of Kachh-Gandava.

Barkhan.—Village and post office [m. s.].

Bashkhird.—Mountain range, about 240 miles in length.

Beleli.—Railway station, 8 miles from Quetta.

Bellput (*Bell-pat*).—Village and railway station, 56 miles from Jacobabad. [p. m. s. t.].

Bolan.—Pass leading over the Brahui mountains, from the plains of Kachhi to the highlands of Sarawan and Baluchistan. It commences about 5 miles north-west of Dadar, and rises in a succession of narrow valleys between high ranges, having a north westerly course, until it culminates in a broad plain called the Dasht-i- Bedaulat. Length about 60 miles ; elevation of the top, about 5,800 feet. From the foot of the

pass the halting places are—Khundilani, 7 miles ; Kirta, 5 miles ; Bibi-Nani, 13½ miles ; Abigum, 14 miles ; Sar-i-Bolan, 6 miles ; and from Sar-i-Bolan to the top of the pass, Dasht-i- Bedaulat, the distance is 12 miles. The temperature in the pass during May is very high ; water is abundant and good, but firewood is scarcely procurable. From Bibi-Nani a mountain road leads to Khelat, *via* Baradi, Rodbar, Nurmah Takhi, and Kishan, distance 110 miles. Distance from top of pass to Quetta, 25 miles ; road good.

Bori.—Village 58 miles from Harnai *via* Torkkan (18 miles), Sinjawi (28 miles), thence Bori 18 miles. Native Assistant Agent to Governor-General resides here.

Bostan.—Village and railway junction station [R.], 21 miles from Qutta. [p. m. s. t.].

Brahui Hills.—A southern offshoot of the N. W. Himalayas, marking a portion of the boundary between India and Baluchistan.

Chaman (*New Chaman*).—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Chehil Tan.—Highest mountain of Sulaiman range, bearing about north by east 85 miles from Khelat, and attaining an altitude of 12,000 feet above the sea.

Dalujal.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Sibi.

Dirgi.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Harnai.

Duki.—A fortified village with a cantonment of Thal-Chotiali. [p. m. t.].

Fuller's Camp.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Quetta.

Gambaz.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Gandava.—Political capital of the Province of Kachhi, situated on the Mula Pass route, 40 miles from Bagh. A fortified place, built apparently on an artificial mound. The winter residence of the Khan of Khelat, whose place was described as the only respectable edifice in the place. Only periodical visits are paid by the Khan to the town, and the population therefore is probably a fluctuating one.

Gulistan.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Kilh Abdulla. [p. m. s. t.].

Hab.—River on the western frontier of Sind, and for some distance the boundary between British territory and Baluchistan. It rises in Khelat and falls into the Arabian Sea. Length about 100 miles.

Hala Mountains.—A southerly offshoot of the Himalayas, marking a portion of the western boundary of India.

Harnai.—Village and railway station, 98 miles from Quetta. [p. m. s.]. Harnai is also a pass leading from Baluchistan to Afghanistan.

Herbui.—Range of mountain (a continuation of the Sulaiman) originates in Afghanistan, and enters Baluchistan, north of the Bolan Pass, is called the Herbui mountains.

Hindubag.— Village with post office [m. s.].

Hirokh.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kachh.—Village and railway station, 45 miles from Quetta.

Kalat (*Khelat*).—Chief town of the territories of the Khan of Khelat, situated on the northern spur of a limestone hill called the Shah Mardan. It is a fortified town built in terraces, and has three gates, known as the Khani, Mastung, and Belai. The *bazar* of Khelat is large and well supplied with all kinds of necessaries. The *miri*, or old fort, now forms the palace of the Khan, and overhangs the town. The trade and manufactures of Khelat are in every way slight and unimportant. Population about 15,000. Post office [m. T.].

Kez.—Chief town of the Province of Makran.

Khanai.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Quetta. [p. m. s.].

Khattan.—Village with post office [m.].

Khost.—Village and railway station, 73 miles from Quetta. [p. m. s.].

Kilh-Abdulla.—Village and railway station, 59 miles from Quetta. [p. m. s. t.].

Kochali.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Sibi.

Kozdar.—Chief town of the Province of Jhalawan.

Kuch.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kuchlak.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Quetta.

Lakhi (*Laki*).—Mountain range, connects with the Hala or Brahui mountains in Baluchistan; and terminates on the Indus, near the town of Sehwan.

Lindsay.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Sibi.

Loralai.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Mangi.—Village and railway station, 59 miles from Quetta. [p. m. s.].

Mastung.—Chief town of the Province of Sarawan.

Mekhtar.—Village with post office [m. T.].

Mir-Ali-Khel.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Much (*Mach*).—Village with Dak Bungalow, 44 miles from Quetta. The Magistrate of Bolan Pass holds his court here. [p. m. s.].

Mudgorge.—Village and railway station, 52 miles from Quetta.

Mula.—Pass over the Brahuik range, by which access is gained from Khachh Gandava to the table-land of Jhalawan in Baluchistan. It has three entrances—(1) at Pir chatta, 9 miles from Kotri ; (2) the Taphoi entrance, leading from Jhal, 9 miles from Kotri ; and (3) the Gatti entrance, a very difficult road. The halting-places are—Kuhan, 12 miles from Pir chatta ; Hatachi, 16 miles ; Nar, 16 miles; Peshtar Khan, 12 miles ; and Bapau, 12 miles. Length about 102 miles.

Murgha.—Village with post office [m. T.].

Nari.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Sibi.

Nasak Frontier.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Harnai.

Nuttall.—Village and railway station, 57 miles from Sibi.

Pishin (or *Peshin* New Cantonment).—Formerly a District of Southern Afghanistan, but it is now under the control of the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, whose head-quarters are at Quetta (30 miles). A Political Agent is in subordinate charge of the administration, and lives generally at the small town of Pishin (formerly khown as new *bazar*), where there are also a *tahsildar*, *naib tahsildar*, police station, sub-treasury, and Commissariat store. Pishin fort is the military station. [p. m. s. T.].

Quetta (or *Shalkot*).—The most northerly District of Baluchistan proper, forming part of the territories of the Khan of Khelat. It is also the chief town of the District of the same name, and at present the head-quarters of the Baluchistan Agency, and also a large British Cantonment in the Valley of Shab ; situated 28 miles from the northern mouth of the Bolan Pass. The valley is 25 miles in length, and 5 miles in breadth, and is almost entirely surrounded by high mountains. Quetta is bounded on the north, and north-west by the Pishin District ; on the east by the Zarghun range ; on the south by the Dasht-i-Bedaulat and the Mastung District ; and on the west by Sharod District. Population of the District (1891) 27,270. The principal inhabitants are Afghans named Kasis. The land revenue amounts to about Rupees 25,000, a year. The climate is pleasant.

Quetta District has been administered by British officers since 1877. At first its revenues were accounted for to the Khan of Khelat, but in 1882 it was arranged that the District should be leased by the Khan to the British Government for a fixed annual quit-rent of Rs. 25,000. Since 1883, the administration has formed part of the charge of the Political Agent for Quetta and Pishin, who is under the control of the Govrnor-Generals' Agent in Baluchistan. Subordinate to the Political Agent are the usual establishments of an Extra Assistant Commissioner, a *tahsildar*, Munsiff, Agency Surgeon, and also a police force supplemented by tribal levies. The Civil *bazar* and native town are administered on municipal principles. Since Quetta has been connected with a railway station, it was increased in importance. The town contains an Indian Bank, called ' Punjab Banking Company Ld.' ; Club, and post office [m. s. T.]. The Cantonment post office [m. s. t.].

Rasmauri (*Ras Movari* ; called *Ras Jil* by the Baluchis).—The frontier promontory between Sind and Baluchistan, at the south-eastern extremity of the estuary of the Hab river. This headland, well-known to mariners, forms the extreme southern offshoot of the hills, which under the name of Brahuik, Hala, etc., separate Sind from Baluchistan.

Rindli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Saiyad Hamid.—Village and railway station, 43 miles from Quetta.

Sanari.—Village and railway station, 51 miles from Sibi.

Sarawani Mountains.—A range stretching in a north-east direction.

Shahrig.—Village and railway station [R.], 82 miles from Quetta. [p. m. s. T.].

Shelabagh.—Village in Pishin District [p. m. s. T.].

Shirnao.—Village and railway station, 36 miles from Quetta.

Sibi.—District of Southern Afghanistan, assigned to the British Government by the treaty of Gandamak in 1881. It is a railway station [R.], 97 miles from Jacobabad, and also the head-quarters of the Political Agent, and in the cold weather of the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. *Administrative Staff* includes Political Agent of Thal Chotiali, Native Assistant Agent, Tahsildar and Munsiff. No troops regularly stationed in the District, but there are police and tribal levies. The town of Sibi has developed very largely of late, and is now administered on municipal principles. Population about 16,000. [p. m. s. T.].

Sinjawi.—Village with a Dak Bungalow, 39 miles from Harnai.

Sonmiani.—Town and harbour situated at the northern head of the Bay, or large inlet of the sea, 70 miles from Bela, and 52 from Karachi in Sind. The water-supply is very bad. Trade unimportant though once considerable. Sonmiani was used as a port of debarkation for stores and munitions of war, especially for mules from Persia.

Spintangi.—Village and railway station, 42 miles from Sibi. [p. m. s. t.].

Spinwana.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tanduri.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Sibi.

Temple-Dera.—Village and railway station, 74 miles from Sibi.

Thal-Chotiali.—A District in Baluchistan, with an area of 200 square miles. The cantonment is at Duki. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Sibi. *See* Sibi.

Torkkan.—Village with a Dak Bungalow, 12 miles from Harnai.

Wushuti or Mue Mountains.—A parallel range, forms part of the northern boundary of Baluchistan, separating it from the great southern desert of Afghansitan.

Yarukarez.—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Quetta. [p. m. s. t.].

BAKARGANJ.

Bakarganj (*Backergunge* ' Old name for Barisal).—A District in the Dacca Division of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. It is bounded on the north by the Districts of Dacca and Faridpur ; on the east by the Meghna and Shahbazpur rivers ; on the south by the Bay of Bengal ; and on the west by Jessor and Faridpur Districts. Area, 3,649 square miles. Population 2,153,965. The administrative head-quarters are at Barisal, 12 miles distant from the town of Bakarganj.

MINERALS.—There are no mineral products, with the exception of salt.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.—Rice forms the staple crop of the District. The other crops are mustard, pulses, linseed, betel-nuts, cocoa-nuts, sugar-cane, safflower, and *pan*. Jute is grown in the northern part of the District.

MANUFACTURES.—Pottery, coarse cloth, oil, molasses, and fine mats; of these only the pottery, which is of excellent quality, is exported.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Bakarganj is said to be one of the healthiest in Eastern Bengal, owing to the strong south-west monsoon ; which blows up fresh from the sea, and keeps the atmosphere cool. But the heavy rainfall and consequent humidity of the atmosphere, combined with the use of bad water, act as sources of disease.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District contains four Sub-divisions called Patooakhally, Perozepore, Dukhin Shahazpore and Sadar or head-quarters. The total revenue is about Rs. 2,400,000 and expenditure about Rs. 600,000. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 10 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Settlement Officer, Assistant Settlement Officer, Khas Tahsildar, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, about 4 or 5 Munsiffs, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, and District Engineer. For further information regarding Barisal town *see* Barisal.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abhaynil.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 8 miles from Bakarganj.

Agarpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Amtali.—Village with post office [m.].

Ayala-Chandkali.—Village with post office [m.].

Baisari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bakai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bakarganj.—Former head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated near the junction of the Krishnakati and Khairabad rivers, 183 miles from Calcutta. Contains police station.

Bamna.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Banoripara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bauphal (*Baophal*).—Village and police station, 90 miles from Barisal *via* Patooakhally by boat or steamer. [p. m. s. t.].

Barisal (*Burrisal*).—Town and Civil station and also a Sadar or head-quarters Sub-division of Bakarganj District, situated on the west bank of the Barisal river. The head-quarters of the District, formerly at Bakarganj, were transferred to Barisal in 1801. Barisal is a steamer station, contains municipality, police station, dispensary, Sadar Independent Bench of 10, and Municipal Bench consisting 5, honorary magistrates, and Mahomedan Marriage Registrar's Office. [P. m. s. T.].

Barmuddin Havildars.—Village and police station in the Dakhin Shabazpur Sub-division. Contains office of Mahomedan marriage Registrar.

Barthi.—Village with post office [m.].

Basanda.—Village with post office [m.].

Basudebpara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Batajar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhandaria.—Village and police station in Pirozpur Sub-division. [p. m. s. t.].

Bhati.—The name given by the Muhammadan historians to the coast-strip of the Sundarbans from Hijili to Meghna. The name means 'lowlands overflowed by the tide,' and is still applied to the Sundarban tracts of Bakarganj District.

Bhatsala.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhola.—Village and head-quarters of the Dukhin Shabazpur Sub-division, contains police station, Munsiff's Court, and a Bench of 4 honorary magistrates. [p. m. s. t.].

Bishkhali.—A river of the Bakarganj Sundarbans, flowing from north-east to south-west, from Nayamati Hat to the sea. Length 45 miles. Navigable throughout the year.

Boga.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chaltabania.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dakshin Shabazpur.—A large low-lying island in the Meghna estuary, and now a Sub-division of Bakarganj District. Head-quarters at Bhola.

Daulat Khan.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Fuljhuri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Galachipa.—Village and police station in Patooakhally Sub-division. [p. m. s. t.].

Gaurnadi.—Village and police station in Pirozpore Sub-division, 25 miles from Madaripur. [p. m. s. t.].

Gazipur.—Village with post office [m.].

Goila.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gulisekhali (*Goolshakhally*).—Village and police station in Patoakhally Sub-division. [p. m. s. t.].

Haniff Khan's Hat.—Village and steamer station, 25 miles from Barisal.

Jalabari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jaynagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Jhalakati (or *Maharajganj*).—Village and steamer station, situated at the junction of the Jhalakati and Nalchiti rivers, 17 miles from Barisal. One of the largest timber markets in Eastern Bengal, especially for the sale of *Sundri* wood. Contains police station, municipality, and a Bench of 4 honorary magistrates. Fair held here annually in November at the *Diwali* festival, which is attended by about 8,000 persons. [p. m. s. T.].

Kalaskati.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kaliganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kanakdia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kashipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kaukhali.—Village and steamer station 35 miles from Barisal. [p. m. s. t.].

Khairabad.—River in Bakarganj District. An offshoot of the Barisal river at Ranihat, flowing east of Bakarganj town to Angariahat (22 miles) ; whence it continues as the Nahalia river, running a tortuous course, as far as Patuakhali (14 miles) ; after which it is called the Galachipa or Rabnabad river, and flows a southerly course for 20 miles till it falls into the Bay of Bengal, just north of the Rabnabad islands.

Kirtipasa.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lota.—Village with post office [m.].

Mathbaria.—Village and police station in Pirozpore Sub-division. [p. m. s. t.].

Mehendiganj (*Medhiganj*).—Village and police station in the Sadar Sub-division. [p. m. s. t.].

Mirzaganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mirzakalu.—Village with post office [m.].

Nabagram.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nalchiti.—Municipal village and steamer station in Sadar Sub-division, situated on the river of the same name, 12 miles from Barisal. Seat of a large trade. Exports rice and betel-nuts ; imports—salt, tobacco, oil and sugar. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Nalgora.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Naya Bagni.—One of the chief channels by which the Padma or main stream of the Ganges now discharges its waters into the estuary of the Meghna. The Naya Bagni is south of the Kirtinasa, and within the jurisdiction of Bakarganj District.

Nazirpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Niamati.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Padrishibpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Panabalia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Parerhat (Old name *Debiganj*). —Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Patuakhali (*Patooakhally*).—Sub-division of Bakarganj District, and also chief village of the Sub-division of the same name. It is a steamer station, 42 miles from Barisal. Contains Munsiff's Court, a Bench of 3 honorary magistrates and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Pirozpur.—Sub-division of Bakarganj District, and chief village of the Sub-division of the same name, situated on the Kachna river. Contains Munsiff's Court, a Bench of 5 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. T.].

Rahmatpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t], 12 miles from Barisal.

Raiskati.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Rajapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ramachandrapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ranihat.—Village with post office [m.].

Sahaspur.—Village with post office [m.].

Sahebganj.—Village on the river of the same name. [p. m. s. t.].

Sarupkati.—Village and police station in Pirozpur Sub-division. [p. m. s. t.].

Saula-Srirampur (*Abupur*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shaistabad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sholak.—Village with post office [m.].

Taltali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tazmandi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tushkhali.—Village with post office [m.].

Wazirpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

BALASORE.

Balasore.—District in Orissa Division, under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It is bounded on the north by Midnapur District and the Tributary State of Morbhanj ; on the south by Cuttack District ; on the east by the Bay of Bengal ; and on the west by the Tributary States of Keunjar, Nilgiri and Morbhanj. Area, 2,066 square miles. Population 994,625. Head-quarters Balasore town, 145 miles from Calcutta.

PRODUCTS.—Rice is the staple crop in Balasore, as throughout the rest of Orissa. MANUFACTURES.—Salt.

CLIMATE.—The hot season, which lasts from March to the middle of June, is tempered by a cool sea-breeze from the south-west; the rains, which follow the hot season, last until the end of September.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District contains two Sub-divisions called Bhadrak and Sadar or head-quarters. Revenue about 7 lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure one-fifth of the whole revenue. *District Staff.*—Magistrate and Collector, 3 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Port Officer, Executive Engineer and 11 Honorary Magistrates. For further information concerning Balasore town *see* Balasore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akhoyapada.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Balasore (*Baleshwar*)—Town, chief port, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Burabalang river, about 7 miles from the sea in a straight line, and 16 by river. It contains Munsiff's Court, a Bench consisting 20 Honorary Magistrates, municipality, police station, and Dak Bungalow. [P. m. s. T.].

Baliapal.—Village and police station in Sadar Sub-division. [p. m. s. t.].

Balikhanda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Banikpur.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

Banth.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Basta.—Village and police station in Sadar Sub-division. [p. m. s. t.].

Basudebpur.—Village and police station in Bhadrak Sub-division. [p. m. s. t.].

Bhadrak (*Bhuddruck*).—Sub-division of Balasore District, and head-quarters town of the Sub-division of the same name, situated on the high road between Calcutta and Cuttack, 43 miles from Balasore town by palki. The town contains Sub-Deputy Collector's (3rd class Magistrate) office, Independent Bench of 9 Honorary Magistrates, Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhograi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]. An embankment at the mouth of the Subarnarekha river is constructed here.

Chandbali.—Village in Bhadrak Sub-division, and river port on the left bank of the Baitarni river, 32 miles from Bhadrak by palki. This place is now the centre of a repidly growing trade. Several steamers ply regularly between Calcutta and Chandbali, and an idea has been entertained of making the latter a sea-bathing place for the metropolis. The trade in merchandise is supplemented by a passenger traffic, which amounts to about 40,000 persons either way. A portion of these passengers are pilgrims on their way to and from the shrine of Jagannath—chiefly up-country people of the middle class, who can afford to pay their fare by rail to Calcutta, and by steamer to Orissa. Contains Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Chhanuya (*Chanua*).—Port on the Panchpara river, frequented by native sloops (vessels) for cargoes of rice.

Churaman.—Port on the Gammai river, a branch of the Kansbans. It is considered the most safe and convenient port on the coast of Orissa, and carries on a sea-going trade exceeding that of Balasore.

Dhamnagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dolsahi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Eram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gammai.—The southern branch of the Kansbans river, falls into the Bay of Bengal, six miles south of the Kansbans.

Jellasore (*Jaleswar*).—An old border town in Sadar Sub-division, situated on the Calcutta high-road. Contains Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Kamardah.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kansbans (or *Kainsbans*).—River, so called from a jungle of *kains*, or *kans* grass and bamboos, amid which it rises in *kila* Ambohata, and falls into the sea. Laichanpur port is situated near the mouth of the river.

Kaupur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kothar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kudika.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

Laichanpur.—Port on the Kansbans river.

Lakshmannath.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Motigauj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Muhammadnagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nuna.—Great embankment, extending for about 15 miles along the sea face of Ankura *pargana*, in Balasore District, Orissa.

Panchpara.—River formed by a number of small streams, the principal being the Bans, Jamira, and Bhairingi, which unite, bifurcate, and re-unite in the wildest confusion, until they finally enter the sea.

Pippli.—Village on the Subarnarekha river. The name is apparently preserved in one or two villages in the neighbourhood of the Subarnarekha, called Pimpal.

Pirhat.—Village with post office [m.].

Remuna.—Village 5 miles west of Balasore town. Celebrated for a religious fair held annually in February in honour of Kshirichora Gopinath, a form of Krishna ; it lasts about 13 days, and is attended by about 12,000 persons. The temple of the god is an unsightly stone edifice defaced by indecent sculptures. It is much frequented during the months of February, April and November. [p. m. s. t.].

Saratha.—Port on the Saratha river, frequented by native rice sloops, the river being navigable as far as Nalitagarh, 8 miles from the sea. The sister port of Saratha is Chhanuya.

Soro.—Village and police station in Sadar Sub-division. [p. m.s. t.].

Turigoria.—Village with post office [m.].

BANKURA.

Bankura (*Bancoorah*).—A District of the Burdwan Division in the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal ; is bounded on the north and east by Burdwan District and the Damodar river ; on the south by Midnapur ; and on the west by Manbhum. Area, 2,621 square miles. Population 1,069,668. Head-quarters at Bankura town, 151 miles from Calcutta *via* Raniganj railway station (30 miles).

MINERALS.—Bankura is noted for its coal. The other mineral products of the District consist of lime, iron, and building stone.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crop is rice. Among the other crops raised in the District are mustard, *til* and *sarguja*, *matar* (peas) and gram, cotton, flax, hemp, indigo, sugar-cane, and *pan*.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal manufactures of Bankura District are silk and cotton fabrics.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Bankura is oppressive and ralaxing in the hot season, but from October to the end of February, it is bracing and enjoyable ; during the rains the District is not so damp and unhealthy as those farther east.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions—Sadar and Bishnupur. Revenue about Rs. 800,000 and expenditure one-fourth of the whole revenue. Education is gradually making progress in the District. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 4 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Medical Officer and District Engineer. For further information regarding Bankura town *see* Bankura.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajodhya.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ambikanagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Baliator.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Balsi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bamnia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bankura.—Chief town and administrative head-quarters of Bankura District, situated on the Dhalkisor river. It contains besides the usual public buildings, Courts, treasury, jail, etc., police station, municipality, Independant Bench of 20 honorary magistrates, library and post office [m. s. T.]. The station is dry, and is regarded as very healthy. Considerable trade is carried on here.

Barjora.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Belut.—Vil lage with post office [m. s. t.].

Bishnupur (*Bishenpur* or *Vishnupur*).—Sub-division of Bankura District, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name ; situated a few miles south of the Dhalkisor river, 27 miles from Panagar railway station *via* Sonamukhi and Radhanagar. It is the most populous town,

and one of the principal seats of commerce in Bankura District. It is noted for the manufacture of cotton and silk cloth of fine quality. There are several market-places in the town. It contains Munsiff's Court, Independent Bench of 12 honorary magistrates, municipality, Dak Bungalow, several schools, a number of Hindu temples, and some Muhammedan mosques. The old military high road from Calcutta to the North-Western Provinces passed through the town. The local tradition is that, ancient Bishnupur was a magnificent city 'more beautiful than the beautiful house of Indra in heaven'. The ruins are very curious and interesting. [p. m. s. T.].

Chhatna.—Village and head-quarters of police outpost. [p. m. s. t.].

Galia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gangajalghati.—Village and police station, also Munsifee. [p. m. s. t.].

Gopalnagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Indas.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Jaypur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 10 miles from Bishnupur.

Khatra.—Village and munsifee in Sadar Sub-division.

Kora (*Karo*).—An elongated hill (400 feet high) on the east of the provincial road from Raniganj to Bankura.

Kotalpur.—Village, munsifee and police station [p. m. s. t.].

Kuchiyakol.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kukhora.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

Lego.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Maliara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mejia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nagoredanga.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

Onda.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. T.].

Palashdanga.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Patrassaer.—Village with post office [m. s t.].

Radhanagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Raipur.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. T.].

Rajgram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rol.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sali.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

Saltora.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Simlapal.—Village and head-quarters of a police outpost. [p. m. s. t.].

Sonamukhi.—Municipal village and police station. [p. m. s. T.].

Supur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Susunia.—Hill situated due west of Kora. It runs due east and west for 2 miles, its height being 1442 feet above sea-level.

Taldangra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Teliberia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.).

Tiluri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

BAY OF BENGAL.

BAY OF BENGAL.—The Bay of Bengal lies on the east or south-east of India, separating it from Burma and Siam or the Eastern Peninsula. Between Ceylon and Sumatra, where it joins the Indian Ocean, it is 900 miles across. It is widest between Madras and the Tenasserim coast, where it is 1200 miles across, and becomes much narrower further north. Its greatest length from north to south is about 1,100 miles. It is bordered on the west by the Karnatak ; on the north-west by Orissa ; on the north by Bengal ; and on the east by Arakan, Pegu, Tennaserim, and Malacca. Port Blair is the principal station (or harbour) 800 miles from Calcutta, 385 from Rangoon and 410 from Moulmein.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Andaman Islands.—A cluster of low and thickly-wooded islands, situated on the east side of the Bay of Bengal, and forming a continuation of the archipelago which extends from Cape Negrais in Burma, to Achin Head on the north coast of Sumatra. They lie at a distance of 590 miles from the Hugli mouth of the Ganges, and 160 miles from Cape Negrais. The aborigines of the Andamans are black savages. The climate is very moist ; the islands being exposed to the full force of the south-west monsoon, only four months of fair weather (February to May) can be counted on. The rainy season lasts from June to September, and what is called the 'moderate' season, from October to January. The Andaman Islands are used as a penal settlement for Indian convicts. Communication is kept up with Calcutta and Rangoon by a monthly mail service under contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company. Administrative Staff includes Chief Commissioner of the Andamans and Nicobar Islands, and Superintendent of Port Blair, Deputy Superintendent, 3 Assistant Superintendents, 4 Extra Assistant Superintendents, 4 Medical Officers, District Superintendent of Police, 2 Inspectors of Police, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Commanding Officer of Troops, Executive Commissariat Officer, Port Officer, 2 Chaplains, Head Mistress (European and Eurasian School), Assistant Master Government School, Managers of Government Tea and Tobacco plantations, Postmaster and 6 Jail Overseers.

Cocos, The.—Two islands (called the Great Coco and Little Coco) in the Bay of Bengal. The (Great Coco) is a low oblong-shaped island, between 6 and 7 miles in length and 2 miles broad ; area about 14 square miles ; and the Little Coco is lying about 3 leagues to the south-west of the Great Coco, is 2½ miles long and about a mile broad. The meteorological aspects of the islands do not differ from those

of the Andamans. In 1878, the Governor-General invited tenders for a fifty years' lease of the great Coco, which has subsequently been rented to a European gentleman, and placed under the jurisdiction of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

Nicobars.—A cluster of islands lying to the south of the Andamans. Area, 425 square miles, and the population about 6,000. This group consists of 8 large and 12 small islands, of which the following are the principal—Great Nicobar, 30 miles in length, and between 12 and 15 in breadth ; Car-Nicobar, 6 miles ; Terressa, 12 miles ; Katchall, 9 miles ; Nancowry, 4 miles ; Camorta, 16 miles ; and the Little Nicobar, 12 miles. Nancowry is the only station among the islands of the Nicobar group. Agriculture is quite unknown on the Nicobars. A few plantains, sweet limes, yams, and other vegetables for local consumption are, however, raised. The dense jungles, which impede every current of free air, and extensive marshes, render the climate of the Nicobars very unhealthy. The rainy months mark the predominant season of the year ; even the driest months, from December to March, are not without rain. The heaviest rains occur in May, June, and July, and the south-west wind is then very strong, and frequently rises to a storm.

Port Blair.—Principal harbour of the Andaman Islands with Dak Bungalow and post office [m. t.].

Ross.—An island with Dak Bungalow.

Sandwip (*Sundeep*).—Island in the Bay of Bengal ; situated off the coast of Chittagong and Noakhali, and forming part of the latter District. The largest of many *chars* formed by the Meghna as it enters the sea. Population about 20,000.

Swatch of No Ground.—A great natural depression in the Bay of Bengal, lying off the Gangetic Delta, due south of the rivers Ramangal and Malancha ; extends north by east 3 leagues in breadth, with its northern extrimity about 5 leagues from the land, and its western edge about 40 miles eastward of Sagar Sand. The interior of this basin has not yet been sounded ; but on its northern edge the depth of water is about 13 fathoms, decreasing towards the land ; the other parts of its circumference deepen regularly off. Its sides are so steep, that it affords mariners the best possible sea-mark ; the lead suddenly dropping, especially on its western face, from 5 and 10 to 200 and even 300 fathoms, with no ground. Two circular tides, formed at the mouth of the Hugli, meet in the bay. The consequence seems to be that they must do one of two things—either they must throw up a bar between them or they must scoop out a depression. The first would be the action of two rivers, the velocity of whose currents was diminished or stopped by contact with the ocean ; the latter is the probable action of the tides as they actually exist and is sufficient to account for the formation of the depression.

BHAGALPUR.

Bhagalpur (the ancient *Anga Desa*).—A Division or Commissionership under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It comprises the District of Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Purniah, Maldah and the Santhal Parganas—all of which see separately. Bounded on the north by the independent State of Nepal, and Darjeeling District ; on the east by the Districts of Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur, and Rajshahi ; on the south by the Districts of Murshidabad, Birbhum, Burdwan, and Manbhum ; and on the west by Hazaribagh, Gya, Patna and Durbhanga Districts. Area, 20,511 square miles ; population (1891) 8,582,490. BHAGALPUR—District in the Division of the same name ; is bounded on the north by Nepal State ; on the east by Purniah ; on the south by the Santhal Parganas ; and on the west by Durbhunga and Monghyr Districts. Area, 4,226 square miles. Population 2,032,696. The Head-quarters are at Bhagalpur, 265 miles from Calcutta by rail (Loop line).

MINERALS.—The principal mineral product is galena, found in places in large quantities, and much of which is argentiferous. Sulphuret of antimony is also found. Copper exists in the southern hills in various forms. Iron-ore is also largely distributed, but is not much worked, owing to the difficulties in the way of procuring sufficient fuel, and a good flux.

AGRICULTURE.—The principal crop in the District is rice. The other crops are wheat, Indian corn, several kinds of millet, peas, oil-seeds and indigo.

MANUFACTURE.—The principal manufacture of the District is indigo. The weaving of silk cloth gives employment to a considerable number of persons in the District. Several kinds of coarse glass are made, and cotton weaving and the manufacture of saltpetre are carried on to a limited extent.

ADMINISTRATION.—Bhagalpur is divided into four Sub-divisions—the Sadar or head-quarters Sub-division, Supal, Muddehpura and Banka. Revenue about 14 lakhs of rupees ; and expenditure nearly half the amount of the whole revenue. *District Staff*—Commissioner, Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Magistrate and Collector, 2 Assistant Magistrates and Collectors, 6 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Assistant Settlement Officer, Superintendent of distillery, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, 2 Munsiffs, Sadar Bench (General and Municipal) consisting 30 honorary magistrates, Superintendent of Central Jail, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Inspector of Schools, Inspector of Mahomedan Education Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, Head Master Zilla School, Minister, Civil Surgeon, Inspector of Local Works, and District Engineer. For further information regarding Bhagalpur town *see* Bhagalpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alamnagar.—Village about 7 miles south-west of Kishenganj. This was once the principal village of a powerful Chandel family, which

at one time possessed fifty two adjacent townships, and enjoyed a considerable revenue. The estate, however, was squandered away, and at present only two villages remain to the family. Ruins of fine tanks, earthenware ramparts of forts, and of a large family residence, alone remain to show the former wealth of the owners. The prevailing castes are Rajputs and Brahmans.

Amarpur (*Umarpur*).—Town in Banka Sub-division, 18 miles from Bhagalpur. One of the chief collecting centres for the rice and Indian corn grown in the south of the District, and exported eastwards by way of Monghyr and Sultanganj. Amarpur is the head-quarters of police circle, and contains Independent Bench of 12 honorary magistrates. There is a large tank with a mosque on its bank. At Dumraon, about a mile north of Amarpur, are the remains of an old fort of Debi Raja. Dak Bungalow *en route* at the 5th mile from Amarpur. [p. m. s. t.].

Babhungawan *(Bahungama)*.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Balbodda.—Village with post office [m.].

Balua.—Trading village 2 miles from Kusi river. Principal trade—oil-seeds. Chief imports salt and picee-goods.

Banka.—Sub-division of Bhagalpur District, small town and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, situated on the Chandan river, 28 miles from Bhagalpur *via* Noorganj (D. B.). Conveyance available at Bhagalpur railway station. It contains Munsiff's Court, Independent Bench of 14 honorary magistrates, police station and dispensary. [p. m. s. t.].

Barahat (*Burrahut*).—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bausi (*Baunsi*).—Village situated near the base of Mandar Hill. The numerous buildings, tanks, large wells, and stone figures, found for a mile or two round the base of the sacred hill, show that a great city must once have stood here. The people of the neighbourhood say that it contained 52 markets, 53 streets, and 88 tanks. There was a temple of Madhusudan on Mandar hill ; and on its destruction, the image of the god was brought to Bausi, where it now remains. Once a year, on the Paus-Sankranti day, the image is carried from Bausi to the foot of the hill, and is swung on the triumphal arch above referred to. About 40,000 pilgrims assemble at this festival from all parts of the country, to bathe in the sacred tank at the foot of the hill, and a fair is held which lasts for 15 days.

Behipur.—Village and police station. Contains also a Bench of 7 honorary magistrates.

Belhar.—Village with post office [m.].

Bhagalpur.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Bhagalpur District ; also chief town, railway station, cantonment, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, which is 7 miles wide at this point. The town is 2 miles in length, and about a mile in breadth. Population about 85,000. Within the town and its neighbourhood (at Champanagar) are some interesting Muhammadan shrines, and two remarkable places of worship, belonging

to the Jain sect of Oswals. Besides the usual public buildings, the town contains municipality, dispensary, police station, Dak Bungalow, and two monuments to the memory of A. Cleveland, sometime Collector of Bhagalpur District. [P. m. s. T.].

Bhagaya.—Village with post office [m.].

Bhaptiahi.—Village and railway station, 200 miles from Bhagalpur *via* Samastipur, Mokameh and Luckee sarai. [p. m. s.].

Bhimnagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Biluabazar (*Maharajganj*).—Village with post office [m.].

Bir Bandh.—An embankment running along the west bank of the Daus river, in the north of Bhagalpur District. It is usually represented as being a fortification erected by a prince named Bir ; and this supposition is favoured by the fact that the Daus is at present an insignificant stream, which does not require embanking. At one time, however, it was probably much larger, and it may be that the Bir Bandh was raised to restrain its overflow.

Birpur.—Village on the Nepal frontier. A brisk trade was formerly carried on here ; but the place is fast losing its importance, as the merchants, fearing that further inroads of the Kusi river may carry away their storehouses, are gradually abandoning the village.

Bongaon-Mohishi (*Bongong*).—Village in Supal Sub-division. Contains Independent Bench of 10 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Chalauni.—River rises in a marsh in *pargana* Harawat, and falls into the Loran at Pandua. Rice is grown in many parts of its bed.

Champanagar.—Village and the head-quarters of the *tasar* silk manufacture in the District. Contains the mausoleum of a Muhammadan saint, and also Residence of the *Pujaris* belonging to the Jain sect of Oswals, of whom there is a small community at Bhagalpur.

Chainpur.—Small village with large Brahman population ; noted only for its antiquity.

Chandan.—River rising in the hills near Deogarh, and joins the Ganges near Bhagalpur town. Embankments on both sides.

Colgong (*Kahlgaon*).—Municipal town and railway station in Sadar Sub-division, situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 20 miles from Bhagalpur. It is the second largest town in the District, and also a centre of trade for the country on all sides for about a dozen miles round. It contains a Bench of 11 honorary magistrates, police station, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. The Colgong Rocks interrupt the channel of the Ganges. The chief is Divinath, crowned with a Hindu temple. Several idols are carved on the rocks, and are worth noticeable.

Dhagmara.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dharia.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dhusan.—River (*see* Parwan).

Gamharia.—Village with post office [m.].

Ghoga (*Pakhi Serai*).—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Bhagalpur. [p. m. s. t.].

Jeypore.—Village with post office [m.].

Karnagarh.—Hill, or more properly plateau, near Bhagalpur town. Karnamgarh is said to derive its name from Karna, a pious Hindu king of olden times, celebrated for the enormous sums he bestowed on Brahmans. The plateau is locally known as the *kila* or fort, and is the reputed site of the good Raja's palace. The only objects of interest are Sivaite temples of some celebrity. These consist of four buildings (*maths*), one is several hundred years old, the others being modern buildings. Numbers of Hindus, though not usually worshippers of Siva, pay their devotions here on the last day of the month of Kartik. The temples contain several of the so-called seats of Mahadeo or Siva, one much prized being made of stone from the Narbada, said to have come from the marble rocks near Jabalpur. Two monuments to the memory of Mr. Cleveland are also erected here.

Katna.—River formed by the united waters of the Talaba, Parwan, and Loran, which after a course of about 12 miles, falls into the Tiljuga in Monghyr District.

Katoria.—Village and head-quarters of police circle. [p. m. s. t.].

Khandauli (*Kanauli*).—Village situated within a short distance of the Nepal frontier. A large bi-weekly market is held here, which is one of the most flourishing seats of trade in the north of the District. Since the opening of the Tirhut State Railway to Durbhunga, Khandauli has much increased in commercial importance.

Khanwa Ghat (*Kunwa Ghat*).—Railway station 223 miles from Bhagalpur. Steamers run between Khanwa Ghat and the Anchra Ghat in connection with Bengal and North-Western Railway (Kosi Extension), and Eastern Bengal State Railway (Behar section).

Khungarpore.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

Lukmanpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mandar (*Mandargiri*).—Famous mount or sacred hill, situated about 30 miles south of the town of Bhagalpur. It is a granite hill about 700 feet high, and most interesting place in the District, which is fabled to cover the body of the giant, who attempted to destroy Brahma, Vishnu and Siva. Mandar is a great place of pilgrimage, as, according to the Puranas, it was with this hill that " the gods churned the milky sea. " It also possesses great interest for the antiquary and abounds with remarkable ruined temples and natural and artificial curiosities.

Mirjanhat.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Muddehpoora.—Sub-division of Bhagalpur District, also chief town and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, situated on the right bank of the river Parwana, on the high road to Supal, about 52 miles from Bhagalpur town Population about 4,000. Contains Munsiff's Court, Independent Bench of 15 honorary magistrates, police station, *sarai* or native hotel, small *bazar*, Government aided school, dispensary, and excise office. [p. m. s. t.].

Muraliganj (*Jarampur*).—Town on the Daus river, 12 miles east of Muddehpoora. Large *bazar*. Near the village are numerous *ghats* or landing-places, used at different times of the year for the purposes of trade, according to the height of water in the river. [p. m. s.].

Nathnagar.—Village with Dispensary.

Nirmali.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Durbhunga. [p. m. s. t.].

Noorganj.—Village with Dak Bungalow, 17 miles from Bhagalpur.

Nowhatta.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Panchgachea.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Panjwara.—Village with post office [m.].

Partabganj.—Village and railway station, 68 miles from Durbhanga. Contains dispensary and post office [p. m. s. T.].

Parwan.—River rising in the south-east corner of Naridgar *pargana*, not far from the source of the Dhasan. The two streams pursue different courses, about 3 miles apart, until their waters mingle at Singheswarsthan. At this place the Dhasan loses its own name ; and the mingled waters, under the name of the Parwan, flow on towards the south. The river, after a course of 30 miles, forms the Sahsal swamp, the outlet from which assumes the name of the Katna, and flows into *pargana* Pharkiya, a mile and a quarter below the triple junction of that *pargana* with Chhai and Nisankpur Kura.

Patharghat.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Patterghatta.—Village with post office [m.].

Perozepur (*Barahat*).—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pipra-Bazar—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pirpainti (*Searmari*)—Large village and railway station, 32 miles from Bhagalpur. Contains police outpost. Some stone is quarried in the neighbourhood. [p. m. s. t.].

Pirpainti-Bazar.—Trading village, which is also the site of a flourishing indigo factory, is situated about 2 miles from the railway station, and contains a *bazar* about half a mile in length. [p. m. s.].

Purani.—Village with post office [m.].

Raghopur.—Railway station, 60 miles from Durbhunga.

Raharia.—Railway station, 49 miles from Durbhunga.

Rapatganj.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

Sankhund.—Spring, so called from the monster *Sankh* or Shell Panchjanya, mentioned in the *Mahabharata*, the sound of which filled the breasts of the enemy with dismay. This shell is said to have rested beneath the waters of the spring, and its impression on the bank—three feet in length by a foot and a half wide—is still shown.

Shakund (*Kherhi*).—Village with post office [m. s.].

Singheswar.—Village situated at the junction of the Parwan

and the Dhason rivers, 4 miles north of Muddehpoora.* Well known in Behar for being the scene of the largest elephant fair north of the Ganges; this is held in January, and attended by traders from Purniah, Monghyr, Tirhut, and the neighbouring parts of Nepal. There is a temple built to Siva, which is called Singheswarsthan belonging to the Pandes. This spot is considered very holy, and several thousand Hindus resort to the Shrine in February to pay their devotions, bringing with them small quantities of Ganges water, which they throw over the image of the god. [p. m. t.].

Sitakund.—An oblong tank, about 100 feet long by 50 feet wide, excavated in the Mandar Hill, nearly 500 feet above the surrounding plain. The pilgrims who visit it are persuaded to believe that Sita used to bathe in it during her stay on the hill with her husband when banished from Oudh. On the northern bank of this tank stood the first temple of Madhusudan, ascribed to Raja Chola, now in ruins.

Sitapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Sonbarsa.—Town or collection of villages. Population about 6,000. Contains a Bench of 8 honorary magistrates. [p. m. s. t.].

Sujaganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sukpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Suktia (*Gopalpur*).—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sultangunge.—Considerable village and head-quarters of police circle, situated close to the banks of the Ganges, near the railway station of the same name, 15 miles from Bhagalpur. Population about 5,000. Sultangunge is conspicuous for two great rocks of granite, one of which, on the river bank, is crowned by a Musalman mosque. The second and larger one is occupied by a temple of Ghaibnath Siva, and is a place of great holiness in the eyes of Hindus. The river here strikes against a cliff of stone, and a spot where this occurs is always believed to be the scene of the loves of the river nymph and the god Siva. In the rainy season the rock is isolated, and the stream rushes past with great violence. During the fair weather, many of the Hindus who live in the neighbourhood receive instruction at the temple. Few Hindus of any position pass the place without making offerings to the idol. The village contains a Bench of 6 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Supal.—Sub-division of Bhagalpur District, also town (a collection of three villages, Supal, Bhelahi, and Karael), and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, 72 miles from Bhagalpur, and 22 from Muddehpoora. The town contains large *bazar*, dispensary and a Bench of 10 honorary magistrates. [p. m. s. t.].

Tiljuga.—River of north Behar; rises in the hills of the Sub-Tarai of Nepal and flows into Bhagalpur, separating that District on the west from Nepal and Tirhut, and falls into the Kusi at Saura Gadi.

Uda-Kissengunge (*Kishenganj or Krishnaganj*).—Village and head-quarters of a police circle, 33 miles from Bhagalpur town. Con-

tains the second largest market in the District. Government distillery [p. m. s. t.].

BHUTAN.

Bhutan.—An independent State in the Eastern Himalayas. It is bounded on the north by Tibet ; on the east by a tract inhabited by various uncivilized independent mountain tribes ; on the south by the British Districts of Goalpara and Kamrup of the Province of Assam, and the Bengal District of Jalpaiguri ; and on the west by the independent Native State of Sikkim. Area, 10,000 square miles. Population about 25000.

RIVERS.—Manas is the most considerable river, flowing in its progress to the Brahmaputra under the walls of Tasgaon, below which it is unfordable. At the foot of Tasgaon Hill it is crossed by a suspension bridge. The other principal rivers are the DHARLA (or *Torsha*) which rises in the Bhutan Hills, and falls into the Brahamputra at Bagwa ; GADADHAR rises among the mountains of Bhutan, and debouches upon the plains of the Dwars through a picturesque gorge ; JALDHAKA, rising in the Bhutan Hills, and joins the Dharla, near the trading villages of Durgapur and Gitaldaha in Bhutan State ; KALJANI, rising in the Bhutan Hills and finally joins the Raidhak in the extreme north-east corner of Rangpur District.

CHARACTER OF COUNTRY.—The country is very rugged. The population consists of three classes—the priests ; the Chiefs or Penlows, including the governing class ; and the cultivators. The people are industrious, and devote themselves to agriculture, but from the geological structure of the country, and from the insecurity of property, regular husbandary is limited to comparatively few spots. The Bhutiyas are Buddhists. They have a civil ruler called the *Deb Raja*, elected every third year. He resides at Tasisudan, the capital, on the Godada, 350 miles north from Calcutta. They have also a religious chief or Lama, called the *Dharma Raja*, who resides at Punakha, on the Bagni, east of Tasisudan. The revenues of Bhutan are usually paid in articles of produce and merchandise. The military resources of the country are on an insignificant scale. The chief towns are Punakha or Dosen (a place of great natural strength), the capital, on the left bank of the Bugni river, 96 miles from Darjeeling ; Tasichozang, Paro, Angdaphorang, and Toungso on the road from Assam to Lhassa. The other towns are Wandipur, Ghasa, and Murichom.

BIRBHUM.

Birbhum (*Vir-Bhumi*, ' hero-land '— Old name Barabazar,).—District in the Burdwan Division ; being bounded on the north-west by the Santhal Pargaaas ; on the east by the Districts of Murshidabad and Burdwan ; and on the south by Burdwan Disrtict. Area, 1,753 square miles. Population 797,833. Sudder Station, Sooree town, 131 miles from Calcutta, *via* Sainthia railway station (11 miles).

MINERALS.—Iron and limestone are the only minerals of any importance found in the District.

MANUFACTURE.—The principal manufacture of Birbhum is silk.

CLIMATE.—The District has long been famous for its salubrity.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters and Rampur Hat. Revenue about Rs. 1,300,000 and expenditure nearly Rs. 500,000. The Administrative Staff of the District consisted of a Magistrate-Collector, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 2 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, 2 Munsiffs, District Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Civil Medical Officer, District Engineer, and Superintendent of Jail. For further information regarding Sooree town see Sooree.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahmadpur.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Sooree. [p. m. s. t.].

Bahiri.—Village and post office [m.].

Bakeswar (or *Kana*).—A small river, rises in Birbhum District, and, with its tributary the Kopai or Kopa or Sal Nadi, drains the country between the Ajai and the Mor or Maureksha, joining the latter river in Murshidabad District. Springs impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen are found in the bed of the stream, with hot and cold jets within a few feet of each other, about 8 miles west of Sooree.

Baliya.—Village and post office [m. s. t.].

Bangachhatra.—Village and post office [m. s. t.].

Baswa.—Village and post office [m. s. t.], 28 miles from Sooree *via* Rampur Hat railway station.

Bhum-Bakeswar.—Group of hot sulphur springs on the banks of the Bakeswar *nala* about 1 mile south of Tantipara village. About 120 cubic feet of water per minute are ejected from the hottest well.

Bolpur.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Sooree town. It is a considerable place of trade, and also the head-quarters of police circle. Contains Munsiff's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Chatra.——Village and railway station, 42 miles from Sooree town. [p. m.].

Deocha.—Village, where the smelting of iron, was formerly carried on. The works, however, have now been stopped, owing to their unremunerative results.

Dubrajpur.—Town and police station, which also contains Munsiff's Court and a good market. In the south of the town, huge picturesque rocks of granite and gneiss (composed of glassy quarty, pink and grey felspar, and black mica) crop up through the soil, covering an area of about one square mile. In the centre is a vast block of granite united to a mass of gneiss, which adheres to it. A good view of the surrounding country, with the Parasnath mountain, Rajmahal, and Panchet hills

in the distance, can in clear weather be obtained from the summit of this rock, which is about 60 feet high. A flat-roofed temple has been built on one of these granite rocks, and the whole block is worshipped by the Brahmans as Mahadeo. [p. m. s. t.]

Dungram.—Village with post office [m.].

Ganutia.—Town on the north bank of the river Mor, and famous as the centre of the silk industry of Birbhum. [p. m. s. t.].

Ghat-Durlabhpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Ilambazar.—Town on the Ajai river ; also seat of a considerable trade, and celebrated for its manufacture of lac ornaments. Contains about 12 native factories. [p. m. s. t.].

Kenduli.—Village on the north bank of the Ajai. Birth-place of Jayadeva, a disciple of the Vishnuvite reformer Chaitanya and Sanskrit poet, the author of the celebrated *Gita Govinda*, a Sanskrit poem in praise of Krishna. An annual fair in honour of Jayadeva is held in the village on the last day of Magh (February), and is attended by upwards of 50.000 persons.

Khayrasol.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kirnahar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kundola.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Labpur (*Nabpur*).—Village in Sadar sub-division, and head-quarters of police circle. [p. m. s. t.].

Margram.—Town situated about 4 miles south-east of Rampur Hat town, and 20 miles due west of Berhampore, near the Dwarka river. Silkworm-rearing is extensively followed ; silk is also woven into *saris* and pieces, and sent to Murshidabad for sale. [p. m.].

Mayureshwar.—Village and head-quarters of a *thana*, situated on the road from Sooree to Murshidabad. The inhabitants are principally engaged in rearing silk-worms, and in silk-spinning and weaving.

Mollarpur.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Sooree. Also head-quarters of Settlement Officer. [p. m. s. t.].

Muhammad-Bazar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Murarai.—Village and railway station, 47 miles from Sooree town. [p. m. s. t.].

Nalhati.—Village and railway junction (E. I. & N. S Rys.) station, 37 miles from Sooree. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Narayanpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Noada (*Noahada* or *Nowada*).—Village and railway station, 45 miles from Sooree town. [p. m. s. t.].

Paiker.—Village with post office [m.].

Purandarpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Raipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rajnagar (*Nagar*).—Town and ancient capital of Birbhum District. Formerly of considerable importance as the metropolis of the Hindu

princes of Birbhum, prior to the conquest of Bengal by the Muhammadans in 1,203 A. D. The site of Nagar is now covered with crumbling houses, mouldering mosques, and weed-choked tanks ; the ancestral palace of its Rajahs has almost fallen into ruins. The remains of an ancient mud fort are buried in dense jungle. The famous Nagar wall or entrenchment, around the town for a distance of 32 miles, is now undergoing a rapid process of decay. [p. m. s. t.].

Rampur Hat.—Sub-division of Birbhum District. It is also the chief town and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, and railway station, 28 miles from Sooree town. Contains Sub-Deputy Collector's office, Munsiff's Court, police station, and a Bench of 11 honorary magistrates. [p. m. s. t.].

Sainthia.—Village and railway station connected with Sooree town (11 miles) by a good road. [p. m. s. t.]. Conveyance available.

Sakulipur.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Shahpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shivarampur.—Village with post office [m.].

Sooree (*Suri*).—Head-quarters Sub-division of Birbhum District. It is also chief town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of Birbhum District ; situated about 3 miles south of the Mor river. Population about 9,000. The town is situated upon the summit and extremity of a gravel ridge. Besides the usual District Staff, it contains a Bench of 16 honorary magistrates, police station, and New Birbhum Coal Co., Ld. [P. m. s. T.].

Surul.—Village situated in the south of the District, about 5 miles north of the Ajai river. Noteworthy as the site of an old commercial Residency, formerly the centre of the Company's trade in Birbhum. The ruins crown the top of a small hill visible for miles.

Takipur.—Village and railway station, 41 miles from Sooree town.

BOGRA.

BOGRA (*Bagura*).—A District in the Rajshahi Division. Bounded on the north by Dinajpur and Rangpur Districts ; on the east by the river Konai ; on the south by Pabna District ; and on the south-west by Rajshahi District. Area, 1,452 square miles. Population 817,494. Sudder Station Bogra town. Distance 210 miles from Calcutta *via* Hughli, Naihati, Damukdia and Sultanpur railway stations.

PRODUCTS.—Rice constitutes the staple crop throughout the District. The other crops include wheat, barley, *ganja*, *pan*, and mulberry, are insignificant.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Bogra is somewhat less hot than that of the Districts farther to the west. It has been observed that the wind, when blowing from the east, is perceptibly cooled by passing over the wide stream of the Brahmaputra.

ADMINISTRATION.—There are no sub-divisions in this District. Revenue and expenditure about 7 and 2 laks of rupees respectively. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 2 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Sub-Deputy Collector, District and Sessions Judge, 2 Munsiffs, Special Sub-Registrar, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Medical Officer and District Engineer. For further information regarding Bagura town *see* Begura.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adamdighi.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Akkelpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Badalgachhi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bagura.—Chief town and administrative head-quarters of Bogra District, situated on the west bank of the Karatoya, a river which Hindus used to consider the limit of civilisation, and beyond which it was not lawful for a Brahman to pass. Population about 7,500. The town has no interesting buildings. Besides the usual District Staff, Bagura contains Sudder Independent Bench of 20 honorary magistrates, police station, and municipality. [P. m. s. T.]. Nearest railway station Sultanpur, 26 miles from Bagura. Conveyances are obtainable at the railway station.

Balubhara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhandarpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Bonra.—Marsh, locally known as the *bara bil*, or great swamp. It is connected with the Chalan Lake in Rajshahi, one of the largest pieces of water of this kind in Bengal.

Buriganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Champapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chandaikona.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chorkai.—Village and railway station, 67 miles from Bagura.

Dhunat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dubchanchia.—Village with Staging Bungalow, 13 miles from Bagura. [p. m. s. t.].

Hili.—Village and railway station, 59 miles from Bagura. [p. m. s. t.].

Jamalganj.—Village and railway station, 42 miles from Bagura.

Jaypur (*Jaypur Hat*).—Village and railway station, 47 miles from Bagura. [p. m. s. t.]. Manager of Jaypur Government Estates holds his office here.

Khetlal.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Madhupur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Madla.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mahasthangarh.—Ancient shrine and scene of a fair (held in April), 7 miles north of Bagura town. The traditional capital of a monarch, Parasurama, who ruled over 22 feudatory princes, and who is identified by the Brahmans with the sixth incarnation of Vishnu, The common people

assign a much later date to this Parasurama, and say that he was destroyed by a Muhammadan saint, named Shah Sultan Hazrat Auliya. The place accordingly forms a nucleus around which many legends of both Hindu and Musalman origin have gathered. Numerous remains connected with the two religious mark its site, and it was for long a Muhammadan shrine of great sanctity.

Nagar.—Small river of Northern Bengal ; rises in the north of Bogra District, enters Rajshahi, and falls into the Gur, which is the name given to the united streams of the Atrai and Jamuna.

Naokhila.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Narhatta.—Village with post office [m.].

Nawabganj.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Bagura. It is also the head-quarters of police circle.

Panchabibi.—Village and railway station, 54 miles from Bagura. It also contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Shariakandi.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Sherpur.—Town and municipality with population about 5,000. Contains Independent Bench of 8 honorary magistrates, police station, and post office [m. s. T.].

Shibganj.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Sultanpur.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Bagura. Passengers for Bogra by road alight here. Conveyances are procurable.

Tiluckpur.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Bagura.

BURDWAN.

BURDWAN.—(*Bardwan*, correctly *Vardhaman*).—A Division or Commissionership under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Comprises the six Districts of Burdwan, Bankura, Birbhum, Midnapur, Hughli and Howrah (all of which see separately). It is bounded on the north by the Districts of the Santal Parganas and Murshidabad ; on the east by the Districts of Nadiya and Twenty-four Parganas ; on the south by the Bay of Bengal and Balasore District ; and on the west by Morbhanj State and Manbhum and Singhbhum Districts. Area, 13,956 square miles. Population (1891) 7,688,818. BURDWAN—District in the Division of the same name ; bounded on the north by the Santhal Parganas, Birbhum and Murshidabad Districts ; on the south by the Districts of Hughli, Midnapur and Bankura ; on the east by the Nuddea District ; and on the west by the Manbhum District. Area, 2,697 square mile. Population 1.391,880. Sudder Station—, Burdwan, 67 miles by rail, from Calcutta.

PRODUCTIONS.—The mineral products of Burdwan consist of coal, iron, red limestone, sandstone, and laterite. The principal crop in Burdwan, is rice. Among the other crops raised in the District, are wheat, barley, gram, peas, mustard, *til*, castor-oil, sugar-cane, mulberry, *pan*, potatoes, hemp, cotton, and indigo.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal manufacture of the Disrtict is the

weaving of silk *saris*, *dhotis* ; there is also a considerable number of workers in gold, silver, and brass.

CLIMATE.—For six months of the year, (from February to July), when the soil is dry, the District is healthy and fever uncommon. During the rainy season from June to September, the country is submerged, and with the drying up of the water, which commences in October, the fever breaks out and lasts until the following February.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters, Raneegunge, Cutwa and Culna. Revenue and expenditure, about 34 and 10 laks of rupees respectively. *District and Divisional Staff*—Commissioner, Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2 Assistant Magistrates and Collectors, 6 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Superintendent of Distillery, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, 3 Munsiffs, Special Sub-Registrar, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Civil Surgeon, Inspector of Local Works, District Engineer, Superintendents of Post Offices and of Jail. For further information regarding Burdwan town *see* Burdwan.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adjai (*Ajaya*) —River of Bengal, rises on the boundary between the Districts of Hazaribagh, Monghyr, and the Santal Parganas ; and joins the Bhagirathi, just north of Katoa.

Agiara.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

Ajhapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Amadpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 38 miles from Katoa.

Asansol.—Village and railway junction station (E. I. & B. N, Rys.) [T. & C.], situated in the centre of the Raniganj coal-field, and distant 65 miles form Burdwan. A number of railway employes reside here. Contains Independent Bench of 8 honorary magistrates, police station, Catholic convent and school. [p. m. s. T.].

Ausgram.—Considerable village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Babuabera.—Trading village on the Damodar river. Chief articles of traffic—coal, rice, and timber.

Baghar.—Village with post office [m.].

Bagnapara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bahabpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Baidyapur.— Village with post office [m. s. t].

Balgona.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bankati—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Banpas.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]. Noted for its manufacture of brass and bell-metal ware, and cutlery.

Barakar.—Village and Sanitarium, also railway station, 76 miles from Burdwan. Contains Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Bhatar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhausingh.—Market village on the Bhagirathi river, comprised within the municipality of Dainhat. Chief trade salt, jute, and cloth.

Bhedia.—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Burdwan. [p. m. s. t.].

Bijur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bohar.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Boharkuli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bud-Bud (*Bood Bood*).—Village and police station, 25 miles from Burdwan. Contains Munsiff's Court and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Mankar, 2 miles by palki.

Burdwan.—The head-quarters Sub-division of the District of the same name in Bengal. It is the principal town and civil station of the District, also railway station [R.], situated on the Banka river, 67 miles from Calcutta. It contains the palace and fine gardens of the Maharaja, a fine large edifice, many of the apartments in which are furnished in European fashion ; the Sivalaya, a collection of 108 temples arranged in two circles, one within the other, and the shrine of Pirbaharam. The municipality of Burdwan is composed of 93 little villages, lying close to each other and surrounding the town proper. Besides the usual *District Staff*, the town contains police station, a Bench of 17 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. T.]. There is also a Hotel (refreshment and retiring rooms) here.

Chakbamangoria.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chakdighi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chanduli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Charanpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chaugharia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chaukidanga.—Village and a mine in the Raniganj coal tract, situated in the Singaran valley. [p. m. s. t.].

Chotkhand.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dainhat (*Daihat*).—Trading town and municipality, situated on the banks of the Bhagirathi. Scene of a considerable annual fair. [p. m. s. t.].

Debipur.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Burdwan. [p. m. s. t.].

Dihika.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dirghanagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Durgapur.—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Burdwan. [p. m. s. t.].

Galsi.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Burdwan. [p. m. s. t.].

Goda-Annada.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gopalpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gram-kalna.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Guhagram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gushkara.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Burdwan. [p. m. s. t.].

Hijalna.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jamalpur.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Jamna.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jaugram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kaigram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kaiti.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kaksa.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

Kalikapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kalna (*Culna*).—Sub-division of Burdwan District. It is also the chief town and head-quarters of the Kalna Sub-division, and an important seat of trade in Burdwan District ; situated on the right bank of the Bhagirathi, 47 miles from Burdwan *via* Panduah railway station (18 miles by palki or cart). From ancient times Kalna carried on a very extensive river trade. Sub-Deputy Collector and Munsiff hold their office and court here. The town contains also Independent Bench of 16 honorary magistrates, municipality, police station, and an English School. The Maharaja of Burdwan has a palace here, and has constructed some handsome temples in the town. Two fine mosques, now in a ruined condition, date from the time of Musalman supremacy. Kalna is a station of the Free Church Mission, and contains post office [m. s. T.].

Kandara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kanu (*Khana*).—Village and an important railway junction station, 8 miles from Burdwan. [p. m. s. t.].

Karui.—Village with post office [m.].

Kasba.—Large trading village on the Damodar river, which is here crossed by a ferry on the road to Sonamukhi.

Kashiara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Katoa (*Katwa* or *Cutwa*).—Sub-division of Burdwan District. It is also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of Katoa Sub-division, and of a police circle (*Thana*) ; situated at the confluence of the Bhagirathi and Ajai rivers, 34 miles from Burdwan. (Conveyance available, and 3 Dak Bungalows on the road). Population about 8,000. Katoa contains 2 Munsiff's Courts, a Bench of 16 honorary magistrates, police station, an aided English School and a charitable dispensary. It is also one of the principal seats of District trade, and the residence of many wealthy native merchants. The old fort of Katoa (a mud building, half a mile in circumference, and mounted 14 guns), of which scarcely a vestige now remains, is noted as the scene of the defeat of the Marathas by Ali Vardi Khan. Katoa is considered sacred by the Vaishnavs, as having been the place where their apostle, Chaitanya, took upon himself the life of an ascetic. [p. m. s. t.].

Kendwah.—Village and a place of Bengal Iron Works, where a considerable European community is working, 73 miles from Burdwan.

Ketugram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Keugaon.—Village and police station in Raniganj Sub-division.

Khandaghosh.—Village and police station, situated on the road from Burdwan town to Sonamukhi and Bankura. [p. m. s. t.].

Korjonah.—Village with Dak Bungalow, 8 miles from Burdwan.

Kotalpur.—Village of some importance, 31 miles from Burdwan.

Koyar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Koychar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kulingram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kurhmun.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kusumgram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lakurdi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mahata.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Maimari (*Memari*).—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Burdwan. [p. m. s. t.]. Manufacture of silk *saris* and *dhotis*.

Majida.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mandalgram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mangalkot.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Mankar.—Town and railway station, 30 miles from Burdwan. Seat of considerable trade. Annual fair in January. [p. m. s. t.].

Manteshwar.—Village and police station [p. m. s. t.].

Masagram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Maugram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mertala.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mungulpur.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

Nadanghat.—Trading village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nasigram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ondal.—Village and railway station, 49 miles from Burdwan. [p. m. s. t.].

Paligram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Panagar.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Burdwan. [p. m. s. t.].

Paraj.—Village w ithpost office [m.].

Paratal.—Village with post office [m.].

Patuli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Piplon.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Purbasthali.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Rajbandh.—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Burdwan.

Raniganj.—Sub-division of Burdwan District. The most important coal area in India, the chief town and head-quarters of the sub-divi-

sion of same name, also railway station ; situated on the north bank of the Damodar river, 54 miles from Burdwan. Population about 12,000, Raniganj is now one of the principal seats of the District trade. It contains Sub-Deputy Collector's office, Munsiff's Court, an Independent Bench of 14 honorary magistrates, police station, municipality, dispensary, public library and Hotel. [p. m. s. T.].

Raona.—Village and *thana* or police station. Population about 5,000.

Rasulpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rayna.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sadipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sahaswan.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sahebganj.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Saknara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Saktigarh.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Burdwan. [p. m. s. t.].

Samdi.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Samudragarh.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sasanga.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Satgachi.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Sershendighi.—Village with Dak Bungalow, 15 miles from Burdwan.

Shribati.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shyamsar.—Village with post office [m.].

Siarsol.—Coal-mine, being a part of the Raniganj coal-field. It gives employment to upwards of 500 men, women, and children .[p. m. s. t.].

Sitarampur.—Village, railway station, and one of the abandoned coal-mines of the Raniganj coal-field, 71 miles from Burdwan. [p. m. s. T.].

Srikund (*Shrikhanda*).—Village with Dak Bungalow, 29 miles from Burdwan. [p. m. s. t.].

Sunuria.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Tapasi.—Coal-mine in the Raniganj coal-field. It is now closed.

Uchalan—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Uddhanpur—Market village on the bank of the Bhagirathi. Ferry across the river Annual fair held on the occasion of the Hindu festival, *Paus Sankranti.*

Ukhara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

CHITTAGONG.

CHITTAGONG (*Chattagram* ' Old name Islamabad).—Division or Commissionership of Bengal ; comprising the Districts of Chittagong, Noakhali, Tipperah, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Bounded on the

north by the Hill Tipperah State ; on the east by the hilly tract inhabited by Lushais and other half-savage tribes ; on the south by Akyab District in Burma ; and on the west by the Bay of Bengal and the Meghna estuary. Area, 12,118 square miles. Population 4,190,081.

CHITTAGONG—A District in the Division of the same name is bounded on the north by Tipperah ; on the south by Arakan ; on the east by the Hill Tracts of Chittagong ; and on the west by the Bay of Bengal. Area, 2,563 square miles. Population 1,290,167. Head-quarters, Chittagong town. Distance from Calcutta *via* Dacca, 160 miles by land.

PRODUCTIONS.—No coal or minerals are known to exist in Chittagong. Rice is the staple crop. Other crops are Indian corn, wheat, barley, peas, jute, flax, mustard, sugar-cane, *pan*, cotton, tobacco, and tea Of these the most important are the three last-named. Rice and timber are the chief exports.

MANUFACTURES.—Manufactures are not carried on to any great extent in the District. Ship-building is carried on to some extent.

CLIMATE.—Chittagong District is very unhealthy.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters and Cox's Bazar. Revenue abour 15, and expenditure nearly 2, lakhs of rupees District and Divisional Staff—Commissioner, Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Magistrate and Collector, Settlement Officer, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 3 Assistant Magistrates and Collectors, 4 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Manager Court of Wards, 3 Assistant Settlement Officers, 2 Sub-Deputy Collectors, Collector of Customs, Port Officer and Conservator, District and Sessions Judge, 2 Sub-Judges, 2 Munsiff's, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of Madrassa, Assistant Inspector of Schools (Chittagong Division), Head Master (College), Law Lecturer, Minister, Civil Surgeon, 2 Executive Engineers, Superintendent of Jail and Superintendent of Telegraph, and 17 Muhamedan Marriage Registrars. For further information regarding Chittagong town *see* Chittagong.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abutarab.—Village with post office [m.], 36 miles from Chittagong.

Adhunagar.—Village with post office [m.], 36 miles from Chittagong.

Anwara.—Village and Munsifee. [p. m. s. t.]

Azampur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Balskhali.—Village with small export trade in rice. The place gives its name to a police circle (*thana*), and also to a small canal and an embankment. [p. m. s. t.].

Barama.—Village with post office [m.].

Baramasia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Belgaon (*Chandpur*) — Village with post office [m.].

Bhatiari (*Madan's Hat*).—Village with Staging Bungalow. [p. m. s. t.].

Bhujpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Boalkhal.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chandranath.—Village situated on Sitakund Hill, and a frequented place of pilgrimage.—*See* Sitakund.

Chittagong.—Head-quarters Sub-division of the Chittagong District, also chief town and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, and the second port in Bengal ; situated on the right bank of the Karnaphuli river, about 12 miles from its mouth, or 296 miles from Calcutta. (Steamer in 48 hours—once a week). The town is merely an agglomeration of small villages grouped together for municipal purposes. The houses occupied by the European residents are scattered over a considerable area, each house on a separate hill. These hills, though small, are very steep, and, with one or two exceptions, it is impossible to drive to the top. Population about 25,000. Besides the usual District Staff, Chittagong contains municipality, Sudder Bench of 16 honorary magistrates, Sudder Municipal Bench of 10 honorary magistrates, police station, dispensary, Staging Bungalow, Club, and post office [m. s. T.].

Cox's Bazar.—Sub-division of Chittagong District ; also head-quarters of the Sub-division of same name and police circle ; situated on the banks of the Bagkhali *khal*, 88 miles from Chittagong by boat. Named after Captain Cox, who in 1799 was appointed to look after the many thousand Magh fugutives who sought shelter in British territory after the conquest of Arakan by the Burmese. Population about 6,000. The little town is now a thriving and important place, differing altogether in appearance from a Bengal village. The places of worship and the rest-houses of the Maghs are well and solidly built ; and some of the houses of the well-to-do residents are not only substantial, but picturesque and neatly ornamented. Cox's Bazar contains Munsiff's Court, Khas Tahsildar's *cutcheri*, police station, municipality, dispensary and post office [m. s. T.].

Dewan's Hat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Badgong.—Village with post office [m.].

Fatehabad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Fatickcheri.—Village and head-quarters of police circle, 26 miles, from Chittagong (by horse, palki or boat). It contains Munsiff's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Fenoa.—Village with post office [m s.].

Fort Lungle.—Village with post office [m. s. T].

Fort Tregear.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Guzra.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Halda.—One of the chief tributaries of the Karnaphuli, and also one of the principal fishing rivers of the District. Navigable by native boats throughout the year.

Halishar.—Village with Staging Bungalow.

Harbhang.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hathazari.—Market village and head-quarters of the police circle, situated 12 miles north of Chittagong town on the road to Ramgarh. Contains Munsiff's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Jafarabad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jaldi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jorarganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kali-Munshirhat.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kalipur.—Village with post office [m.].

Kamaldaha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kamaralli.—Village with post office [m.].

Kanchanpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Karirhat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Katirhat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kelishahar.—Village with post office [m.].

Kharandip.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kumira.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle (*thana*), situated near the sea-coast, on the main road from Tipperah to Chittagong, on the banks of the Kumhira Khal (Crocodile Creek), from which it derived its name. [p. m. s. t.].

Kutubdia.—Island and light-house off the coast of Chittagong. The light-house is situated on the west of the island. The island is now in its prosperity, and is well cultivated. [p. m. s. t.].

Mahahmad-Takirhat.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mahamuni.—Buddhist temple, resorted to annually in April, on the festival of *Bishu* by the Khyoungtha or Jumia Maghs and Chakmas (tribes), to feast and make offerings at the shrine.

Maheshkhali.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Mahishkhal (*Maskal*).—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Mirsarai.—Village and police station. Contains also Staging Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Narayan's Hat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nilla.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Olirhat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Padua.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pahartali.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Paraikora.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Patiya.—Village and Munsifee (Munsiff's Court) ; contains police station and Khas Tahsildar's *cutcheri*. [p. m. s. t.].

Pomara (*Pahartola*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ramu.—Village and police station, situated upon the Chittagong and Arakan road, 85 miles from Chittagong town. Large mart for local trade. [p. m. s. t.].

Rangunia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Raozan.—Village and Munsifee (Munsiff's Court), also contains police station, and Khas Tahsildar's *Cutcheri.* [p. m. s. t.].

Sadhanpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sangu.—River, which rises in the range of hills dividing Arakan from the Chittagong Hill Tracts, near the hill of Kudang ; and finally empties itself into the Bay of Bengal.

Satkania.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]. Contains Munsiff's Court, Khas Tahsildar's Cutcheri and police station.

Shahpuri.—Small island, situated at the mouth of the Naaf river in Chittagong District ; famous as having afforded the *casus belli* of the first Anglo-Burmese war.

Shonaicheri.—Village with post office [m.].

Sitakund.—Highest peak in the Sita kund range. A sacred hill, 1155 feet above sea-level. A hot spring on this hill (now no longer in existence) is a great place of pilgrimage, and is visited by pious Hindus from all parts of India. Tradition states that Sitakund was visited by both Rama and Sita ; and it is believed to be one of the favourite earthly residences of the latter deity. The principal gathering is the *Siva Chaturdasi* festival, on the 14th day of the moon sacred to Siva (usually in February) ; it lasts about 10 days, and is attended by about 20 thousands devotees. Minor gatherings take place at Sitakund in or near the months of March and November, and on the occasion of every eclipse of the sun and moon. The ascent of Sitakund or Chandranath Hill is said to redeem the pilgrim from the misery of a future birth. A meeting of Buddhists (chiefly hillmen) takes place on the last day of the Bengali year at a spot on Chandranath Hill, where the body of Gautama, the last Buddha, is locally reported to have been burned after death. Bones of deceased relatives are brought here, and deposited in a pit sacred to Gautama. At Bharatkund, in the same range of hills, there is a bituminous spring. The water is cold, but there is a constant emission of gas from the shale, which, being lighted, keeps up a flame. There is also a salt-spring, known by the name of Labanakhya, situated about 3 miles north of the Sitakund, which is also reputed to be of great sanctity, and is visited by large numbers of pilgrims.

Sitakunda.—Village and Munsifee (Munsiff's Court), which also contains Staging Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Teknaf.—Village and police station in the Cox's Bazar Sub-division.

Thandachiri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ukhia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Zorourganj.—Village with Staging Bungalow.

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.—District in the Chittagong Division ; bounded on the north by Hill Tipperah State ; on the south by the District of Akyab ; on the west by Chittagong District ; and on the east by the Blue Mountains. Area, 5,419 square miles. Population 107,286. Head-quarters—Rangamati, 66 miles from Chittagong (weekly steamer); but the most populous place in the District is Bandarban.

PRODUCTIONS.—Both lignite and coal have been found in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Limestone is also found, but of an inferior quality. Sandstone exists in abundance. Salt-licks are found at many places, and are utilized by the Kukis as sources of the local salt-supply by boiling down the water in conical earthen pots. Rice is the staple crop of the District. The crops grown for export are cotton, tobacco, tea and potatoes.

COMMERCE.—Imports—rice and salt : exports—raw cotton and India rubber.

POPULATION.—There are no towns of any importance in the District. Apart from the military police force, the Government servants, and a few Bengali shop-keepers, the whole population is agricultural.

ROADS.—The roads in the Hill Tracts are mere foot-paths ; and even where they have been made of considerable width, there is so little traffic that the jungle has again sprung up and left only enough clear space to enable persons to walk in single file.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the Hill Tracts is cool, and to natives healthy, though the reverse is the case with strangers. The most unhealthy month is September, at the close of the rains, and fever of a bad type is then very prevalent.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District contains only one Sub-division called Sangu. Revenue about Rs. 50,000 and expenditure including the cost of maintenance of the frontier force, nearly 2 lakhs of rupees. *District Staff*—Assistant Commissioner, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sub-Deputy Collector, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Medicial Officer and District Engineer. There is no jail in the Hill Tracts ; convicts being sent to Chittagong town. For further information regarding Rangamati town *see* Rangamati.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bandarban.—Principal village of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the residence of the Poang Raja (the Bohmong), situated on the Sangu river. Population about 3,500. There is a Buddhist temple, to which the people resort in large numbers at the time of their festival in May. The village contains permanent market, Government middle-class Anglo-vernacular school with boarding department and post office [m. s. t.]

Basi-Tang (or *Taung*).—Mountain range in the Chittagong Hill

Tracts. It is a principal peak, height 2181 feet. The hills are very steep, thickly covered with jungle and uninhabited.

Chakaria (*Chukuria*).—Village and police station, situated on the Chittagong and Arakan road. [p. m. s. t.].

Chandraghona.—Village on the Karnaphuli river. Contains market and post office [m. s. t.].

Demagiri.—Village with a flourishing mart and post office [m. s. t.]. Also Falls on the Karnaphuli river. They are situated about three days' journey from Barkal, where the Karnaphuli leaves the higher ranges of hills in the District. Above the falls the river is an insignificant stream.

Grishchandra Bazar.—Market village on the Pheni river.

Karnaphuli.—River rises in the north-east of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and falls into the Bay of Bengal.

Kasalang.—Market village with a Dak Bungalow, situated on the Karnaphuli river.

Khaghoria.—Village on the Myani tributary of the Kasalang river.

Malchari.—Market village on the Chengri river.

Matamuri.—One of the chief rivers of the Chittagong Hill Tracts ; rises in the range of mountains dividing Arakan from Chittagong, near the Sangu, to which river the Matamuri runs parallel for about 67 miles on the other side of a chain of hills, and ultimately falls into the Bay of Bengal.

Rangamati.—Administrative head-quarters of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, as well as the head-quarters of the Bengal frontier force ; pleasantly situated on the banks of the Karnaphuli river. Contains large market, Government English school, Honorary magistrate's Court, and Dak Bungalow. [p. m. s. T.].

Ruma.—Village with post office [m. t.], 105 miles from Chittagong by boat, *via* Chandbally Khal.

Sangu.—Sub-division of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, formed in March 1867. It comprises the tract of country between the rivers Sangu and Matamuri, along the north-eastern frontier of Bengal.

Tippera Bazar.—Market village on the Pheni river.

CHUMPARAN.

CHUMPARAN.—District in the Patna Division, occupying the north-west corner of Behar. Bounded on the north by the Independent State of Nepal ; south by Muzaffarpur and Saran ; east by Muzaffarpur ; and on the west by Gorakhpur. Area, 3,531 square miles. Population 1,859,465. Sudder Station—Motihari, 466 miles from Calcutta, *via* Mokameh railway station.

PRODUCTS.—Rice is the chief crop. The other crops include barley, wheat, Indian corn, and various millets and pulses. The miscellaneous

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crops not grown for food, are indigo, oil-seeds, opium, tobacco and sugar-cane.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Chumparan is described as comparatively cool and dry. The rainy season lasts from June to September. The hottest month of the year is May, at which time hot winds from the west frequently prevail. The cold weather lasts from November to March. The nights are then cold and bracing, and light winds blow.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters and Bettiah. Revenue and expenditure, about Rs. 9 and 6 lakhs of rupees respectively. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 2 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, District and Sessions Judge, Munsiff, a Bench of 10 honorary magistrates, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Civil Surgeon (also Superintendent of Jail), Assistant Surgeon and District Engineer. For further information regarding Motihari town *see* Motihari.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adapur.—Village and police station, 26 miles from Motihari. [p. m. s. t.].

Araraj.—Village about a mile south-west is a monolith of polished granite, on which are cut, in well-preserved letters, portions of Asoka's edicts ; the pillar is 36½ feet high ; diameter at the base 42 inches, at the top 38 inches.

Bagaha.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Motihari. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Barah.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Barharwa.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bettiah.—Sub-division of Chumparan District. It is also the largest town and most important trade-centre in the District ; also railway station and municipality, 27 miles from Motihari. The town lies very low, and the surrounding country becomes a swamp during the rains. A large fair in honour of Rama is held in the town in October, which lasts for 15 days, and is attended by about 30,000 persons. The most noteworthy building is the palace of the Maharaja of Bettia, situated on the west side of the town. Close to it are the Roman Catholic Church and mission-house. The Sub-divisional staff includes Sub-Deputy Collector, a Bench of 9 honorary magistrates, lock-up, police stotion, dispensary and post office [m. s. T.].

Bhaunrah (*Bahawar*)—.Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Chanpatia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chardana.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dhaka.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Dun.—A range of hills in the north-west of Chumparan District ; extending in a slightly south-easterly direction from the Rohua *nadi* to the Achui *nadi*, a distance of about 20 miles, the average breadth

being 4 miles. The Dun valley is inhabited by the aboriginal tribe of Tharus.

Ghorasahan.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ghyree.——Village with post office [m. t.].

Gobindganj.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.]

Hardi-terha (*Shikarpur*).—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t].

Jalhaganw.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jodhara (*Madhu-Chupra*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jogapati.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kisoriah (*Kesaria*).—Village and police station with population about 6,000. [p. m. s. t.]. Two miles south of the village on the road to Sattar *Ghat*, stands a lofty brick mound 1400 feet in circumference at its base, capped by a solid brick tower (a memorial of Buddhism), 62 feet high. The common people call it Raja Ben *ka deora*, after a traditional monarch who is said to have been one of five supreme Emperors of India. A tank a little to the south is also called after this king.

Lakhora.—Village with post office [m.].

Lalseriah.—Village with post office [m.].

Lauriya.—Village with post office [m.].

Madhuban.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Madhubani.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Maesi (*Mehsi*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.]. Noted for a strong flavoured tobacco.

Majhaulia.—Village and railway (flag) station, 21 miles from Motihari. [p. m. s. t.].

Masan.—A tributary of the Little Gandak river, rising in the Sumeswar range, close to Fort Sumeswar in Chumparan District. It only flows during floods and rains, and soon dries up when the rain ceases. Bed and banks, sandy.

Minatar (*Indwara*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Motihari.—*Sadar* or head-quarters Sub-division of Champaran District. It is also chief town, railway station [R.], municipality, and administrative head-quarters of Champaran District. The town is situated along the east bank of a lake, known as the Motihari Lake. Small *bazar* jail, civil offices, indigo factory, dispensary, opium office, school and circuit Bungalow. [P. m. s. T.].

Pakri.—Village with post office [m.].

Pandai.—River rising on the north of the Sumeswar hills, and entering the Ramnagar Raj through a pass between the Sumeswar Churia Ghatia ranges, at the Nepal outpost of Thori ; and joins the Dhoram about 2 miles east of Singarpur.

Patahi (*Bakri*).—Village with post office [m.].

Patilar.—Village with post office [m.].

Patkhauli (*Harnatar*).—Village with post office [m.].

Pipra .—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Motihari. [p. m. s. t.].

Raksal.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ramgarwa.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ramnagar.—Village 13 miles north-west of Bettia. Only noteworthy as the residence of the Raja of Ramnagar. The village has a very bad reputation for fever. [p. m. s. T.].

Sangrampur.—Town situated on the river Gandak. [p. m.].

Segowlie.—Town and railway station, 13 miles from Motihari. It is also a military station, ordinarily occupied by a regiment of Native Cavalry. [p. m. s. T.].

Semra.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Motihari.

Seraha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Simra (*Simraon*).—Ruined town, situated partly in Nepal territory, the frontier line passing through the walls. The remains of the fort are in the form of a square, surrounded by an outer wall 14 miles in circumference, and by an inner one of only 10. Inside are scattered the ruins of large buildings. The portions of the palaces and temples left standing disclose some finely carved basements, with a superstructure of bricks. The Isra tank measures 333 yards along one side, and 210 along the other. [p. m.].

Sirsa.—Village with post office [m.].

Siswa.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sumesar (*Sumeswar*).—Hill range, length about 46 miles, the highest point being 2,270 feet high, and the average height 1,500 feet. In some places the range is almost inaccessible. The frontier line with Nepal runs along the top of these hills, from the Kudi *nadi* to the source of the Panchnad river. At the eastern extremity, where the Kudi *nadi* divides the range, is situated the pass leading into Deoghat in Nepal.

Turkaulia—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Motihari. [p. m. s. t.].

CHUTIA NAGPUR.

CHUTIA NAGPUR (*Chota Nagpore*).—Division or Commissionership of Bengal. Bounded on the north by the Districts of Mirzapur, Shahabad, and Gya ; on the east by Monghyr, the Santal Parganas, Bankura, and Midnapur ; on the south by the Orissa Tributary States ; and on the west by the Sambalpur District of the Central Provinces, and the Native States of Rewa. This Division comprises the 4 British Districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Singbhum, Manbhum, and the 7 States of Chang Bhakar, Korea, Sirguja, Udaipur (Chota), Jashpur, Gangpur, Bonai, with 2 semi-independent estates of Kharsawan and Saraikala, (all of which see separately). Area including British Districts and Feudatory States, 43,020 square miles. Population (1891) 5,512,151.

CHUTIA NAGPUR TRIBUTARY STATES.

CHUTIA NAGPUR TRIBUTARY STATES (*known as the Tributary Mahals*)—A collection of petty Native States in the western portion of the Chutia Nagpur Division, lying between the valley of the Son and that of the Upper Mahanadi. Bounded on the north by Rewa State and by Mirzapur District in the North-Western Provinces ; on the east by Lohardaga and Singbhum Districts ; on the south by the Tributary States of Orissa and by Sambalpur District in the Central Provinces ; and on the west by Bilaspur District in the Central Provinces and by Rewa State. These States are nine in number, viz. (1) Bonai (2) Chang Bhakar, (3) Gangpur, (4) Jashpur, (5) Kharsawan, (6) Korea, (7) Sarai Kala, (8) Sirguja, and (9) Udaipur. Area, 16,054 square miles. Population 883,359. These States, now under the political superintendence of the Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur, belong historically to two separate clusters, known as the Sambalpur and Sirguja groups. The southern Sambalpur group, comprising Bonai and Gangpur, together with eight other States now under the Central Provinces. The northern or Sirguja group of States embraces Chang Bhakar, Jashpur, Korea, Udaipur, and the large State of Sirguja, which last in early times exercised an ill-defined feudal supremacy over the rest. The Chiefs are authorized to realize from their subjects both rents and customary dues. They are also empowered to pass sentence of imprisonment up to five years, or to fine to the extent of Rs. 200, subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner. In cases of heinous crime, the Chiefs are to remit the cases to the Commissioner for his disposal, and the sentences of death must be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governnor for confirmation. The Chiefs pay tribute Rs. 4,680, and most of them are also bound to supply a contingent for military service, if required Their revenue is about Rs. 264,000. Further information regarding each of these nine States will be found under their respective names.

BONAI.

BONAI.—The most southerly of the Tributary States of Chutia Nagpur. It is bounded on the north by part of Singbhum District and by Gangpur State ; on the south and west by Bamra, a feudatory State of the Central Provinces ; and on the east by Keunjhar State, Orissa. Area, 1,349 square miles ; population about 30,000. The State is shut in on all sides by the lofty Bonai Hills, which occupy so large a portion of the country that only one-twelfth of the entire area is under cultivation. The Brahmani flows from north to south, forming in the centre of the State a fertile and comparatively level tract, in which most of the largest villages are situated. The timber in the Bonai and Gangpur forests along the banks of the Brahmani is the most valuable in the Chutia Nagpur Tributary States. Silk cocoons and stick-lac are the most valuable of the jungle products. Iron exists and is melted in the State for local use, but is not exported. Gold is found in small quantities in the bed of the Brahmani and the hill streams. The principal crops are rice, pulses, and oil-seeds. The family of the Bonai chief claim a mysterious and foreign origin. They say that they came from Sakaldwip or Ceylon, and that

the founder of the family was abandoned by his mother under a *kadamba* tree. In reference to their early connection with the *kadamba* tree, they describe themselves as *kadambansi* Rajputs. Income about Rs. 6,000. Besides paying a yearly tribute of Rs. 200 to the British Government, the Raja is bound to furnish, when required, a contingent of armed men for military service.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bonai Garh.—Residence of the Raja of Bonai State, picturesquely situated on the Brahmani river, which surrounds the *garh* or fort on three sides. It is further defended by a high mud wall and moat. Within this enclosure are about 150 houses, including the palace of the Chief, his court-house and jail. The entire village contains about 300 houses.

Bonai Hills.—A series of ranges, rising to a height of 2,000 and 3,000 feet above the central valley of Bonai State, and shutting it in on all sides. With the countless spurs which they throw off, they occupy a large portion of the State. Most of the hills are densly wooded to the summit, and, except at the regular passes are inaccessible to beasts of burden. The shortest route from Gangpur to Bonai is by a rugged path through this glen, but it is only practicable during the dry weather. Principal peaks—Mankarmacha, 3,639 feet above sea-level ; Badamgarh, 3,525 feet ; Kumritar, 3,490 feet ; Cheliatoka, 3,308 feet ; and Kondadhar, 3,000 feet. Fifteen other peaks are named, each more than 2,000 feet in height.

CHANG BHAKAR.

CHANG BHAKAR (*Bhukar*).—Native State with an area of 906 square miles. It forms the extreme western point of the Chutia Nagpur Division, projecting into the Bagelkhand State of Rewa, which bounds it on the north-west and south ; on the east, it marches with the State of Korea. The general aspect of Chang Bhakar is that of a dense and tangled mass of hills, ravines, and plateaux, covered with *sal*, jungle, and dotted at intervals with small villages. The most prominent of the hill ranges takes a serpentine sweep from north-east to south-west, and rises in occasional peaks to upwards of 3,000 feet above sea-level. The scenery in the interior of the country is for the most part monotonous. The only rivers in the State are two unnavigable hill streams, the Banas and the Neur, both of which take their rise in the range separating Chang Bhakar from Korea. The Bhaya, or Chief of Chang Bhakar is a Rajput by caste, belonging to a collateral branch of the Korea Rajas. His residence is in the village of Janakpur, a mere collection of wretched huts. The Chief's dwelling is a double-storied range of mud buildings enclosing a courtyard. His annual revenue is Rs. 3,000 ; tribute Rs. 380. Population about 16,000. The Dravidian Gonds form the most influential race in the State. Two hill passes lead into the State, which is intersected by two jungle roads.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Banas.—River (a hill stream with rocky bed and fiequent rapids), rises in the range of hills which separates Chang Bhakar from Korea State ; flows through Chang Bhakar until it takes a bend to the north,

following the boundary line of the State, which it leaves at its north-west corner, and passes into Rewa.

Harchoka.—Village in Chang Bhakar State, situated on the Muwahi river near the northern boundary of the State. Remains of extensive rock excavations, supposed to be temples and monasteries, were discovered here in 1871.

GANGPUR.

GANGPUR.—Native State with post office [m. s. t.]. Bounded on the north by Lohardaga District and the State of Jashpur ; on the south by the States of Bonai, Sambalpur and Bamra ; on the east by Singbhum District ; and on the west by Raigarh, a chiefship of the Central Provinces. Area, 2484 square miles. Population about 125,000. Gangpur State consists of a tangled mass of hills and jungle, the only open portions being the valleys of the Ib, Sankh, and South Koel rivers. Magnificent forests occupy the valley of the Brahmani, Koel and Sankh rivers. Included within the State are two feudatory chiefships subordinate to the Raja, Nagra in the east and Hingir in the west. The chief rivers are the Ib, the Sankh, and the South Koel ; the two latter unite in the east of the State, and, after a southerly course, fall into the sea in Cuttack District as the Brahmani. Diamonds and gold are occasionally found in the Ib ; coal exists in Hingir, but is not yet worked. The principal jungle products are lac, *tasar* silk, resin, and catechu. Chief crops—rice, sugar-cane, oil-seeds and tobacco. Gangpur yields the Raja an annual income of Rs. 20,000 ; tribute to the British Government Rs. 500.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Brahmani.—River formed by the junction of the South Koel and the Sankh rivers. These rivers meet in Gangpur State ; and the united stream, assuming the name of Brahmani, passes through Bonai State, and the Orissa States of Talchar and Dhenkanal, and enters Cuttack District near Garh Balrampur. It then follows a very winding course from west to east, and reaches the Bay of Bengal by two mouths, the Dhamra estuary and the Maipara river. The confluence of the South Koel and the Sankh—*i. e.* the point of origin of the Brahmani—is the prettiest spot in Gangpur State, and is said by local tradition to be the scene of the amour of the sage *Parasara* with the fisherman's daughter, Matsya Gandha, who became the mother of Vyasa, the reputed compiler of the Vedas and the Mahabharata.

Karo, South.—Tributary of the South Koel ; rises in the Gangpur State, and falls into the Koel at Arandpur, Singbhum District.

JASHPUR.

JASHPUR.—Petty State with an area of 1963 square miles; bounded on the north and west by the State of Sirguja ; on the south by Gangpur and Udaipur ; and on the east by Lohardaga District. The residence of the Raja is at Jagdispur or Jashpurnagar. The State of Jashpur consists in almost equal proportions of highland and lowland areas. The chief river is the Ib, which flows through the State from north to south ; but numerous rapids render it unnavigable. The small rivers to the north

are feeders of the Kanhar. Iron and gold are found in Jashpur ; *sal*, *sisu*, ebony, and other valuable timber abound along the course of the Ib. Jungle products—lac, *tasar* silk. and beeswax. Income of the State is about Rs. 12,000 ; and pays tribute Rs. 775. Population about 112,000.

KHARSAWAN.

KHARSAWAN.—One of the petty states with an area of 145 square miles. The Thakur or Chief is a Hindu Rajput. He is under engagements binding him to right administration, and his decisions in serious cases are subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur. Total population about 40,000. Annual revenue Rs. 18,000.

KOREA.

KOREA.—Native State of Chutia Nagpur. Bounded on the north by Rewa State ; on the east by Sirguja ; on the south by Bilaspur District in the Central Provinces ; and on the west by Chand Bhakar and Rewa. Korea consists of an elevated table-land of coarse sandstone overlying the coal measures, from which spring several abruptly scarped plateaux, varying in height, and irregularly distributed over the surface. To the east is the Sonhat plateau, with an elevation of 2,477 feet ; the north of the State is occupied by a still higher table-land, with a maximum elevation of 3,367 feet. In the west a group of hills culminates in Deogarh Peak, 3,370 feet. Several streams rise in the hills, of which the largest is the Heshto, a tributary of the Mahanadi. Large forest tracts of *sal* timber exist. Alternating with the forest areas are wide stretches of pasture land, from which grazing dues to the extent of about Rs. 1,500 a year are realized. Iron is found throughout the State. Good coal is found in the Barakhar rocks, which form the upper surface in the northern part of the State ; and underlying the Mahadeva sandstones forming the central plateau. Crops consist of rice, wheat, barley, Indian corn, *marua*, pulses, oil-seeds, cotton, etc. Jungle products—stick-lac and resin. Area, 1,625 square miles ; population about 36,000. The principal village and the residence of the Chief is Sonhat, situated on the plateau so named. The Chief's family call themselves Chavhan Rajputs, and claim descent from a chief of that clan, who conquered Korea about 610 years ago. Revenue of the Chief, about Rs. 7,000 ; tribute, Rs. 400.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Heshto (*Hasdo*).—Largest river in Korea State ; rising near Sonhat, and forms a fine waterfall near Kirwai.

Korea.—Hill range in the Tributary State of Korea. Principal peaks —Deogarh, 3370 feet ; Jutarsuka, 3238 feet ; Khoro, 3219 feet ; Churi, 3010 feet ; Kuhi, 3007 feet ; Gogadand, 2945 feet ; Gogragarh, 2847 feet ; Machigarh 2839 feet ; Jogi 2805 feet ; Tithitangarh, 2790 feet ; Bunjari, 2775 feet ; Jangia, 2746 feet ; Damaur, 2715 feet : Gorba, 2708 feet ; Baskata, 2657 feet ; Mardanighat, 2561 feet ; Sula, 2534 feet ; Maraon, 2505 feet ; and Baman, 2217 feet.

SARAIKALA.

SARAIKALA.—Political estate and chief village of the estate of the

same name. Area, 457 square miles. Population about 80,000. The village contains Bengali school and weekly market.

SIRGUJA.

SIRGUJA (*Sarguja*).—The largest of the Native States of Chutia Nagpur, with post office [m. s. t.]. Area, 6,055 square miles. Population about 3,30,000 (consisting principally of Gonds, Uraons, and the Kolarian tribes). Bounded on the north by Mirzapur a District of the North-western Provinces, and the State of Rewa; on the east by Lohardaga District; on the south by Jashpur and Udaipur States, and the District of Bilaspur in the Central Provinces; and on the west by Korea State. The residence of the Maharaja is at Bisrampur; but Pratappur is virtually the capital of the State. It contains a court-house, jail, and school.

Sirguja may be described in general terms as a secluded basin, walled in on the north-east and south by massive hill-barriers, and protected from approach on the west by the forest-clad tract of Korea. The eastern portion of the State consists of an undulating table-land about 2500 feet above the sea, continuous with, but slightly higher than, the adjoining plateau of Chutia Nagpur proper. From this, again isolated hill ranges, and *pats* or plateaux, capped with a horizantal stratum of trap rock, rise to an elevation of 3500 and 4000 feet, forming on the north the boundary of Palamau, and blending in the south with the northern Jashpur Hills. The two most prominent physical features of Sirguja are the Mainpat, a magnificent table-land 18 miles long from 6 to 8 miles broad, and 3781 feet above sea-level; and the Jamirapat, a long winding ridge about 2 miles wide. The chief peaks in the State are Mailan, 4024 feet; Jam, 3827; and Partagharsa, 3804. The principal rivers are the Kanhar, Rehr, and Mahan, which flow into the Son; and the Sankh, a tributary of the Brahmani. None of these streams is navigable. Coal is found in Central Sirguja, in the Bisrampur field. There is a group of hot springs at Tatapani, in the north of the State. *Sal* timber abounds everywhere.

The staple crops in the Sirguja State are cereals, oil-seeds, and cotton. The manufactures are pottery, coarse cloth, and rough iron-work. Weekly markets are held at Pratappur, Bisrampur and Jhilmili. The passes into the State are impracticable for wheeled traffic.

Sirguja is divided into 11 police circles, three of which are kept up by the State. Revenue Rs. 40,940, and the expenditure (including a tribute of Rs. 2640) to Rs. 21,090.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bisrampur.—Village and the residence of the Chief, Maharaja Indrajit Singh. Contains a school and weekly market.

Bisrampur Coal-field.—The name given to an area (400 square miles) of coal measure rocks, situated in the eastern portion of the comparatively low-lying ground in the centre of Sirguja State. Good coal exists in abundance.

Hathpor.—Curious tunnel on the northern face of Ramgarh Hill in Sirguja State. The name Hathpor may be a corruption of *Hathipola*, or the 'Elephant Gate'; but it has also been suggested that the name implies that the tunnel was made by hand. Mr. V. Ball, of the Geological survey, attributes its formation to the trickling of water through crevices in the sandstone, and it certainly bears no sign of human workmanship. The hill contains two good-sized caves. The larger of these is 44 feet long, 10 feet wide, and about 6 feet high. Local tradition, remembers nothing so modern, and describes the caves as the residence of Rama during the fourteen years of forest exile which preceded his conquest of Ceylon. Here it was that Sita was carried off by the demon Ravana, and two deep grooves in the rock in front of the larger cave are said to be portions of the enchanted circle which Rama drew around her for her protection.

Juba.—Deserted fortress, about 2 miles south-east of Manpura village. It stands on the rocky shoulder of a hill, and commands a deep gorge overgrown with jungle. Among the trees are the remains of carved temples, almost covered with accumulations of vegetable mould. Here found a complete *linga*, with a well-carved face and head projecting from its surface.

Ramgarh.—Hill in Sirguja State. A rectangular mass of sandstone rising abruptly from the plain, about 8 miles west of Lakhanpur village. It is descended from the northern side by a path, which follows the ridge of an outlying spur nearly as far as the base of the main rock. Here, at a height of 2,600 feet, is an ancient stone gateway, the lintel of which is sculptured with an image of Ganesh. A second gateway crowns the most difficult part of the ascent. On Ramgarh hill are several rock-caves with roughly cut inscriptions, and ruins of temples containing figures of Durga with twenty arms, Hanuman, and other deities.

UDAIPUR.

UDAIPUR.—Native State under the political superintendence of the Commissioner of Chuita Nagpur and the Bengal Government. It is bounded on the north by Sirguja; on the east by the British District of Raipur in the Central Provinces, and the State of Jashpur; on the south by Raigarh; and on the west by Bilaspur District. Area, 1,055 square miles. Total population about 40,000. The chief geological formation in the State is a coarse carboniferous sandstone. Gold and iron are found in small quantities; and within the boundaries of Udaipur lies a portion of one of the most extensive coal-fields in India. The only hill of any size is Lotta, 2,098 feet. The Rajah pays a tribute of Rs. 534, and is also charged with some allowances to members of the former ruling family. He is bound to furnish, when required, a contingent for military service.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Dharamjaygarh (*Rabkob*).—Chief village of Udaipur State, situated on a picturesque bend of the Mand river, near the centre of the State. The Raja of Udaipur maintains a police station and jail, and possesses

a large granary, in this village; and a periodical market is held here. [p. m. t.].

Dorki.—Market village on the right bank of the Mand, 24 miles south of Rabkob.

Mand.—River rises near Girsa in Sirguja State, and joins the Mahanadi in Raigarh.

CUTTACK.

CUTTACK (*Katak*).—A central District of the Orissa Commissionership or Division. It is bounded on the north by the Baitarni river and Dhamra estuary; on the south by Puri District; on the east by the Bay of Bengal; and on the west by the Tributary States of Orissa. Area, 3,633 square miles. Population 1,937,671. Divisional Head-quarters of the Commissioner of the Orissa Division and District Head-quarters—Cuttack City, 248 miles from Calcutta *via* Chandbaly or False Point (by weekly steamer, in 3 days).

PRODUCTIONS.—The staple crop of Cuttack, in common with the other Districts of Orissa, is rice. The other cereals grown in the District are *Mandua*, (a grain peculiar to Orissa), wheat, barley, pulses, fibres, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, and *pan*, are also produced.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures of Cuttack District are insignificant. Brass vessels, brass ornaments, and coarse cloth are the chief articles made.

CLIMATE.—The hot season, commencing in March, the rainy, in the middle of June; and the cold, in the beginning of November. The Meteorological Department has stations at False Point Lighthouse, and at Cuttack town.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Sadar, Kendrapara and Jajpur. In 1860 the gross revenue is returned at Rs. 1,396,420; and the gross expenditure at Rs. 1,144,380. In 1870, Cuttack District contained 3571 estates, held by 9554 proprietors. At the present day, Cuttack District alone contains nearly double this number of estates, and quadruple the number of proprietors. *Divisional and District Staff*—Commissioner of Orissa and Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Assistant Superintendent of Tributary Mahals, Magistrate and Collector, Settlement Officer, 11 Assistant Settlement Officers, 6 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectorts, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Munsif, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Joint Inspector of Schools (Orissa Circle), Principal (Cuttack College,) Law Lecturer, Head Master (Training School), Deputy Inspector of Schools, Uriya Translator to Government, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon, Teacher of Surgeory and Midwifery (Medical School), Superintendent of Vaccination, and 5 Executive Engineers. For further information regarding Cuttack town, *see* Cuttack.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Achala Basanta (*Eternal Spring*).—Peak of the Assia range. At the foot of the hill lie the ruins of Majhipur, the residence of the ancient Hindu chief of the hills, and his brethren and relatives. Dilapidated remains of old gates and broken walls now alone mark the site.

Ahiyas.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Alamgir Hill.—One of the peaks of the Assia range, in Orissa. On the summit of a precipice of this hill, 2,500 feet above the neighbouring country, stands a mosque ; every morning and evening, the people of the neighbourhood, Hindus as well as Muhammadans, offer homage at the shrine.

Alba.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Amravati.—Hill close to the village of Chatia. At the eastern base of the hill are the remains of an old fort, with an extensive rampart made of laterite, 4 feet deep, and 2 miles square. On a platform within the ramparts are the remains of the fort ; and another platform contains two images of the goddess Indrani, cut out of slate-stone, and remarkable for their elegance and beauty. A spacious tank, called the *nil pukur*, covering about 20 acres, is situated within half a mile of the hill, in the centre of which are the ruins of an old building of considerable dimensions.

Assia.—Range of Hills in Cuttack District ; containing very interesting Buddhist, Muhammadan, and Hindu remains of ancient temples, forts, caves, sculptures, etc. The principal hills are—Achala Basanta, with numerous ruins ; Alamgir, with a Mahomedan mosque ; Amravati, with two beautiful images of Indrani ; Bara Dehi, the highest peak in the range ; Naltigiri, with its sandal-wood trees and famous antiquities, chief among which is the Elephant Cave ; and Udayagiri, with two large figures of Buddha, and extensive Buddhist ruins.

Asureshwar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Aul (or *Rajabari*).—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Bahukud.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Baideshwar.—Trading village on the Mahanadi river, in Bank Government Estate, Orissa. Contains post office [m. s. t.].

Bakud Creek.—A short, deep branch of the Mahanadi river, in Cuttack District. It is the more southerly of the two channels leading inland from the anchorage at False Point, and it is also the more direct of the two for navigation. A bar, about 1,000 yards long, lies across the mouth, and is dry during the last quarter of the ebb. At full tide, however, cargo-boats and steamers enter easily. Beyond the bar a channel of 2 feet is obtained, gradually deepening to 8, then shoaling again to 2, and eventually deepening into an excellent channel of 14 to 20 feet up to its junction with the Mahanadi, a distance of about 16 miles.

Balia.—Village with post office [m.].

Balichandrapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Balikuda.—Village with post office [m.].

Banki.—Government Estate in Orissa, formerly a feudatory chiefship, situated on the south bank of the Mahanadi. It contains police station, two schools, and post office [m. s. t.].

Barabati Fort.—The citadel of Cuttack town, situated on the south bank of the Mahanadi river opposite Cuttack. This gateway, and a mosque called after Fateh Khan Rahim, are almost the only portions of the citadel which remain intact. An unsightly series of earthen mounds, and a wilderness of stone pits, now mark the place where the fortress stood. The appearance of the edifice is some resemblance to Windsor Castle.

Bara Dehi.—The highest of the four chief peaks of the Assia range of hills in Cuttack District. At the foot of the mountain is the ruined seat of the old Hindu hill chieftain.

Barchana.—Village with post office [m.].

Barunibunta.—Highest hill range in the District. They are densely covered with primitive jungle, and the surrounding country is inhabited by the aboriginal tribe of Savars. Principal peak, Mahavinayaka, with Sivaite temples and images.

Bhutmundi.—Village with post office [m.].

Binjharpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Biribati.—Village with post office [m.].

Birupa.—An offshoot from the left bank of the Mahanadi, from which river it branches opposite the town of Cuttack. It receives on its left bank the Genguti, which, after receiving the waters of the Kelo, again joins the Birupa. The river afterwards joins the Brahmani, and its waters ultimately find their way into the Bay of Bengal by the Dhamra estuary.

Bisipara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Buxihogur.—Village and military cantonment with Dak Bungalow.

Chhindipada.—Village with post office [m.].

Chitartala.—A branch of the Mahanadi, which leaves the parent stream about 10 miles below the point where it throws off the Birupa. After flowing a few miles, the Chitartala bifurcates into the Chitartala and the Nun. These streams re-unite after a course of about 20 miles ; and under the name of the Nun, the united waters fall into the Mahanadi estuary a few miles from the coast, and so into the Bay of Bengal.

Cuttack (' *The Fort* ').—Sadar or head-quarters Sub-division of Cuttack District. It is also chief town, municipality, cantonment, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, and also capital city of the Province of Orissa ; situated on the peninsula formed by the bifurcation of the Mahanadi, where it throws off the Katjuri. The city was founded about 900 years ago by one of the kings of the Long-haired or Lion dynasty, and has continued to be the seat of Government to the present day. Its position as the key of the hill territory, and as the centre of the network of the Orissa canals, gives it both military and commercial importance. At present, however, Cuttack is mainly known

in the world for its beautiful filigree work in gold and silver. Besides the usual District Staff, Cuttack contains a Sadar Bench of 15 honorary magistrates, Small Cause Court, Lunatic Asylum, Dak Bungalow and Club. [P. m. s. T.].

Devi.—River in Orissa ; formed by the junction in Cuttack District of the Great and Little Devi, two distributaries thrown off from the right bank of the Katjuri, an important offshoot of the Mahanadi. The united stream passes into Puri District, and falls into the Bay of Bengal a few miles below the southern boundary of Cuttack. The Devi forms the last part of the great network of channels into which the Katjuri branch of the Mahanadi bifurcates ; most of these streams re-unite as they approach the sea, forming a broad and noble estuary, which, under the name of the Devi, enters the ocean. The mouth of the river is surrounded by dense jungle, destitute of inhabitants.

Dhamra.—River and estuary in Bengal, formed by the combined waters of the Brahmani and Baitarani and their tributaries, which enter the Bay of Bengal. The Dhamra is a fine navigable river, but rendered dangerous by a bar across its mouth.

Dhamra.—Port in the estuary of the same name. The name is applied to the navigable channels of the rivers forming the Dhamra, as far as they are affected by tidal waters. These limits embrace Chandbali, on the Baitarani, a seat of coasting steamer traffic, and a rapidly rising town ; Hansua, on the Brahmani, formerly a great salt emporium ; Patamundai, on the same river ; and Aul, on the Kharsua. The eastern boundary of the port is the Dhamra customs station.

Dharmashala.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. T.].

Dompara.—Village with post office [m.].

Ersama.—Village with post office [m.].

False Point.—Cape, harbour, and light-house, situated on the north of the Mahanadi estuary. The harbour consists of an anchorage, land-locked by islands, and sandbanks, with two navigable channels. False Point takes its name from the circumstance that it was often mistaken by ships for Point Palmyras, one degree farther north. It is the best harbour on the Indian coast between the Hugli and Bombay. The light-house stands on the point which screens it from the southern monsoon. The chief trade is with other Indian ports. (t.).

Fulnakhra.—Village with post office [m.].

Ganja.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gobarhat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hukitala (*False Point*).—Village and military cantonment. Contains Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Jagatsingpur.—Village and police station, situated on the Machhgaon Canal. [p. m. s. T.].

Jajpur.—Sub-division of Cuttack District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Baitarani river. Area of town site 2,891 acres,

The town contains Munsiff's Court, Independent Bench of 8 honorary magistrates, police station, charitable dispensary, Anglo-vernacular school, lock-up, and post office [m s. T.]. Jajpur is celebrated for its settlements of Brahman Sivaite priests, and as the head-quarters of one of the four regions of pilgrimage into which Orissa is divided, *viz.*, that sacred to Parvati, the wife of the Siva. In Jajpur are numerous ruins of Sivaite temples, sculptures etc. Jajpur ranks as the fifth town of Orissa, and derives much wealth from its yearly fair in honour of Baruni, 'Queen of the Waters', on which occasion crowds of pilgrims flock to bathe in the holy Baitarani, the Styx of Hindu mythology.

Jambu.—Village with post office [m s. t].

Jambu.—The northern channel leading inland from False Point anchorage, on the coast of the Bay of Bengal, Cuttack District. A winding stream, which renders navigation dangerous, especially during the freshes, when a strong current comes down. The entire course of this channel is through a desolate country, which during floods forms one large sea or jungle-covered swamp. The Jambu is now the property of the Maharaja of Burdwan.

Jenapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Jotdar.—Channel of the Devi, or branch of the Mahanadi estuary, in the south-east of Cuttack District. Entres the sea.

Kalibhanj.—Island in the estuary of the Dhamra river, Cuttack District, Orissa.

Kabirpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kaipara.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Katjuri.—River of Cuttack District, A deltaic distributary of the Mahanadi, which branches off from the main stream soon after it enters Cuttack District. The Katjuri itself immediately divides into two, of which the southern branch, under the name of the Koyakhai, passes into Puri District. The northern branch, which retains the name of the Katjuri, throws off the Surua, which after a few miles rejoins the parent stream. Lower down, the Katjuri throws off two other minor distributaries, the Large and Little Devi, which unite after a southerly course of about 20 miles, and fall into the Bay of Bengal in Puri District under the name of the Devi. A cross stream connects the Mahanadi with the Katjuri, which latter river ultimately falls into the Bay of Bengal under the name of the Jotdar.

Kendrapara.—Sub-division of Cuttack District, also town, municipality, and head-quarters of Kendrapara Sub-division, and of a police circle ; situated a few miles north of the Chitartala branch of the Mahanadi, 29 miles from Chandbally or 8 from Marsaghai (palki dak available). Population about 18,000. The town contains Munsiff's Court, Independent Bench of 9 honorary magistrates, lock-up, Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Kendrapara Canal.—A branch of the Orissa Canal System. It starts from the right flank of the Birupa weir, and proceeds along the

north and west bank of the Mahanadi, and of its distributaries the Chitartala and the Nun, in a due easterly direction for 42½ miles, to Marsaghai, in tidal waters, 23 miles from False Point. The extension from Marsaghai towards False Point is intended for navigation only.

Kendupatna.—Village with post office [m.].

Kharsua.—River of Orissa, rising in the Tributary States, and flowing south-eastwards through Cuttack District till it falls into the left bank of the Brahmani river, a short distance above the point where the combined waters of the Baitarani and Brahmani fall into the Bay of Bengal as the Dhamra estuary.

Kimiria.—A deltaic distributary of the Brahmani river, Cuttack District, which branches off opposite the village of Rajendrapur, and after receiving the waters of the Genguti, Kelo, and Birupa, falls again into the parent stream at the village of Indpur.

Korai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kot-Sahi.—Village with post office [m.].

Koyakhai.—River of Orissa. A deltaic offshoot of the Mahanadi, which bifurcates from the main stream opposite Cuttack, and in its turn throws off numerous distributaries, and finally finds its way into the Bay of Bengal, or the Chilka Lake, as the Kushbhadra, Bhargavi, and Daya.

Kuanpal.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Machhgaon.—A rising town and port, 9 miles from the mouth of the Devi estuary. Trade in rice.

Machhgaon Canal.—One of the canals of the Orissa system, connecting Cuttack town with Machhgaon at the mouth of the Devi river. It starts from the Taldanda Canal at Birbati, and joins the Devi river. Total length of the main canal, 53 miles.

Mahavinayaka.—Sacred peak of the Barunibunta Hills, visible from Cuttack city. Consecrated during ages to Siva-worship by ascetics and pilgrims, who penetrated the surrounding jungles, braving the wild Savars and other forest tribes. The Vaishnavas, in later times, have built a monastery on the northern slope of the hill. A massive piece of rock, 12 feet in circumference, still bears the name of Mahavinayaka, the Great Ganesa or Vinayaka. The right face of the rock is considered to be his father Siva ; the left face has a knot over it, fancied to represent the bound-up tresses of his mother, Gauri or Parvati. The rock is accordingly worshipped as the union of Siva, Gauri, and Ganesa. A waterfall, 30 feet higher up, supplies the temple and its pilgrims.

Mahanga.—Village with post office [m.].

Mahurigaon.—Port on the Baitarani, 2 miles above Chandbali, its sister port.

Maipara.—River in Cuttack District ; the southern outlet by which the waters of the Brahmani find their way into the Bay of Bengal, the northern being known as the Dhamra. The Bansgarh, a tidal creek of the Maipara, runs southward, almost parallel to the coast, till it falls into the sea about 6 miles north of the False Point Harbour.

Marsaghai.—Town with post office [m. s. t.], 23 miles from False Point Harbour. Connected with Cuttack city, 42 miles distant, by the Kendrapara canal, which drops into tidal waters at Marsaghai. An extension of this canal for 15 miles farther towards False Point, as far as the Jambu mouth of the Mahanadi, is regularly open for navigation by steamers and boats.

Naltigiri.—Low chain of hills, 3 miles south of the Assia range of hills, from which it is separated by the Birupa river. The Naltigiri chain has two peaks of unequal height, and bears little vegetation, except a few valuable sandal-wood trees, the only ones found in Orissa. Naltigiri is famous for its Buddhist remains, some of which are in a fair state of preservation.

Nwagang.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Palmyras Point.—Headland in Cuttack District. It is a landmark for vessels making for the Hugli from the south. Point Palmyras (called by the natives Maipara, from the contiguous sandy island of this name) bears from False Point about north-east by north, distant 8 leagues ; but from being abreast the latter in 14 or 15 fathoms, with it bearing west-north-west, the direct course is about north-east, and the distance 10 leagues to the outer edge of the bank off Point Palmyras in the same depth, with the point bearing west-north-west. The land on Point Palmyras is low, and clothed with Palmyra-trees, having on each side of it, at a small distance, the mouth of a river ; that on the south side is navigable by boats or small vessels. In rounding the bank off the Point, the trees on the land are just discernible in 15 fathoms water, distant about 4 leagues from the shore ; ships, therefore, seldom see the Point in passing, unless the weather be clear, and the reef approached upon 14 or 15 fathoms, which ought never to be done in a large ship during thick weather, or in the night. A ship passing False Bay in daylight, with a westerly wind, may steer along at discretion in 10 or 12 fathoms ; but if she gets into 9 fathoms, and sees Point Palmyras, she ought instantly to haul out into 12 or 14 fathoms in rounding the eastern limit of the bank. When blowing strong from south-west or south, a ship with daylight, after rounding the banks off Point Palmyras, may haul to the westward, and anchor to the northward of the banks in 10 fathoms or rather less water, where she will be sheltered by them until the force of the wind is abated.

Patamundai.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Raghunathpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rahama.—Village with post office [m.].

Rambag.—Village with post office [m.].

Salepur.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Sompur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sukinda.—Village with post office [m.].

Taldanda.—Canal, connecting Cuttack city with the main branch of the Mahanadi river within tidal range. It is intended both for navigation and for irrigation ; total length, 52 miles. It starts from the right

flank of the Mahanadi weir at Jobra, skirts the east side of the city of Cuttack for a mile and half, then turns eastward, and runs midway between the Katjuri and the Mahanadi for 4 miles; thence to Birbati, it keeps nearly parallel with the latter river, at a distance of from half a mile to one mile. At Birbati, a branch canal is thrown out to Machhgaon, at the mouth of the Devi. The Taldanda canal, with its offshoot the Machhgaon, is designed to irrigate 155,000 acres of the central delta.

Tikerpara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tikri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tiran.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tirtal.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Tyandakura.—Village with post office [m.].

DACCA.

DACCA.—Division or Commissionership of Eastern Bengal. Bounded on the north by the Garo Hills; on the east by Sylhet District, Tipperah, and Noakhali; on the south by the Bay of Bengal; and on the west by Khulna, Jessore, Pabna, Bogra and Rungpur Districts. The Division comprises the four Districts of Dacca, Faridpur, Bakarganj and Maimensingh. Area, 15,045 square miles. Population 9,844,127.

DACCA (*Dhaka*, derived either from the *dhak* tree, or from Dhakeswari, 'the conceived goddess').—District of Eastern Bengal, situated at the junction of the river systems of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra. Bounded on the north by the District of Maimensingh; east by Tipperah; south and south-west by Bakarganj and Faridpur; and west, for a short distance, by Pabna. Area, 2,797 square miles. Population 2,420,656. District and Divisional Head-quarters, Dacca City, 264 miles from Calcutta (by rail *via* Poradaha and Goalundo stations (150 miles), thence to Dacca by daily steamer).

The District is intersected by a complete network of rivers and streams, and the chief means of communication at all times of the year is by water.

PRODUCTS.—The staple food crop is rice. Other crops include millets, pulses, oil-seeds, jute, cotton, Safflower, *pan*, areca-nut, cocoa-nut, and sugar-cane.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal manufactures are cotton-weaving, embroidery, silver-work, shell-carving, and pottery. The muslins of Dacca, once so celebrated, have now almost entirely ceased to be made.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Dacca during the hot months is sensibly cooled by the circumstance that the wind has passed over the wide surface of large rivers. The rainy season lasts from April to October. The most disagreeable weather in the year is experienced at the close of this season.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 Sub-divisions of Dacca or head-quarters, Narayanganj, Manikganj and Moonshiganj. Re-

venue and expenditure about 15 and 5 lakhs of rupees respectively. Education has made rapid progress in recent years. *District and Divisional Staff*—Commissioner, Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 5 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, 2 Assistant Magistrates, Superintendent of Distillery, District and Sessions Judge, Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Dacca and Moonsheeganj, 2 Sub-Judges, 3 Munsifs, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, 2 Chaplains, Inspector of Schools, (Principal, 4 Professors and 2 Lecturers, Dacca College), Law Lecturer, Lecturer in Botany, Head Master Dacca Collegiate School, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master Training School, Superintendent of the Madrassa, Head Mistress Eden Female School, Teacher of Anatomy and Surgery, Teacher of Medicine and Midwifery, Teacher of Medical Jurisprudence and Therapeutics, Civil Surgeon (Superintendent of Jail and of Lunatic Asylum) ; Superintendent of Vaccination, Inspector of Local Works and District Engineer. For further information regarding Dacca City *see* Dacca.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agla.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Aminpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Amirabad-Lalpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Araihazar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Arial.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ati.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bagra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bahar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Baider-Bazar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Baira.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bajrajogini.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Baliadi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Baliati.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Baliganw.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Baniajuri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Baradi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Barishabo.—Village with post office [m.].

Baultali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bejgaon.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Belabo.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhagabanganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhagyakul.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bharakar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhawal (or *Nagari*).—Village almost entirely inhabited by Christians of Portuguese descent. This and several neighbouring villages are the property of a Roman Catholic Mission.

Bidganu.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bikrampur.—Village celebrated as being the seat of Government under the Hindu Kings of Northern Bengal, from the reign of Vikramaditya to the overthrow of the dynasty by the Musalmans. A quadrangular mound of earth, covering an area of 3,000 square feet, and surrounded by a moat 200 feet wide, is pointed out as the site of Raja Ballal Sen's palace, and the foundations and remains of buildings are found for many miles round. Near the site of the palace is a deep excavation, called Agnikunda, where, according to legend, the last native prince of Bikrampur and his famaly burned themselves on the approach of the Musalmans. The village ranks only second to Nadiya town as regards Sanskrit learning, and contains several *tols*, where logic, rhetoric, grammar, and astronomy are taught.

Birabo.—Village with post office [m.].

Buriganga ('*Old Ganges*').—A branch of the Dhaleswari, about 26 miles in length, leaving that river a short distance below Sabhar village, and rejoining it at Fatulla on the Narayanganj road. The tract between the Buriganga and the Dhaleswari is known as Paschimdi Island.

Chakmirpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chakradha.—Village with post office [m.].

Chandahar.—Village with post office [m.].

Dacca.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Dacca District ; also chief town of the District and Commissionership of the same name, steamer station, municipality, and the fifth largest city under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ; is situated on the north bank of the Buriganga river, 8 miles above the confluence of the Buriganga with the Dhaleswari. Municipal area about 8 square miles. Population about 100,000. The town extends along the bank of the river for a distance of nearly 4 miles, and inland, towards the north, for about one mile and a quarter. It is intersected by a branch of the Dolai creek. The two principal streets cross each other at right angles. One runs parallel to the river for upwards of two miles, from the Lal Bagh Palace to the Dolai creek. The other leads north from the river to the old military cantonments ; it is about one mile and a quarter in length, of considerable width, and bordered by regularly built houses. The Chak Bazar [p. m. s. t.] or market-place, a square of fine dimensions, lies at the extreme west. The remainder of the town is composed of narrow, crooked lanes, few of which admit wheeled conveyances. The houses of the European residents extend along the river for a space of about half a mile, in the centre of the town. Dacca preserves few traces of its former magnificence as the Muhammadan capital of Bengal during the 17th century. The old fort, erected in the reign of the Emperor Jahangir, has entirely disappeared. The only public buildings of this period still remaining are the Katra

(1645), and the palace of the Lal Bagh ; both are now mere ruins, and their decorations have been wantonly destroyed. The factories built by the English, the French, and the Dutch during the 17th century have also been swept away. The city was first selected as the seat of the Muhammadan Government of Bengal about 1610. In 1704, the Nawab Murshid Kuli Khan moved his residence to Murshidabad ; and though Dacca long retained a titular Nawab, its glory departed with the removal of the Court. During the 18th century, Dacca won a new reputation for its manufacture of fine muslins, which became famous in the markets of the West. But in the beginning of the present century, this industry began repidly to decline, under the competition of cheaper piece-goods from Manchester. Besides the usual District Staff, Dacca contains a Bench of 24 honorary magistrates, Muhammadan Marriage Registrar's office and Post office [m. s. T.] ; and also Bank of Bengal, Dak Bungalow, Club and Troops—Dacca Volunteer Rifles.

Debinagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Demra.—Village with post office [m.].

Dhaleswari.—An offshoot of the Jamuna, or main stream of the Brahmaputra, which runs across Dacca District, and forms a valuable communication with the Meghna.

Dhamrai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dhankora.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dohar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Duptara.—Village with post office [m.].

Durduria.—Site of a ruined fort, said to have been built by the Bhuiya Rajas ; its popular name is Ranibari.

Firinghi Bazar.—Village situated upon a branch of the river Ichamati. Noted as the first Portuguese settlement in the District. Firinghi Bazar was once of considerable size, but its prosperity has declined since the decay of the Dacca trade, and it is now an insignificant village.

Garpara.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ghiar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Harirampur.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle. Police station is located at Lesraganj.

Hashara.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Hashnabad.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Hatipara.—Village with post office [m.].

Jafarganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jaidebpur.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Dacca, [p. m. s. t.].

Jaikrishnapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jaimantap.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jainshar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jhitka.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kalatiya.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kaliakar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kaliganj.—Village with Munsiff's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Kamola.—Village and steamer station, 15 miles from Dacca.

Kanakshar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kanchanpur.—Village with post office [m. s.]

Kapasia.—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Kashimpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Katadia-Simulia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Keraniganj.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Khalsi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kirtinasa.—One of the main channels by which the Ganges now finds its way into the Meghna.

Kola (*Koilaghat*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Korhati.—Village with post office [m. s. t].

Kukutia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kumarbhogh (*Kalipara*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kushara.—Village with post office [m.].

Lakhpur.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Lalbagh.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Lalitganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 4 miles from Manikganj.

Lesraganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lohaganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Madanganj.—Town on the Lakhmia river, opposite Narayanganj town, of which it in reality forms a part, having been established by the merchants of that place, who were pressed for space in Narayanganj. Large and increasing trade in country produce. The united towns form a single municipality. [p. m. s. t.].

Madhupur.—Extensive jungle, known also as the Garh Gazali, stretching northwards from the northern part of Dacca into the heart of Maimansing District, almost as far as the Brahmaputra. The *sal* grows throughout the tract, and supplies timber and charcoal. Climate very unhealthy.

Mahahmadpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Majpara.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Maluchi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Manikganj.—Sub-division of Dacca District ; also town and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name ; situated on the west bank of the Dhaleswari river. The *bazar* extends over an area of about 2 square miles. Fair held here, chiefly for religious purposes. Communication by boat, except in the dry season. The town contains Munsiff's Court, a Bench of 10 honorary magistrates, police station, dispensary and post office [m. s. T.]. Route from Goalundo, 47 miles by boat.

Manohardi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Matta.—Village with post office [m. s t.].

Medinimandal.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mendi-khali.—A navigable arm of the Meghna river, communicating with the Brahmaputra at Kakiar Tek.

Mirkadim.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mirpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mohadebpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Munshiganj.—Sub-division of Dacca District, also chief village of the Sub-division of the same name, contains Munsiff's Court, Independent Bench of 20 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. t.]. Route from Goalundo to Rakabibazar (96 miles by steamer), thence by road 4 miles.

Nababganj (*Nawabganj*).—Village and police station. [p m. s. t.].

Nali.—Village with post office [m.].

Nannar.——Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Narayanganj.—Sub-division in Dacca District ; also chief town of the Sub-division of the same name, port, municipality and railway, as well as steamer, station ; situated on the western bank of the Lakhmia, at its confluence with the Dhaleswari ; and, with its *bazars*, extending for about 3 miles along the river. Distant 10 miles from Dacca by rail. In the neighbourhood are several forts built by Mir Jumla ; and almost opposite stands the Kadam Rasul, a spot held in great repute among the pious Musalmans in this part of the country. The chief business of Narayanganj is the collection of country produce, especially jute, from the neighbouring Districts ; and the distribution of piece-goods, salt, and other European wares. There are several steam presses belonging to Europeans, for the preparation of jute in bales. The town contains Munsiff's Court, police station, a Bench of 8 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. T.].

Narsingdi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Navagram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nayabari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Panchdona.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Parulia.—Village with post office [m.].

Paschimdi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Peelkhana.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pubail.—Village with post office [m.].

Raipura.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rajabari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rajendrapur.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Dacca.

Rasunia.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Raypura.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Royail.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Rupganj.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Sabhar.—Village, police station and ruins, situated on the north bank of the Buriganga, a tributary of the Dhaleswari. Formerly the capital of the Bhuiya Raja Harischandra. Small trade in cloth and ironware. [p. m. s. t.]

Sakta.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Saturia.—Villlage with post office [m. s. t.].

Sealoo Aircha.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Shekharnagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shivalaya.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Simulia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Solaghur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sonarang.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sonargaon.—The ancient Muhammadan capital of Eastern Bengal, but now an insignificant village, called Painam ; situated about 2 miles from the Brahmaputra. It was formerly famous for the manufacture of a fine description of muslin. In the vicinity of Sonargaon are the ruins of several mosques, but the place does not appear to have ever had any pretentions to architectural grandeur. So long as Sonargaon remained the capital, it was a place of considerable trading importance.

Srinagar.—Village and police station, contains Independent Bench of 9 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s.].

Sripur.—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Dacca. [p. m. s. t.].

Suapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Subhadya.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Svarnagram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Taltala.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tangi.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Dacca.

Tegharia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Teota.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Uthali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

DARJEELING.

DARJEELING.—A central District in the Rajshahi Division, running up between Nepal and Bhutan towards Independent Sikkim. The British frontier is demarcated on the north from Sikkim by a series of rivers and mountain torrents, on the west from Nepal by a lofty range of hills ; along the east and south run the British Districts of Jalpaiguri and Purniah. Area, 1164 square miles. Population 223,314. District Head-quarters—Darjeeling, 379 miles from Calcutta (*via* Damookdia and Siliguri, railway stations). Along the base of the Himalayas, there is a marshy tract, covered with jungle, called the Tarai, which is very feverish. A Munsiff holds his court here.

PRODUCTIONS.—The mineral products of the District comprise coal, iron, copper, calcareous tufa, and slate. There are several caverns situated in the hills, the most important of which is situated near the Cutcherry hill in Darjeeling station, and is superstitiously believed by the natives to extend as far as Lhasa in Tibet. Rice is the principal crop in the lower parts of the district ; but among the hills, Indian corn, millets, wheat, potatoes, and cardamoms are also grown, wherever practicable. Subordinate crops in the plains are cotton, jute, pulses, oil-seeds and sugar-cane. The leading industry of Darjeeling is tea cultivation, under European management.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Darjeeling is marked by excessive humidity. The District is not unhealthy, the hills being almost free from endemic disease except goitre. Throughout the greater part of the year, the prevailing wind is from the south-east, and comes laden with moisture from the Bay of Bengal. The few hours between sunrise and 9 A. M. from the only period of the day entirely free from clouds, mist, or rain.

ADMINISTRATION.—There are no sub-divisions in this District. Revenue and expenditure 3 and 2 lakhs of rupees respectively. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner. 2 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Munsiff, Conservator of Forests, District Superintendent of Police, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Vaccination, and Superintendent of Jail. For further information regarding Darjeeling town *see* Darjeeling.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Badamtam.—Village near which there is a Rest House.

Bagdogra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Balasan.—A river rises at Jagat Lepcha, a few miles south-west of Darjeeling, and flows south until it enters the *tarai*, where it divides into two streams. One, called the New Balasan, branches off and joins the Mahanadi on its right bank just below Siliguri ; the other, the Old Balasan, continues its southward course till it passes out of the *tarai* into Purniah District.

Changtan.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chunbatti.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

Clarendon Hotel.—A railway telegraph office for the receipt and despatch of paid telegrams. Refreshments can be obtained here.

Darjeeling.—Town, municipality and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name and also of the police circle ; situated in the lower Himalayas. The station occupies a narrow ridge, which divides into two spurs, descending steeply to the bed of the Great Ranjit, up whose course the eye is carried to the base of the great snowy mountains. The ridge is very narrow at the top. Darjeeling was purchased by the English Government in 1835 from the Raja of Sikkim The station rapidly increased, and soon became a favourite summer retreat for the officials of Lower Bengal and their families. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ordinarily spends several months of every year in Darjeeling. Besides the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor and the public offices,

the other principal buildings are the Episcopalian Church, Wesleyan Chapel, Roman Catholic Convent, St. Paul's School, Club, 7 Hotels, Delhi and London Bank etc. Two gardens, Lloyd's Botanical Garden and the People's Park, are open to the public. A Sudder Independent Bench of 4 honorary magistrates is also established here. A military convalescent depôt is on the hill, about a mile distant, which is occupied by European invalids during the hot months. There is not much shooting to be had near Darjeeling, but all who wish to see the finest views of the tours in the world ought to visit it. [P. m. s. T.].

Garidhura.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ghoom.—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Darjeeling.

Ghyabari (*Gyabari*).—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Darjeeling. [p. m. s. t.].

Gumti.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jalaphar.—A ridge and the convalescent depôt, about 2 miles from the Civil station. Mount Everest, 23,130 feet above the level of the sea, is visible from this hill. A Cantonment Magistrate's office is established here. [p. m. s. T.].

Jorbangala.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Jor Pokri.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

Kalimpang (or *Dalingkot*).—Hill tract situated east of the Tista, west of the Ne-chu and De-chu rivers, and south of Independent Sikkim. The principal village in it is Kalimpang, and the tract has now taken the name of Kalimpang. This village is on the trade route across the Jelep pass into Tibet. It has a bazar and post office [m. s. T.].

Kurseong.—Town, railway station, and municipality, situated in the Lower Himalyas, 19 miles from Darjeeling. It forms a central point for the tea-planters between Darjeeling and the plains, has a Dak Bungalow and an excellent Hotel. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and Munsiff hold their courts and offices here. There is also an Independent Bench of 6 honorary magistrates. Kurseong contains also police station, two schools for boys and girls separately, and post office [m. s. T.].

Mahananda.—River of Bengal ; rises in Mahaldiram, a hill in the Himalayan range, flows through Jalpaiguri and Purniah Districts, and eventually falls into the Ganges or Padma, at the southernmost corner of Maldah District, just above the police station of Godagari in Rajshahi District.

Mahanudy.—Railway station, 24 miles from Darjeeling.

Manghu.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Matigara.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mechi.—River of Bengal, rising under the Rangbang spur in the Singalila range on the frontier of Nepal. The Mechi forms the western boundary of Darjeeling District from its source, flowing south till it passes into Purniah.

Nagri-Spur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Naxalbari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]. Contains Independent Bench of 6 honorary magistrates.

Padong.—Village with post office [m. T.], 52 miles from Siliguri.

Panighatta.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Pankhabari.—Village with Dak Bungalow. [p. m. s. T.].

Phalalum (*Phalat*).—One of the loftiest peaks in the Singalila spur of the Himalayas, 12042 feet in height. The view of the great northern Snowy Mountains from this hill is said by the District officer to be one of 'indescribable grandeur. A jagged line of snow connecting the two highest mountains in the world, Everest and Kanchanjanga, dazzles the eye; and while the deep silence around impresses itself upon the spectator, the thick clumps of pine forest, with their wide-spreading arms, add a weird solemnity of the scene.' The range is crossed by the Nepal frontier road.

Phansideoa.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ramman.—One of the tributaries of the Great Ranjit river, which rises under the Phalalum mountain in the Singalila range, and falls into the Great Ranjit.

Rangli-Rungliot.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ranjit, Great.—River of Bengal, which rises in Independent Sikkim and enters Darjeeling District from the west, forming part of the northern boundary. After a short course from west to east, it falls into the Tista. Its affluents above the point of junction are the Rangnu and the Chhota or Little Ranjit.

Ranjit, Little.—River of Bengal, rising in the Tanglu mountain, and falls into the Great Ranjit on its right bank.

Rungtong.—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Darjeeling.

Siliguri.—Village and railway station [R. & W.], 51 miles from Darjeeling. Contains Deputy Collector's Office, Munsiff's Court, police station and Dak Bungalow. [p. m. s. t.].

Sinchal Pahar.—Long undulating mountain spur, stretching gradually down to the Tista, from the top of which, at a height of 8,607 feet above the sea-level, Mount Everest is just visible. This hill is the loftiest mountain in the vicinity of Darjeeling station; its two peaks are locally known as the Bara and Chhota Durbin.

Singalila.—Hill range, 60 miles long, stretching south from Kanchanjanga to the plains of India, and separating Sikkim from East Nepal. The waters from its west flank flow into the Tambar, and those from the east into the Great Ranjit, a feeder of the Tista. There is a Staging Bungalow, and available to the travellers on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling.

Sitang.—Bold conical peak, situated to the south-east of Darjeeling station. The northern slopes are occupied by the Government cinchona gardens.

Sonadah (Old name *Hope-Town*).—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Darjeeling. [p. m. s. t.].

Subargum.—One of the principal peaks in the Singalila range, situated upon the eastern frontier of Darjeeling District, bordering upon Nepal. Height, 10,430 feet.

Sukna.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Darjeeling. [p. m. s. t.].

Tanglu.—One of the principal peaks in the Singalila range. Height, 10,084 feet ; on the summit is some extent of undulating land. The Nepal frontier road runs over this hill, and there is a Staging Bungalow for travellers, available on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling.

Tindharia.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Darjeeling. Contains Assistant Engineer's Office. [p. m. s. t.].

Tista Bridge.—Rest House and post office [m.].

Tung.—Village and railway station 14 miles from Darjeeling. [p. m. s. t.].

DINAJPUR.

DINAJPUR.—A District in the Rajshahi Division ; being bounded on the north by Darjeeling ; on the south by Bogra, Maldah and Rajshahi ; on the east by the Karataya and Rungpur ; and on the west by the Mahananda river. Area, 4,118 square miles ; population 1,555,835. District Head-quarters, Dinajpur town, 222 miles from Calcutta (*via* Sahebganj by rail, 136 miles, Katihari, 17 miles by steamer, and thence Dinajpur, 69 miles by rail).

PRODUCTS.—Rice constitutes the staple crop throughout the District. Among miscellaneous crops may be mentioned maize and millet, pulses, oil-seeds, tobacco, jute, sugar-cane, *pan* or betel leaf. The staples grown for export are rice and jute.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Dinajpur is considerably cooler than that of the Gangetic delta. The hot weather does not set in so early, and the temperature at night continues low until the end of April. During the winter months a heavy dew falls at night, and a thick mist hangs over the ground until dispelled by the morning sun. It has been observed that the hot season proves the least healthy to strangers, while the natives suffer most at the close of the rains.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters and Thakurgaon. Revenue and expenditure about Rs. 20 and 4 lakhs of rupees respectively. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 4 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Sub-Deputy Collector, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of Jail, Deputy Inspector of Schools, District Engineer, and Court of Wards. For further information regarding Dinajpur town *see* Dinajpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Atrai.—A river of Bengal ; assuming its name at a point close to the northern boundary of Dinajpur, flows through Dinajpur, Rajshahi and Pabna Districts and finally joins the Ganges in the latter District. Total length, about 250 miles.

Atwari.—Village with post office [m.].

Balia.—Village in Dinajpur District. A celebrated annual fair called 'Alawakhawa' is held here. It is held in honour of Krishna on the occasion of a Hindu religious festival *Raspurnima*, celebrated in October or November. The god is worshipped by the devotee with offerings of dried rice, and hence the name. The fair lasts from 8 to 15 days, and is attended by about 80,000 persons. A considerable tride is carried here at this time.

Balurghat.—Village with Munsiff's Court and post office [m. s. t.], 63 miles from Dinajpur, *via* Parbatipur. Nearest railway station, Hilli, 17 miles.

Bangshihari.—Village and head-quarters of police circle. [p. m. s. t.].

Bhawanandpur.—Village in Dinajpur District. An annual fair called 'Nekmard' is held here. It takes its name from a Muhammadan *pir* or saint, whose tomb is a place of pilgrimage. The fair lasts six or seven days, and is frequented by about 150,000 persons. It is principally a cattle fair ; but many varieties of articles are brought for sale.

Bhobanipur.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Dinajpur.

Biral.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Dinajpur.

Birampur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Birganj.—Village and police station, situated on the Dhapa, a tributary of the Purnabhaba river. Small local trade. [p. m. s. t.].

Chinirbandar.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Dinajpur. [p. m. s.].

Chintaman.—Village and police station. [p. m.].

Churaman.—Trading village on the left bank of the Mahananda river.

Dhaldighi.—Village and large tank in Dinajpur District. Fair held annually on the bank of the tank, which lasts for 8 days, commencing on the first day of Phalgoon ; attendance about 25,000. Considerable trade carried on at this time.

Dinajpur.—Chief town, railway station, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the east bank of the Purnabhaba, just below its point of confluence with the Dhapa river. Besides the usual District Staff, the town contains Sadar Independent Bench of 11 honorary magistrates, a Dak Bungalow and Post office [m. s. T.].

Dowlatpur.—Village with a Dak Bungalow.

Fakirganj.—Commercial village. Exports of rice, gunny cloth and jute.

Farabari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Gangarampur.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Gayra.—Village with post office [m.].

Ghoraghat (*Goraghat*).—Ruined city ; once the capital of the eastern Mughal Government The site of Ghoraghat is now a vast mass of ruins buried in dense jungle, on the west bank of the Karatoya river. [p. m.].

Habra.—Village on the Tilai river, a tributary of the Jamuna. Large river mart, trading in rice, tobacco, sugar, jute etc.

Hemtabad.—Village and police station, situated on the bank of the Kulik river, 30 miles from Dinajpur town. [p. m. s. t.].

Isabpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Jagdal.—Village with post office [m.].

Jayaganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Jibanpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Kaliaganj (*Kaliganj*).—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Dinajpur. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kaogaon.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Dinajpur. [p. m.].

Khansama.—Village with post office [m.].

Kulik.—River (the principal tributary of the Nagar), rises in a marsh in the police circle of Thakurgaon, and, after running for 36 miles through the *thanas* of Ranisankail, Pirganj, and Hemtabad, falls into the Nagar.

Kumerganj.—Trading village on the Atrai river. [p. m. s. t.].

Lahiri.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Laskharhat.—Village with a Dak Bungalow.

Mahadevpur.—Village and police station. [m. s. t.].

Manahalli (*Basar*).—Village with post office [m.].

Nagar.—River of Northern Bengal. Approaching Dinajpur District from Purniah at its extreme northernmost point, it flows southward for about 90 miles, marking the boundary between Dinajpur and Purniah, till it falls into the Mahananda, at the point where the latter river first touches on Dinajpur.

Nagar.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Dinajpur.

Nawabganj.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Nithpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Parbatipur.—Village and railway junction station [R.], 19 miles from Dinajpur. Passengers for Rangpur, Dhubri and Assam alight here. The village contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Parsa.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Patiram.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Patnitala.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Phulbari.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Dinajpur, *via* Parbatipur. It contains Munsiff's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Pirganj.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Purnabhaba.—River of Bengal ; rises in the Brahmanpukhur Marsh, flows through Maldah District, and joins the Mahananda, about a mile below the ancient Muhammadan grain mart of Rohanpur, which was formerly fortified as one of the approaches to Gaur by way of the Mahananda.

Radhikapur.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Dinajpur.

Raiganj.—Town and railway station, situated on the river Kulik, 32 miles from Dinajpur. It is an important seat of river trade, and contains Munsiff's Court, Independent Bench of 6 honorary magistrates, numerous tanks, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Rajarampur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rajganj.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Rangamatia.—Village with post office [m.].

Ranisankail.—Village and police station. [p. m. t.].

Samjiya.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sihol.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tangan.—River of Northern Bengal. Enters Dinajpur District from Jalpaiguri, on its extreme northern boundary ; and after a southerly course of about 80 miles, passes into Maldah District, where it empties itself into the Mahananda near Muchia, a small mart for rice and grain. Total length about 120 miles.

Thakurgaon.—Village and police station, contains also Munsiff's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

DURBHUNGA.

DURBHUNGA (*Darbhanga*).—District in the Patna Division or Commissionership of Behar, forming the eastern portion of the old District of Tirhut. Bounded on the north by the independent territory of Nepal ; on the east by North Bhagalpur ; on the south by Monghyr and the Ganges river ; and on the west by Muzaffarpur District. Area, 3,335 square miles. Population 2,801,955. District Head-quarters, Durbhunga town, 342 miles from Calcutta *via* Mokameh and Samastipur railway stations.

Durbhanga was originally a Muhammadan town. According to some authorities, the name is derived from one Durbhungi Khan, the founder ; while others say the word is a corruption of *Dar-i-Bangal*, or 'Door of Bengal,' alluding to the fact that it was a Muhammadan cantonment. Durbhunga has been the residence of the Maharajas of Durbhunga since 1762. The estates of the Raj are situated in the Districts of Durbhunga, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Purniah and Bhagalpur. The total rental is Rs. 2,380,000 ; the total Government revenue, Rs. 400,000.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops are rice, linseed, indigo, mustard, tobacco, common cereals, and tuberous roots.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal manufactures are indigo, sugar, tobacco, saltpetre, cloth and pottery. The trade of the District is considerable.

CLIMATE.—The climate is dry, generally mild, and fairly healthy.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Madhubani, Sadar or head-quarters, and Samastipur. Revenue and expenditure about 17 and 6 lakhs of rupees respectively. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 2 Assistant Magistrates and Collectors, 3 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Munsiff, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon (also Superintendent of Jail), Visiting Chaplain, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and District Engineer. For further information regarding Durbhunga town *see* Durbhunga.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahiyari.—Village and scene of religious gathering, called Ahalyasthan, attended by 10,000 people ; contains a fine temple with images of Rama and Sita.

Bahera.—Market village and police station, 20 miles from Durbhunga [p. m. s.].

Bajpatti.—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Durbhunga.

Bargoria (*Rampatti*).—Village with post office [m.].

Bela.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

Benipati.—Village and police station. [p. m. s.].

Bishanpur.—Village situated near the west bank of the Little Gandak. Contains 6 temples dedicated to Siva and a school. Road to Dalsingh-sarai and Rusera. Two fairs are held during the year.

Bithan.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Dalsingh-Sarai.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Durbhunga, *via* Samastipur. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Deoda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Durbhunga.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Durbhunga District, also the head-quarters station of police circle and principal town of the District of the same name, railway station [R.], situated on the left bank of the Little Baghmati river. It ranks third in population and size among the towns of Behar. The town has been constituted a first-class municipality. One of the principal features in Durbhunga is the number of large tanks within the town. The *bazars* are large, and markets are held daily. A handsome large market-place has been constructed between the hospital and the Maharajah's garden. The new palace of Maharaja is also another object of interest. Besides the Government offices, there are independent and municipal independent Benches, the former consisting of 24, and the latter consists of 17, honorary magistrates, aided middle English school, Dak Bungalow and Post office [m. s. T.].

Ghatoho.—Village with post office [m.].

Ghoghardiha.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Durbhunga [p. m.].

Harlakhi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hatauri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hati.—Village with post office [m.].

Hyaghat (*Bilaspur*).—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Durbhunga. [p. m s. t.].

Ilmasnagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jainagar.—Town situated a few miles south of the Nepal frontier, and a little east of the river Kamla. Contains the ruins of a mud fort. The town is in easy communication with all parts of the District.

Jalai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jhanjharpur.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Durbhunga. Famous for its brass utensils, particularly the *panbatta* or box for holding betel-leaf, and the *gangajali* or water-pot. Two *bazars*; large grain market, temple of Rakalmala, and post office [m. s. t.]. Janjharpur is now the property of the Maharaja of Durbhunga, and the appointed residence of the Rani on the occasions of her confinement.

Jogiara.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Durbhunga.

Kakraul.—Village situated about 12 miles north of Durbhunga town, on the Jainagar road. Cloth of fine texture is woven here, and is very popular with the Nepalese. An ancient sage, Kapil Muni, is said to have lived in the village. Annual fair in January or February.

Kamtaul.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Durbhunga. [p. m. s. t.].

Kansi-Simri (*Paigumberpore*).—Village with post office [m. s.].

Khajoli—Village and police station, situated on the river Dhauri, about 12 miles north-east of Madhubani. Small bi-weekly market and post office [m. s. t.].

Kilaghat—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kishanpur —Village and railway station, 17 miles from Durbhunga. [p. m. s.].

Lahiria-Sarai (*Durbhunga Court*).—Railway flag station, 3 miles from Durbhunga. [p. m. s. T.].

Lakaha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lehra.—Small village and outwork of Pandaul indigo factory, situated on the main road from Madhubani to Bahera. Small *bazar*. In the neighbourhood are three large tanks—one of them called Ghordaur, 2 miles long.

Lokhi (*Andramat*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ludania.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Madhepur (*Madhupur*).—Town situated at the junction of the

roads from Barhampur, Harsinghpur, Gopalpur *ghat*, and Durbhunga. It is admirably situated for trade with all parts of Tirhut and Purniah. Contains good *bazar* and post office [m. s. t.].

Madhuapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Madhubani.—Sub-division of Durbhunga District ; also town, municipality, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, situated on one of the main roads from the south of the District to Nepal, 16 miles from Durbhunga town. Sub-divisional staff includes Sub-Deputy Collector, Munsiff, registration office, and police station. There is an independent Bench of 17 honorary magistrates, and also municipal Bench of 13 honorary magistrates. Good *bazar*, daily market, dispensary and hospital, Sarai, Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Madhwapur.—Village and *bazar* situated on the Nepal frontier, on the river Dhaus. A busy trade is carried on with Nepal.

Maheyuddinagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Malinagar.—Town situated on the north bank of the Little Gandak, on the main road from Pusa to Durbhunga. Contains a temple to Mahadeo. A *mela* or fair, called *Ramnavami* is held annually in honour of Rama, and is attended by from 2,000 to 4,000 persons. This fair is, as usual, partly of a religious and partly of a commercial character.

Mangalgarh.—Village with post office [m.].

Mahammadpur.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Durbhunga.

Monigachi.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Durbhunga. [p m. s.].

Mow (*Bazitpur*).—Village with post office [m. t.]

Nagarbasti.—Town situated on the east bank of the Little Gandak, 20 miles south of the town of Durbhunga. Police station, school, *bazar*, bi-weekly market, and post office [m.].

Naraya.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Narhan.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pandaul.—Village situated 7 miles south of Madhubani, on the Durbhunga road. [p. m. s. T.].

Pulperas.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Pupri.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Durbhunga.

Pusa.—Village and Government estate. [p. m. s. t.].

Rajnagar.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Rohar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Roserha.—Town, municipality and seat of a large trade, situated on the east bank of the Little Gandak, just below the confluence of that river with the Baghmati. The town contains independent Bench of 12 honorary magistrates and municipal independent Bench of 11 honorary magistrates, also police station, distillery, an aided English school, large *bazar* and post office [m. s. t.].

Sakri.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Durbhunga. [p. m. s. t.].

Samastipur.—Trading village and railway [R.], junction station (T. S. and B. & N. W. Rys.), situated on the south bank of the Buri Gandak river, 23 miles from Durbhunga town. Contains Sub-Deputy Collector's office, Munsiff's Court, a Bench of 10 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.]. Fine railway workshop, and rifle range for the railway volunteers.

Saurath.—Village 8 miles west of Madhubani. Famous for the large *mela* (religious fair) which takes place annually in June or July, when vast numbers of Brahmans assemble to settle their children's marriages. Saurath contains a temple of Mahadeo ; close to this building is a tank, shaded by a fine mango grove.

Silanath.—Village on the Kamla river. Noted for its fairs held in November, and again in February or March, for about 15 days, and attended by 15,000 people, chiefly from the *tarai*. The fair doubtless had its origin in pilgrims coming to visit a temple of Mahadeo, which stood here ; but the Kamla has changed its course, and washed the temple away, and now no traces of it remain.

Singhia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sitamarhi.—Village and railway station, 42 miles from Durbhunga.

Tajpur.—Village and head-quarters of police circle ; situated on the Dalsingh-sarai road, 24 miles from Muzaffarpur. Contains dispensary, school and post office [m. s. t.]. The river Balan, which flows out of the Jamwari, passes the village on the west.

Tamuria.—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Durbhunga.

Tar Sarai.—Railway flag station, 8 miles from Durbhunga.

Ujiarpur (*Ujarpur*).—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Durbhunga *via* Samastipur. [p. m. s.].

Waini.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Durbhunga *via* Samastipur. [p. m. s.].

FARIDPUR.

FARIDPUR (*Furreedpore*).—District in the Dacca Division ; being bounded on the north and east by the Padma or main stream of the Ganges ; on the west by the Garai, Barasia, and Madhumati rivers ; and on the south by a line of swamps and the Nawa Bhangni. Area, 2,267 square miles. Population 1,797,320. District Head-quarters, Faridpur, 170 miles from Calcutta, *via* Poradaha up to Goalundo Ghat by rail ; and thence by steamer.

PRODUCTS.—The staple products of the District are rice. The other crops comprise—wheat, barley, oats, maize, pulses, tubers, oil-seeds, fibres, sugar-cane, date-palm, indigo, betel-leaf, sufflower, fruits, and tobacco.

MANUFACTURES.—The most important manufacture of Faridpur, and the staple article of District trade, is sugar, prepared both from the juice of the date-tree and from the cane. A fine matting called *sital pati*—very cool to sleep on during the hot season—is skilfully woven out of a peculiar wild grass.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Faridpur is very damp; the rains often set in at the end of April, and by the end of June the greater part of the District is under water.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters, Madaripur and Goalundo. The total revenue of the District is about 10 lakhs of rupees and the expenditure is less than one-third of the revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 5 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Surgen, Superintendent of Jail and District Engineer. For further information regarding Faridpur town *see* Faridpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abdulabad.—Village 30 miles from Faridpur. Nearest railway station, Goalundo Ghat. [p. m.].

Amgram.—Village with post office [m.].

Angaria (*Manohar Rai's Bazar*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Archa.—Village and steamer station, 6 miles from Faridpur.

Arial Khan.—A river of Lower Bengal. It diverges from the Padma, or Ganges, close to Faridpur town; flows south-east through the Districts of Faridpur and Bakarganj, and after throwing out a network of branches, it re-enters the Gangetic estuary (Meghna) at Mirzaganj.

Ayanpur (*Awanpur*).—Village and police station. [p. m.].

Bagduli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Baharpur.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Bajitpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Baliakandi.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Ballabhdi.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Bangeshwardi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Banibaha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Batkiamari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Belgachi.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Faridpur.

Bhanga.—Trading village situated on the Kumar river. A large number of non-residents attend the market on Mondays and Fridays. Contains Munsiff's Court, police station, a Bench of 6 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhedarganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhushana.—Village and police station. Contains independent Bench of 7 honorary magistrates.

Boalmari.—Trading village situated on the Barasia river. Weekly market and post office [m. s. t.].

Bohar.—Village and steamer station, 38 miles from Faridpur.

Chandipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chandpur.—Village and railway station, 59 miles from Faridpur. [p. m.].

Chhaygan.—Village with post office [m.].

Chikandi.—Trading village with Munsiff's Court and post office [m. s. t.], 30 miles from Madaripur.

Deora.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dhol Samudra.—Marsh situated to the south-east of Faridpur town. During the rains it expands into a lake of about 8 miles in circumference, the water extending close to the houses of the town. In the cold weather it gradually dwindles, and in the hot season is only a mile or two in circumference.

Dhobaghata.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Erikati.—Village with post office [m. s. t].

Faridpur.—The Sadar or head-quarters Sub-division of Faridpur District. It is also chief town and civil station of the District of the same name, railway station, and municipality ; situated on the west bank of the Small river Mara Padma. Area of town site, 5,001 acres. Population about 12,000. In January, an annual agricultural exhibition is held here. The South Australian Baptist Mission has a branch in the town ; and the Brahma Samaj was represented in 1883 by 20 followers. An anniversary Samaj is held every year, which is largely attended both by Brahmas and Orthodox Hindus. A native association called the *Suhrid Sabha*, with its head-quarters at Calcutta, has a branch at Faridpur, and is fairly successful in promoting female education, holding examinations of *Zanana* ladies and others, and granting rewards and certificates to those who reach a certain standard. There is also at Faridpur a flourishing joint-stock native banking company, called the 'Faridpur Loan Office, Limited,' believed to be the first institution of the kind in Eastern Bengal. Besides the usual District Staff, Faridpur contains a Sadar Bench of 8 honorary magistrates, Muhammadan Marriage Registrar's office and Post office [m. s. T.].

Ghagar.—River rising in the Kotwalipara Marshes, and flows south into the Madhumati, a distributary of the Ganges, and is called the Saldaha in the lower part of its course.

Gharisar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 42 miles from Narayanganj.

Goalundo (*Rajbarighat*).—Sub-division of Faridpur District ; also railway station [R.], river mart and principal town of the Sub-division of the same name ; situated at the confluence of the main streams of the Ganges and Brahmaputra. The town contains Munsiff's Court, Independent Bench of 10 honorary magistrates, police station, dispensary, *bazar*, and post office [m. s. T.]. The trade of Goalundo consists almost entirely in the transhipment of goods from river to rail. Passengers alight here from the train and proceed to Narayanganj by steamer service which runs daily in connection with mail train.

Gohailbari (*Ghoshpur*).—Village with post office [m.].

Gopalganj.—Town and police station, situated on the Madhumati river. Contains Sub-Deputy Collector's Office, a Bench of 10 honorary magistrates, an evangelical mission and post office [m. s. t.].

Gopalpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gosainhat.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Habiganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hamdampur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hasher-Kandi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Haturia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jahapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Jelaldi.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Faridpur.

Kabirajpur (*Nilakhi*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kadirpur.—Village and steamer station, 23 miles from Faridpur.

Kaichal.—Village with post office [m.].

Kajulia.—Village with post office [m.].

Kalamirdha.—Village with post office [m.].

Kalkini.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kamarkhali.——Village with post office [m.].

Kanaipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Karakdi (*Kharagdiha*).——Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kartikpur.—Village and steamer station, 48 miles from Faridpur. [p. m. s. t.].

Kasiani. Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khalia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khandarpara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khanganj.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kholabaria.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kotwalipara (*Kotalipara*).—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kuarpur.— Village with post office [m. t.].

Kumar.—River (a branch of the Chandna), taking off from that river near Madhukhali, a few miles west of Faridpur town, and flowing a tortuous course generally from north-west to south-east, falls into the Arial Khan at Madaripur.

Kunjanagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Lonsing.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Madaripur.—Sub-division of Faridpur District, also principal town and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, river mart and municipality ; situated at the confluence of the Arial Khan and Kumar rivers, 55 miles from Faridpur. The town contains Munsiff's Court, a Bench of 14 honorary magistrates, police station, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. Route from Goalundo by boat (3 days), or from Rajbari by road.

Madhukhali.—Village with post office [m.].

Mahendradi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mahisar.—Village with post office [m.].

Maksudpur.—Village and police station. Contains a Bench of 5 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Manikdah.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Matlakhali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mochna.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mustafapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nakanda.—Village with post office [m.].

Nalia.—Villlage with post office [m. s. t.].

Olpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pachooria.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Faridpur.

Palang.—Village and police station. Contains a Bench of 7 honorary magistrates. [p. m. s. t.].

Panchar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pangsa.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Faridpur. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Pinjuri.—Village with post office [m.].

Radhaganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Rajbari.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Faridpur. [p. m. s. t.]. There is an Inspection Bungalow on the 7th mile from this village.

Rudrakar.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Rupapat.—Village with post office [m.].

Sadarpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Saidpur (*Sayyidpur*).—Trading town formerly on the Barasia river, but now three miles distant from the bank. Fine *sitalpati* mats are made in the neighbourhood.

Shaurail.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shibchar.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Sonapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Talma.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Umedpur (*Chanderchar*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Upashi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

GYA.

GYA (*Gaya*).—A District in the Patna Division ; being bounded on the north by Patna, on the east by Monghyr, on the south and south-east by Lohardaga and Hazaribag, and on the west by Shahabad. Area, 4,712 square miles. Population 2,138,331. District Head-quarters, Gya, 394 miles from Calcutta by rail.

The District of Gya is full of places of the greatest sanctity. The name is derived from that of a pagan monster, whose fate is recorded in the *Vayu Purana*. His only crime was his desire to save sinners from perdition. Accordingly, Brahma himself undertook the task of putting a stop to his career. This he effected by treacherously persuading him to lie down, and then placing a heavy stone upon his body. When the monster struggled to get free, the gods prevailed upon him to keep quiet, by the promise that they would come and take up their abode on the spot, and that all pilgrims who worshipped there should be delivered from the pains of hell. The profitable lesson of this legend has been turned to good account by the Gayawals, or Brahman priests, who possess the monopoly of pointing out the sacred spots, and reciting the appropriate prayers.

Gya is a noted place of Hindu pilgrimage. Its holy places first belonged to Buddhism ; but when that religion was stamped out, the Brahmans used them for their own purposes. The pilgrim who would effectually secure admission for his ancestors into heaven, must scrupulously perform the whole routine of duties, each one of which involves presents to the priest. Before leaving his home, he must first walk five times round his native village, calling upon the souls of his ancestors to accompany him on his journey. Arrived at Gya, he is forthwith placed in charge of a special Brahman guide. There are 45 sacred localities, which he should visit in proper order and on particular days. The full round occupies 13 days ; but for those who have not sufficient devotion, or sufficient wealth, 38 shrines, two, or even only one, will serve the desired purpose. Each of these sacred places, *bedi*, *tirat*, or *tirtha* is supposed to represent the footprint of some deity. At each, a *pinda* or ball of rice and water has to be deposited by the pilgrim, while a hymn is chanted by the attendant Brahman. Some of the spots lie a considerable distance beyond the city walls, on the summit of steep hills, the ascent of which demands not a little enthusiasm on the part of the devotees. Others are crowded together within the walls of old narrow temples. The average number of pilgrims in the year is estimated at 100,000 ; and it has been calculated that a poor man might accomplish the full round at a cost of rupees 25.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crop is rice. The other crops include wheat, barley, Indian corn, yams, potatoes, hemp, flax, cotton, oil-seeds, opium, indigo, sugar-cane and *pan*.

MANUFACTURES.—Common brass utensils for home use, black stone ornaments, pottery, *tasar* silk cloth, and rope made of a grass called *sabih*, are manufactured. Soda effloresces in parts of the District, and a considerable quantity of saltpetre is manufactured and despatched to Calcutta.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Gya is dry, and the District is regarded as very healthy. The wettest month is July.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into the four Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters, Nowada, Jehanabad and Aurangabad. Revenue of the District about 15 lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure is nearly one-third of the whole revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 2 Assistant Magistrates and Collectors, 5 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Superintendent of Distillery, District and Sessions Judge, 2

Sub-Judges, 3 Munsiffs, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon (also Superintendent of Jail), and District Engineer. For further information regarding Gya town *see* Gya.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akbarpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Amarut.—Village with post office [m.].

Amba.—Village with post office [m.].

Arwal.—Village and produce depôt on the river Son, 41 miles from Patna. The village of Arwal itself has long since been swept away by the Son river, but a group of villages in the neighbourhood now goes by the name, and forms the seat of a considerable grain, tobacco, and salt trade. Contains two considerable sugar manufactories, police station, large *sarai* or native inn, and post office [m. s. t.]. The Patna branch canal affords water communication by means of a considerable boat traffic, and a weekly Government steamer.

Atrai (*Tatooa*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Atri (*Atari*).—Village and police station, 28 miles from Behar.

Aurangabad (*Naurangabad*).—Sub-division of Gya District, also trading village on the Grand Trunk Road, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, 56 miles from Gya *via* Sherghotty. The village contains Munsiff's Court, a Bench of 6 honorary magistrates, school, dispensary, jail, and a distillery, at which native liquor is manufactured. [p. m. s. t.].

Barabar.—Hills in Gya District. A range of great interest to the archæologist, as it contains many remarkable antiquarian remains ; between 6 and 8 miles east of the Bela railway station. On the highest peak (Barabar) is an ancient temple sacred to Sidheswara, containing a *linga*, said to have been placed there by Bara Raja, the Asar King of Dinajpur. In September, a large fair, attended only by men, is held here. The pilgrims, who number between 10,000 and 20,000, spend a night on the mountain. Near the foot of the hill are some caves cut in the rock about 200 B. C., and in the immediate neighbourhood are a sacred spring and tank, and several sculptures of great interest to the antiquary.

Barah (*Barachatti*).—Village and head-quarters of a police circle, on the Grand Trunk Road, 20 miles south of Gya. Contains Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. Good shooting of all kinds is in the neighbourhood.

Barun.—Village with Staging Bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Bela.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Gya.

Belaganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Buddhain (or *Buddhavana*).—Hill, 17 miles north-east of Kurkihar village. On account of its commanding position, it was made one of the stations of the great Trigonometrical Survey.

Bud-Gya (or *Bodh Gaya* 'Old name *Mohabud*')—Village with shrines and post office [m. s. t.], situated about 6 miles south of Gya

town, on the west bank of the Phalgu or Nilajan river, just above its junction with the Mohana. The ruins at this place are among the most interesting and famous in India, for it is acknowledged to have been the dwelling-place of Sakya Muni or Buddha, the princely founder of the Buddhist religion, and here is the *pipal* tree under which he sat in mental abstraction for five years. Here, too, are extensive remains of temples and monuments, and of the Rajasthan or palace, said to be the residence of Dharma Asoka, and some of his successors on the throne of Magadha. Pilgrims visit Buddh Gya by thousands, and deposit their offerings under the sacred *pipal* tree. Close by the temple is a large convent of Sanyasis, the *mahant* or abbot of which shows visitors over the convent after they have visited the temple.

Chakand.—Village and railway station 6 miles from Gya.

Daudnagar—Town and municipality, situated on the banks of the Son. Contains police station, a Bench of 4 honorary magistrates, *sarai* or rest house, a small *Imambara* and a *Chautara*, formerly used for the transaction of business. An Assistant Engineer has his office here, and also post office [m. s. t.]. Four miles from Daudnagar, on the road to Gya, there is a beautiful temple, the carving of which was executed at Mirzapur.

Deo—Town and seat of the Deo Rajas, one of the most ancient families of Behar, who trace their descent from the Ranas of Udaipur. The Deo Raja stood boldly forward for the British during the Mutiny of 1857, and for his services, he received the title of Maharaja Bahadur, with a Knight Commandership of the Star of India. The town is also the seat of an old ruined fort and famous temple, at which thousands of people congregate twice a year to hold the *Chhat* festival in honour of the Sun-god. [p. m. s. t.].

Deohara.—Village with post office [m.].

Deokali.—Village with post office [m.].

Dona.—Village with post office [m.].

Dumuria—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Fatehpur.—Village with Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.], 18 miles from Gya by road. Conveyances are obtainable.

Gobindpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Goh.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gurua.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gya.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Gya District. It is also chief town, railway station, and (with Sahibganj) the administrative head-quarters of Gya District ; situated on the right bank of the Phalgu river. The town consists of two distinct portions adjoining each other—the old town or Gya proper, which contains the residence of the priests ; and Sahibganj, the trading quarter, and also the seat of administration, where the civil offices and the dwelling-houses of the European residents are situated. Besides the ordinary official courts, Sahibganj contains the jail, police lines, hospital, dak, staging, and circuit bungalows, and church.

There is also a municipal and regular Bench of 12 honorary magistrates, public library, billiard-room, swimming-bath, and racecourse. Gya with Sahibganj forms one municipality. [P. m. s. T.].

Haspura.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Haswa (*Hasua*).—Town and police outpost station, situated on the right bank of the river Tiliya on the Gya and Nowada road, 9 miles from Nowada and 27 from Gya town. [p. m. s. t.].

Hulasganj.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Imamganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jamore.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jehanabad (*Jahana*).—Sub-division of Gya District, also chief town, railway station, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name; situated on the Murahar or Dardha river, 29 miles from Gya. Contains police station, lock-up, Dak, also Staging and Inspection Bungalows, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Kako (*Komohbad*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Kasma.—Village with post office [m].

Kawakole (*Kanakole* or *Pachamba*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khoda-Sarai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kinjur.—Village with post office [m].

Kokalhat.—A waterfall (90 feet high), leaks down the northern face of Mahabar range (see Hazaribag District) in Gya District. An annual fair is held in February at this picturesque spot.

Kouch.—Village with post office [m.].

Kurtha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kutumba.—Village with post office [m. s. t.

Lakairpore—Village with post office [m.]

Madanpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Maigra—Village with post office [m.]

Makhdumpore—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Gya. [p. m. s. t.].

Makshudpur—Village with post office [m.].

Moulaviganj—Village with post office [m.].

Mow—Village with post office [m].

Nabinagar—Village with police station and post office [m.s. t.].

Nagwan.—Village with post office [m.].

Nowada (*Nawada* or *Nawabada*).—Sub-division of Gya District, also town and head-quarters of the Nowada sub-division; situated on a branch of the river Dhanarji. Nowada has a large and increasing through traffic. It also contains Sub-Deputy Collector's office, police station, a Bench of 6 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Nurhut—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Obra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pakribarwan.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Parwaya [*Azmatganj*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Parwezabad (*Puhleza*).—Village with post office [m. s t.].

Phalgu.—River of Gya District ; formed by the union, a few miles above Gya town, of two hill torrents, the Lilajan and the Mohana, which both enter the District from the south. During the hot weather it dries up, but water can always be obtained by digging a few feet below the surface. After leaving Gya, the river runs in a north-easterly direction for about 17 miles. When opposite the Barabar Hill it divides into two branches,which flow eventually into a branch of the Punpun.

Pirbigha.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Punpun.—River of south Behar, rising in the extreme south of Gya District, and joins the Ganges at Fatwa. About 9 miles above its junction with the Ganges, the Punpun is joined by the Murhar.

Rafiganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rajan.—Village with post office [m.].

Rejauli (*Rajauli*).—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Roh.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Roshunganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Sahibganj.—Civil station of Gya District. Adjoins Gya town, of which it forms a part. Total population of Gya with Sahibganj about 90,000.

Sardala.—Village with post office [m.].

Sheoganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Sheotar.—Village with post office [m.].

Sherghotty.—Town and head-quarters of police circle, situated at the point where the Grand Trunk Road crosses the Murahar, 21 miles from Gya. Contains Dak and Staging Bungalows and post office [m. s. t.].

Siris.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Tikari.—Town and municipality, situated on the Murhar river, 21 miles from Gya. Nearest railway station, Bela (9 miles). Contains police station, a Bench of 5 honorary magistrates, dispensary and post office [m. s. T.]. The chief interest of this town centres round the fort of the Rajas of Tikari, who rose into importance after the dismemberment of the Mughal Government in the 18th century. The late chief received the title of Maharaja in 1873. The rental of the estate is Rs. 468,260 ; and the Government revenue is Rs. 192,500.

Toongee.—Village with post office [m.].

War.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Wazirganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Worsleyganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

HAZARIBAG.

HAZARIBAG.—District in the Chutia Nagpur Division; being bounded on the north by the Districts of Gya and Monghyr; on the south by Lohardaga; on the east by the Santal Parganas and Manbhum; and on the west by Lohardaga and Gya. Area, 7,021 square miles. Population 1,164,321. District Head-quarters, Hazaribag, 278 miles from Calcutta, *via* Giridih, railway station.

PRODUCTS.—Rice is the staple crop of the District. The other crops are wheat, barley, Indian corn, the usual pulses and green crops of Bengal, a little jute, flax, aloe, sugar-cane, opium, cotton etc.

MINERALS.—Six coal-fields are known to exist in Hazaribag District—namely, Karharbari, Karanpura, Bokaro, Ramgarh, Itkhuri and Chope, all of which see separately. Iron is smelted at many places in the District, and tin is found in Loranga, on the south bank of the Barakhar river.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Hazaribag is much cooler and more pleasant than that of Lower Bengal during the months of June to September. The climate is reckoned healthy, but rheumatism, fever, and dysentery are not uncommon; cholera is rare.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Hazaribag and Giridih. Revenue and expenditure about 5 and 2 lakhs of rupees respectively. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Sub-Judge, 5 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon (also Superintendent of Jail, and of the reformatory School), and District Engineer. For further information regarding Hazaribag *see* Hazaribag.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amanat.—The chief feeder of the North Koel river, rises in the hilly *pargana* of Kunda in Hazaribag District, and, flowing west, joins the North Koel a little north of Daltanganj in Lohardaga.

Bagodar.—Village and police station, 40 miles from Giridih. Contains Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Barakhar.—River in Bengal. Rises on the north face of the central plateau of Chutia Nagpur; flows in a northerly direction as far as the Grand Trunk Road, after crossing which it turns east and then south-east, until it leaves Hazaribag District, and enters Manbhum. About 32 miles from the point where it leaves Hazaribag it joins the Damodar, on the boundary of Burdwan and Manbhum Districts, close to the village of Sankhtoria. Boat traffic is impossible.

Barhi (*Burhee*).—Village and railway station 111 miles from Giridih. Contains police station, dispensary, and post office [m. s. T.].

Bhandeswar.—Hill in Hazaribag District; a bare rock rising abruptly from a wild, uninhabited tract to an elevation of 1759 feet above sea level. The hill is very difficult of ascent, and is crowned by a perpendicular rock 20 feet in height. There are several smaller peaked hills of the same character in the neighbourhood.

Bhurai.—Village with post office [m.].

Bishengarh.—Village with post office [m.].

Bokaro.—Coal-field covering an area of 220 square miles ; length 40 miles and maximum breadth 6½ miles. It takes its name from the river Bokaro, which flows through the field for a distance of 27 miles.

Chatra.—Town, municipality and chief market of Hazaribag District, situated about 36 miles north-west of Hazaribag town. A large cattle fair, held annually during the *Dasahara* festival, is attended by butchers from Calcutta. The town contains Munsiff's Court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chendwar.—Hill near Hazaribag town ; height, 2816 above sea-level, and 800 feet above the elevated plateau on which it is situated.

Chorparan (*Chauparan*).—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Chope.—Small coal-field situated in the valley of the Mohani river, about 8 miles in a direct line a little north of west from Hazaribag town. This coal-field, which takes into name from the principal village in the vicinity, is the smallest known in India, covering an area of only three quarters of a square mile.

Dhangain.—Pass, by which the old Trunk Road to Sherghotty left the upper plateau for the lower level. It is now impracticable for wheeled traffic, and has fallen into disuse.

Dhanwar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Domchanch.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dumri (*Dumurhee*).—Village and police station, 28 miles from Giridih. Contains Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Gadi-Shrirampur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ganwan (*Gowan*).—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Giridih.—Sub-division of Hazaribag District, also chief town of the Sub-division of the same name, railway terminus station, and head-quarters of a police circle ; distant 72 miles from Hazaribag (by Dak gharry—journey occupies 12 hours). Munsiff's Court, a Bench of 19 honorary magistrates, Superintendent of Distillery, Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Gola.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gumiya.—Village with post office [m.].

Hazaribag.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Hazaribag District, also chief town, municipality including cantonment, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name ; picturesquely situated on the high central plateau of the District, at an elevation of 2000 feet above sea level, and in the midst of a group of conical hills. Distant, 72 miles from Giridih. The town is little more than a cluster of hamlets, with intervening cultivation, which sprung up round the former military *bazar*. Hazaribag was the military head-quarters of the District since about 1780 until very recently, and has been the seat of civil administration since 1834. Besides the usual public buildings, the town contains a Sadar Bench of 12 honorary magistrates, police station, Dak Bungalow, Hotel and two Clubs, station and union. [p. m. s. t.].

Hunterganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ichak.—A picturesque town situated about 8 miles from Hazaribag. Contains a fort which up till recently was the family residence of the Rajas of Ramgarh. [p. m. s. t.].

Itkuri.—Coal-field situated in the valley of the Mohani river. Length 15 miles ; average breadth, 1½ mile. The coal-bearing area is very small ; and the coal is only worth working for rough purposes.

Jogeshwar.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Jori.—Village with post office [m.].

Kanachati.—Village with post office [m.].

Karanpura.—Coal-field with an area of 472 square miles ; greatest length, 42 miles ; breadth, 19 miles. It is divided into two tracts by the Damodar river. Iron-ores of good quality occur in abundance in the field, and the manufacture of iron forms one of the industrial features of Hazaribag District, where many villages are inhabited solely by iron-smelters. Limestone is found along the edge of the field in many places, but not in sufficient quantity to be available as a flux for large iron-works for a lengthened period.

Karharbari.—Coal-field with an area of 11 square miles, of which 8½ miles are coal-bearing. Railway station, Giridih.

Kasmar.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kharakdiha.—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Kodarma.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Lilajan.—River of Hazaribag District, which, with the Mohani, drains the north-western portion of the District. The two streams unite in Gya District, 6 miles south of Gya town, and continue their course together towards the Ganges, under the name of Phalgu.

Lugu.—Detached hill south of the central plateau of Hazaribag District. A natural fortress, forming remarkable feature in this District. The northern face has a bold scarp of 2200 feet in height ; and the highest point is 3203 feet above the sea.

Mahabar.—Range of hills in Hazaribag District, comprising the feeders of the Sakri river on the west. These hills extend in a general direction east and west for 14 miles ; their sides are steep, but not entirely scarped ; the top undulates, with an average breadth of about a mile. The general elevation above the Sakri valley is 1600 feet ; and the elevation above the sea at the eastern end, where the survey station is fixed, 2210 feet.

Mahudi.—Hill in the Karanpura *pargana* of Hazaribag District ; situated about 8 miles from the southern face of the Hazaribag plateau. Scarped all round, forming a natural fortress ; height of scarp, 800 feet ; elevation above sea, 2437 feet. Detached from the northern face of the hill is a remarkable outwork (so to speak), shaped like a crescent. A tea plantation has been established on this hill.

Marang Baru (or *Baragai*).—Hill on the edge of the plateau of

Hazaribag District ; situated on the boundary line between Hazaribag and Lohardaga Districts. It rises 2400 feet above the valley of the Damodar, 1300 feet above the Chutia Nagpur plateau, and attains an extreme elevation above the sea of 3445 feet.

Pachamba.—Town 3 miles from Giridih railway station. It is also head-quarters of the Free Church of Scotland Mission to the Santals ; dispensary and training school for teachers are attached to the Mission.

Padma.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Parasnath (*Pareshnath*).—Hill and place of Jain pilgrimage, in the east of Hazaribag, and adjoining Manbhum District. The mountain consists of a central narrow ridge, with rocky peaks, rising abruptly to 4488 feet above sea-level from the plains on the south-west, and throwing out long spurs, which extend towards the Barakhar river on the north. A spur to the south-east forms the boundary between the Districts of Hazaribag and Manbhum, and eventually subsides into an extended belt of high land with peaked hills in the latter District. The summit, emphatically termed by the Jains *Asmid* (more correctly, *Samet*) *Sikhar*, or " The Peak of Bliss, " is composed of a table-land flanked by twenty small Jain temples on the craggy peaks. The hill is now easily approached by the East Indian Railway to Giridih station. and thence by a short journey along a metalled road, the distance being about 18 miles. The climate of this place is cool and the air is pure. Pilgrims flock, to the number 10,000 annually, from distant parts of India to this remote spot—the scene of *Nirvana*, or ' beatific annihilation' of no less than 10 of the 24 deified saints, who are the objects of Jain adoration. From the last of these, Parsva or Parsvanatha, the hill, originally called Samet Sikhar, took its better known name of Parasnath. Contains Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Pratappur.—Village with post office [m.].

Ramgarh.—Coal-field in the Damodar valley, near the old village of Ramgarh, whence the field takes its name. Total area 40 square miles. Length 14 miles, and breadth about 8 miles. The village contains police station and post office [m. s. t.]. Distant 28 miles from Hazaribag.

Sakri.—River of Bengal, rises in Hazaribag District, flows through Gya and Patna Districts and joins the Ganges in Monghyr.

Satganwan.—Village with post office [m.].

Simuriya.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Tandwa (*Tundwa*).—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Toto.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

HOWRAH.

HOWRAH.—Sub-District of Hugli District in the Burdwan Division. The name of the District is derived from *hogla*, marsh-reeds. Bounded on the north by the Bali Khal and by the southern limit of the Hugli District ; on the east by the river Hugli ; on the south and west by the

Rupnarayan river. Area, 476 square miles. Population 721,211. District Head-quarters—Howrah, which is connected with Calcutta by a bridge of boats.

PRODUCTS.—The chief agricultural products are rice, mustard, oil-seeds, tobacco, indigo, ginger, hemp, jute, betel-nuts, leaves, and cocoa-nuts. Silk-worms are reared in some parts of the District. Manufactures are entirely confined to the town of Howrah and its immediate suburbs.

CLIMATE.—The hot weather lasts from the middle of March to the middle of June, the rains from thence to October, and the remainder of the twelve months is called the cold weather.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters and Uluberiya. In revenue matters, Howrah forms a part of Hugli District, and separate figures cannot be furnished. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 3 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Sessions Judge (who is also District and Sessions Judge of Hugli), 2 Munsiffs, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon and District Engineer. For further information regarding Howrah town *see* Howrah.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amta (*Ampta*).—Village and police station on the Damodar river, 26 miles from Howrah. Contains Munsiff's Court, Inspection Bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. Good mats are made here.

Andul-mauri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bagnan.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Bali (*Bally*).—Market village and railway station on the right bank of the Hugli river, 6 miles from Howrah. The village takes its name from a *khal*, or canal, 12 feet deep, running from here to the Dankuni marsh west of Serampur station. A suspension bridge crosses the *khal* at Bali. Contains an academy for Hindu *pandits*, also a Bench of 15 honorary magistrates and police station.

Bator.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Belur.—Village with post office [m. s. t].

Chakrabari.—Village noted for its manufacture of *dhutis* and *Saris* (cloth garments for men and women).

Chitrasenpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Domjurh (*Domjore*).—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Fort Gloster.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 42 miles from Howrah.

Ghole.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Golabari.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Goosery (*Ghusri*).—Trading village with permanent market. Manufacture of *dhutis* and *Saris* carried on according to European methods.

Gujarpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Helan.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Howrah.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Howrah District. It is also the largest and most important town, terminus station (T. & C.), of the East Indian Railway, municipality, and the head-quarters of the District and Sub-division of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Hugli river, opposite Calcutta, practically forming a suburb of that city. The town of Howrah is lighted with gas ; and it contains General Bench consisting of 50 honorary magistrates, a Mechanics' Institute, Schools for European and Eurasian children, a manufactory (known as the Albion Works, consisting of a flour mill and a distillery) ; also a dockyard, saw-mill, jute-mill, Botanical Gardens, General Hospital, and Government Engineering College. [P. m. s. T.].

Jagatballabhpur.—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Jhikra.—Villlage with post office [m. s. t.].

Khalna.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lillooah.—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Howrah.

Maju.—Village with post office [m.].

Makardah.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mohisrakha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Narit.—Village with post office [m.].

Panchla.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Panitras.—Village with post office [m.].

Panpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Rashpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Salkia.—Northern suburb of Howrah with a permanent market. The inhabitants are largely engaged in river traffic, and as labourers in the docks, mills, and East Indian Railway. Along the river-side are several dock-yards. A ferry steamer plys daily between Salkia and Calcutta.

Sankrail.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Shashati.—Village with post office [m.].

Shibpur (*Sibpur*).—Suburb of Howrah town, situated opposite Fort William. The place has grown since the beginning of this century from a small village into a flourishing town ; inhabited chiefly by Government and other clerks, and by labourers employed on the various mills and founderies, and on the East Indian Railway works. On the river-side are the Albion works, consisting of a flour-mill and a distillery. To the south of Shibpur are the Royal Botanical Gardens, one of the finest of their kind in the world. A little above the gardens, an important technical School of industry—the Shibpur Engineering College—occupies the buildings and premises of the old ' Bishops College, ' now transferred to Calcutta. Shibpur is a permanent mart for District produce ; bricks are largely made and exported to Calcutta. The town contains police station and post office [m. s. T.].

Shingti-Shibpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shyampur (*Shampur*)—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Uluberiya (*Oolaberia*).—Sub-division of Howrah District. It is a small town on the banks of the Hugli, 15 miles south of Howrah. It contains a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector's Court, also Munsiff's Court, police station, Staging Bungalow and post office [m. s. T.]. Considerable boat traffic is carried on between Calcutta and Uluberiya ; two native ferry steamers ply daily between the two places, and the Midnapur line of steamers from Calcutta call daily. Large weekly cattle market on Saturdays.

Uttarpara.—Large and thriving town, situated on the Hugli river, 7 miles from Howrah, or 1 mile from Bally station. It contains a Municipal Bench of 7 honorary magistrates, Government school, also girls' school, public library, dispensary and post office [p. m. s. T.]. The building, in the pillared Italian style, stands on the river bank, and is one of the most imposing edifices on the Hugli either above or below Calcutta.

HUGLI.

HUGLI (*Hooghly*).—District in the Burdwan Division ; being bounded on the north by Burdwan, on the east by Hugli river, on the south by Howrah, and on the west by Burdwan District. Area, 1223 square miles. Population 1,076,710. District Head-quarters—Hugli Town, 25 miles from Calcutta by rail.

PRODUCTIONS.—Rice forms the staple crop of the District. Subordinate cereals grown are barley, wheat, and Indian corn, peas and many varieties of pulse, mustard and other oil-seeds, vegetables, jute, hemp, cotton, sugar-cane, indigo, mulberry, tobacco and betel leaf. The chief manufactures of Hugli are silk and cotton. Among the other manufactures of Hugli are paper, rope, oil, baskets, and pottery.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Hugli does not differ from that of Lower Bengal generally.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters, Serampur, and Jehanabad. The revenue of the combined District of Hugli and Howrah is about Rs. 1,350,000. Government Officers—Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2 Assistant Magistrates and Collectors, 8 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Superintendent of Distillery, District and Sessions Judge, 3 Sub-Judges, 2 Munsiffs, Small Cause Court Judge, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon, District Engineer, and Superintendent of Jail. For further information regarding Hugli town *see* Hugli.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Antpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Anur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Atra.—Village with post office [m.].

Badanganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.],

Baidyabati.—Important market town, and railway station on the Hugli river, 10 miles from Hugli town. Contains a Municipal Bench of 8 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Bainchhi (*Boinchee*).—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Hugli. [p. m. s t.].

Bakhshi Khal.—Water channel and the principal tributary of the Rupnarayan river. It drains the central marsh lying between the Damodar and the Rupnarayan.

Balagarh.—Town and police station, situated on the right bank of the Hugli river. [p. m. s. t.].

Bali.—Town on the Dhalkisor river with population about 8,000.

Balidewanganj.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Ballabhpur.—Suburb of Serampur. Two festivals connected with the god Jagannath, which are celebrated with great pomp here and at the neighbouring village of Mahesh, attract large concourses. The first is the Snan-Jatra or bathing festival, which takes place in May, and lasts only one day ; the second and more important—the Rath Jatra (car festival)—is celebrated six days after the bathing of the idol. The god is brought out of his temple in Mahesh, placed upon a car, and dragged to Ballabhpur, a mile distant. Here he is deposited in the temple of a brother god, Radhaballabh, where he remains for eight days, when the *ulta-rath* or return journey takes place, the god being escorted back to his temple in the same way as he was brought out. A large fair is held at Mahesh during the eight days, with an attendance of 8,000 persons daily, and 100,000 people on the first and eighth day, when the procession and return journey take place.

Bandel.—Small village on the bank of the river Hugli, about a mile above Hugli town. The name 'Bandel' is a corruption of *bandar*, a wharf or port. The inhabitants are pure Bengalis. The village contains a Roman Catholic monastery, said to be the oldest Christian Church in Bengal. At present, the establishment consists of a very small Portuguese mission. At the festival of the Novena, celebrated in November, a large number of Roman Catholics resort to the place.

Bandipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bansbaria (or *Bansbati*, 'The place of Bamboos').—Town on the Hugli river, 29 miles north of Calcutta. There is a famous temple with 13 pinnacles, and as many images of Siva, dedicated to the goddess Hanseswari. The temple occupies 15 acres of ground. The town also contains a Municipal Bench of 6 honorary magistrates, a Christian Church and post office [m. s. t.].

Barijahatty.—Village 24 miles from Hugli *via* Bali railway station.

Belun.—Village with post office [m.].

Bhadreswar.—Trading town and railway station, situated on the right bank of the Hugli river, 6 miles from Hugli. Contains a Municipal Bench of 6 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhandarhati.—Village with post office [m.].

Bhangamora.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhastarah.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bighati.—Village with post office [m.].

Bora.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 17 miles from Hugli *via* Serampur railway station.

Bura-Shibtala.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Champdani.—Small village near Baidyabati. In former times, notorious for piracies and murders. Dak Bungalow.

Chanditala.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Chinsurah.—Town situated on the right bank of the Hugli river, 1 mile from Hugli town. Contains a public library and printing-press. [p. m. s. T.].

Chopa.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dasghara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dhaniakhali.—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Digra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Digsui (*Taragani*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dumurdah.—Town situated on the Hugli river just above Naya Sarai. Formerly notorious for its gangs of river *dakaits*.

Dwarbasini.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dwarhatta.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gholghat.—Village, famous as the site of a fortress built by the Portuguese, which gradually grew into the town and port of Hugli. Traces of this fort are still visible in the bed of the river.

Gobindpur.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Hugli.

Goghat.—Village and police station with post office [m. s. t.].

Gondalparah.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Guptipara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Haripal.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Hugli town. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Hugli.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Hugli District, also chief town, railway junction station, and administrative head-quarters of Hugli District ; situated on the right bank of the Hugli river. Hugli is said to have been founded by the Portuguese in 1537. Hugli and Chinsurah immediately to the south form a single municipality. The town contains 3 Benches 1st of 8, 2nd of 7, and the 3rd, Municipal Bench of 10, honorary magistrates, also Government College (consisting of a principal, 5 Professors, 2 Lecturers, and 2 Law Lecturers), a fine Muslim Imambara, and extensive barracks. [P. m. s. T.].

Ilahipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ilsoba-mondlai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Jahanabad.—Sub-division of Hugli District, also town, municipali-

ty, and head-quarters of Jahanabad Sub-division ; situated on the river Dhalkisor, 47 miles from Hugli. It contains two Munsiff's Courts, Independent Bench of 11 honorary magistrates, dispensary, Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. Route from Sheoraphuli railway station *via* Haripal and Chuadanga.

Janai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 23 miles from Hugli, or 8 miles from Konnagar railway station.

Kana-Damodar.—Watercourse in Hugli District ; formerly one of the main outlets of the Damodar into the Hugli. It branches off from the present Damodar near the point where the Kana *nadi* leaves that river, and flows southwards through Hugli District parallel to the Damodar. In the lower portion of its course it is known as the Kansona *khal*, under which name it enters the Hugli river about 5 miles above Raipur and 1 mile north of Uluberia.

Kana-nadi.—Watercourse in Hugli District ; formerly the main channel of the Damodar, but now a pettey stream. It branches off from the present Damodar near Salimabad in South Burdwan, whence it flows south-east and east through Hugli District till it joins the Ghia-*nadi*, when, under the name of the Kunti *nadi* or Nayasarai *khal*, it falls into the Hugli river at Naya-sarai, thus establishing a connection between the Damodar and the Hugli.

Khajri.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Khamargachi (*Sija*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khanakul.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Khanyan.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Hugli. [p. m. s. t.].

Konnagar.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Hugli. Inhabited by a large Brahman community, but not otherwise of any importance. [p. m. s. t.].

Kotrang.—Town situated on the right bank of the Hugli river, 7 miles above Howrah. The village is principally noted for its brick manufactories, and for a large workshop belonging to the Calcutta municipality.

Krishnanagar—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Magra.—Town and seat of considerable local trade, a few miles west of Tribeni ; it is also a railway station, 6 miles from Hugli. Contains *bazar* and post office [m. s. t.].

Mahanad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mahesh —Village suburb of Serampur, and a famous place for the two great festivals of Jagannath—*see* Ballabhpur.

Makalpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Malaypur.—Village with post office. [m. s. t.].

Mayapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nalikur.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Hugli.

Nayasarai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Panchpara—Village with post office [m.].

Pandua (*Pundooah*).—Village and railway station 15 miles from Hugli town. In ancient times, Pandua was the seat of a Hindu Raja, and fortified by a wall and trench 5 miles in circumference. It is now only a small rural village picturesquely surrounded by groves, orchards, and gardens. Traces of its ancient fortifications are still discernible at places ; a tower (120 feet high) built to commemorate a victory gained by the Muhammadans over the Hindus in 1340 A. D., is said to be the oldest building in Bengal. The village also contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Polba.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Raghubati—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rajhat—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rajhati-Bandar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rishra—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sachak—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Saraswati.—Silted up channel in Hugli District. Formerly the main stream of the Ganges, and navigable by large vessels as far as Satgaon, the royal port of Bengal, from the earliest historical times up to the 16th century. At one time, this was a broad river flowing between high banks, at places 600 feet apart. It carried the main body of what is now the Hugli, and enjoyed religious honours as the true continuation of the Ganges. According to Sanskrit legend, the sanctifying waters of the Saraswati enter the Jumna at Allahabad, and leave the Ganges at Tribeni Ghat, 36 miles above Calcutta. By the beginning of the 16th century, the Saraswati mouth had so far silted up, that the Portugese abandoned Satgaon, and established a new port of their own a few miles lower down the Hugli at Gholghat, which grew up into Hugli town. At the present day, the Saraswati at Tribeni is a mere tidal ditch. The site of Satgaon is left high and dry, but remains of old ships have been frequently discovered buried many feet in the ground. The course of the dead river can still be traced to the south-west of Tribeni by a series of pools and marshes, until after throwing off a branch into the Damodar near Ampta, the main stream regains its character of a navigable channel near Sankrel in Howrah District, where it re-enters the Hugli a short distance below the Calcutta Botanical Gardens.

Satgaon (*Saptagram*, 'The seven villages,' so called from seven sages who gave their names to the same number of villages).—Ruined town in Hugli District. The mercantile capital of Bengal from the Puranic age until the foundation of Hugli by the Portuguese. The decay of this port dates from the silting up of the channel of the Saraswati, and nothing now remains to indicate its former grandeur except a ruined mosque ; the modern village consists of a few miserable huts. Satgaon is said to have been one of the resting places of Bhagirathi.

Seoraphuli (*Sheoraphuli*) —Village and railway junction station (E. I. & T. Rys.), 10 miles from Hugli railway station. [p. m. s. t.].

Serampur (*Sriramipur*).—A town and Sub-division of Hugli Dis-

trict, also municipality and railway station ; situated on the right bank of the river Hugli, 13 miles from Hugli town. Serampur was purchased from the Danes in 1845. Here Carey, Marshman, and Ward established the famous Baptist mission in 1799 ; the mission still flourishes, and its founders have established a church, school, college, and noble library in connection with it. There is also a dispensary here. Chief manufactures, paper and mats. Sub-divisional staff includes Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Small Cause Court Judge, 2 Munsiffs, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of distillery, and Civil medical officer. Serampur also contains 3 Benches—1st of 8, 2nd of 8, and the 3rd municipal Bench of 6, honorary magistrates, police station, Hotel and post office [m. s. T.].

Simlagarh.—Village with post office [m.].

Singur.—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Hugli town. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Sinhet (*Synhet*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Somra.—Village with post office [m. s t.].

Sripur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sugan lha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sultangacha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Syambazar.—Town with an old *sarai* (native inn) situated a few miles south of the Ajai river. Population about 15,000.

Tarakeshwar.—Village and railway terminus station, 32 miles from Hugli. Famous for its large shrine dedicated to Siva. resorted to by crowds of pilgrims all the year round. This temple is richly endowed with money and lands, supplemented by the offerings of wealthy devotees. It is under the management of a *mahant* or priest, who enjoys its revenues for life. Two large religious gatherings are held annually at Tarakeshwar. The first of these, the *Sivaratra*, takes place in February, and is attended by about 20,000 people. This festival occupies only one day ; but a considerable *mela* or fair held at the same time continues for three days. The second great religious festival is the *Chaitra Sankranta*, falling within April, on the last day of the Hindu month of Chaitra, which is also the day of the swinging festival. The temple is then visited by persons who come for purposes of penance, or to lead a temporary ascetic life in fulfilment of vows made to Siva in the crisis of their lives. The swinging festival of the present day is a very harmless affair compared with what it used to be in olden times, the votaries now being merely suspended by a belt instead of by means of hooks pierced through the fleshy muscles on both sides of the spine. The fair on this occasion lasts six days, and is estimated to be attended by about 15,000 people. The village contains post office [m. s. t.].

Tribeni ('The Three Streams').—Village with post office [m. s. t.]. The inhabitants live principally by river traffic This place is so called from being situated at the junction of the Ganges or Hugli, the Saraswati, and the Jamuna, the last-named stream flowing into the Hugli on its left bank opposite the southern extremity of an extensive island

in the middle of the river facing Tribeni. North of the Saraswati is the broad and high Tribeni *ghat*, a magnificent flight of steps, attributed to Mukund Deo, the last sovereign of the Gajapati dynasty of Orissa, who was reigning in the 16th century. South of the Saraswati lies the village of Tribeni itself, which is considered to possess great sanctity. It is said that Tribeni was one of the four *samaj* or places famous for Hindu learning ; the others being Nadia, Santipur, and Guptipara. Formerly there were over 30 Sanskrit schools here. Tribeni was also once noted for its trade.

South of Tribeni village stands a famous mosque, originally a Hindu temple, which contains the tomb of Zafar Khan. The principal Hindu festivals held at Tribeni are the following :—(1) *Makar Sankrant* or Uttarayan, the day on which the sun entres Capricorn, takes place in January, on the last day of the Hindu month of Paush, and the first day of the succeeding month of Magh. The great Bathing festival on Sagar Island is held at the time of the *Makar Sankrant* ; and a *mela* or fair at Tribeni, which is attended by about 8000 persons. (2) *Bisuva Sankrant*, held in honour of the sun at the time of the vernal equinox, falling in February ; (3) *Baruni*, the great Bathing Festival of Bengal, in honour of Baruna (Varuna) the god of the waters, held in February or March ; (4) *Dasahara*, held in June, in commemoration of the descent of the goddess Ganga from heaven to save the souls of the 60,000 sons of King Sagar, who were reduced to ashes for the crime of assaulting a Brahman Sage ; (5) *Kartik*, in honour of Kartikeya, son of the goddess Durga. All these gatherings are utilized for purposes of trade.

Trishbigha.—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Hugli town.

JALPAIGURI.

JALPAIGURI (*Julpigoree*).—The north-eastern District of the Rajshahi Division, occupying an irregularly shaped tract south of Bhutan and north of the State of Kuch Behar and Rangpur District. Area, 2962 square miles. Population 681,352. Divisional Head-quarters of the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, and District Head-quarters,—Jalpaiguri, 305 miles from Calcutta by rail.

PRODUCTIONS.—Rice constitutes the staple crop in all parts of the District. The other crops are wheat, barley, mustard seed, cotton, jute and tobacco. Tea cultivation is in rapid progress.

CLIMATE.—The climate in the vicinity of Jalpaiguri town does not materially differ from that common to Northern Bengal, except that the rain fall is heavier, and during the cold months fogs and mists are of daily occurrence. The prevailing wind is from the east.

EDUCATION.—Education encounters great difficulties in Jalpaiguri, partly owing to the circumstance that the people are not gathered into villages, but live each family in its own sequestered homestead.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-qnarters and Alipur. Revenue about 5 lakhs of rupees; and the expenditure, one-half the revenue. *Divisional and District Staff*—Commissioner of Rajshahi Division, Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, 4 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Settlement Officer (Jalpaiguri Dooars), Deputy Conservator of Forests (Jalpaiguri Division), District and Sessions Judge, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Inspector of Schools (Rajshahi Circle), Deputy Inspector of Schools, Civil Medical Officer, District Engineer, Telegraph Superintendent, and Superintendent of Jail. For further information regardiug Jalpaiguri Town *see* Jalpaiguri.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alipur-Duar (*Alipore*).—Sub-division of Jalpaiguri District, also chief town of the Sub-division, situated on the road from Kuch Behar to Baksa, on the north bank of the Kaljani river, which separates Jalpaiguri District from Kuch Behar State; distance from Kuch Behar town, 10 miles, aud from Baksa, 22 miles. Alipur contains Munsiff's Court, police station, timber depôt and post office [m. s. T.].

Bairagir Hat.—Village with post office [m.].

Baksa Duar (*Baxa* 'Old name Bura').—Military cantonment situated on a small gravel plateau, in a valley in the lower range of the Bhutan Hills. It is 32 miles from Kuch Behar town, and 6 miles from the Bhutan frontier. The cantonment consists of a rough fort, to which three pickets are attached, situated on spurs at a higher elevation. The plateau is 1800 feet above sea level. Baksa is now occupied by only a wing of a regiment. Two regimental market-places are situated at the west of the fort. There is a Cantonment Magistrate's Court and also post office [m. s. T.]. A medical officer is also stationed here.

Batugole.—Village with an Independent Bench of 4 honorary magistrates.

Baura.—Village with post office [m. s. t].

Bhojanpur.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

Boda (or *Chandanbari*).—Town with police station and post office [m. s. t.], 30 miles from Jalpaiguri *via* Domar railway station. Contains Independent Bench of 6 honorary magistrates.

Chalsa.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chhota Sinchula.—Peak in the Sinchula range, separating British and Bhutan territory. Elevation 5695 feet above sea-level; distant about 7 miles north of the military cantonment of Baksa.

Dam-dim.—Village and police station. Contains Independent Bench of 3 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Debiganj.—Village with Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. Contains also Independent Bench of 4 honorary magistrates.

Dhupguri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dinbazar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Duduya.—One of the chief rivers of Jalpaiguri District, formed mainly by the junction of the Gayerkata and Nanai, which streams, after uniting, flow through the Western Dwars of Jalpaiguri, passing into Kuch Behar territory at a village called Dakalikoba Hat. The Forest Department has a timber depôt on the east bank of the river where it is crossed by a ferry, up to which point it is navigable.

Dwars, Western.—A tract lying along the foot of the Himalayas, and including some of their outermost spurs, in the north-east of Jalpaiguri District. The entire tract contains a large area of waste land covered with jungle, but intersected by streams from the mountains, and well suited for reclamation. A considerable population of husbandmen has already moved into the Dwars ; and the Western Dwars have been opened for tea-planting on a large scale. The Western Dwars, now called *parganas*, extend from the Sankos river on the east, which forms the boundary between Goalpara and Jalpaiguri Districts, and the Tista river on the west. They are nine in number, viz :—Bhalka. Bhatibari, Baksa, Chakao-Kshattriya, Madari, Lakshmipur, Maraghat, Mainaguri, and Chengmari.

Falakata.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gairkatta.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jalpaiguri.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Jalpaiguri District, also chief town, railway station [R.], municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Tista. Population about 9,000. Contains police station, Lloyd's Bank, and post office [m. s. T.].

Jalpesh.—Town in the Western Dwars ; noted for its annual fair, held on the occasion of the *Sivaratra* festival in February, at the temple of Jalpesh, which is about two hundred years old, and built on the site of a still older structure. It contains an image of the god Siva. This gathering lasts for ten days, and is attended by about 2000 people.

Jorepakri.—Village with post office [m.].

Khairanti.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kumargram-Duar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Madarihat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mal.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mallikerhat.—Village with post office [m.].

Manabari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mandalghat.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Jalpaiguri [p. m. s. t.].

Maynaguri.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.]. Contains also Sub-Deputy Collector's office.

Mujnai.—River of Jalpaiguri District ; rises in the southern slope of the Bhutan Hills, and falls into the Jaldhaka in Kuch Behar State, after that river has joined the Dharla or Torsha.

Nagrakata.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Panchagarh.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Patgram.—Estate in Jalpaiguri District, comprising the police division of the same name. It belongs to the Raja of Kuch Behar. The people are very poor, shy, and indolent. The village contains Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station Haldibari, 17 miles.

Pilan's Hat (*Phulbari*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Raidhak.—River of Northern Bengal ; rises in the Bhutan Hills, and flows southwards through the Western Dwars, till it enters Kuch Behar territory near the small village of Bhurjkuti In its upper course through Jalpaiguri, this river forms a large island by throwing off a branch stream, called the Mainagaon *nadi*, which leaves the Raidhak at the point where it enters the District, and rejoins it about 8 or 9 miles lower down. The Raidhak cuts across the eastern angle of Kuch Behar, and unites with the Kaljani, flowing in the same direction, to form the Sankos. The combined streams fall into the Brahmaputra below Dhubri.

Rajganj.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Rajnagar.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

Ramsai-Hat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rudrakshapur.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Salbari.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Saldanga—Village with post office [m.].

Shikarpur.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Jalpaiguri. [p. m. s. t.].

Titalyah.—Town with post office [m. s. t.]. Scene of an important fair, and also one of the principal seats of permanent commerce in the District. The fair is held in February or March, at the time of the *Dol-jatra* festival, and lasts for fifteen days.

JESSORE.

JESSORE (*Jasohar* or *Yashohara*—means—'fame depriving').—District in the Presidency Division ; being bounded on the north and west by the Nuddea District, on the south by Khulna, and on the east by Faridpur. Area, 2925 square miles. Population 1,888,827. District Head-quarters—Jessore Town (locally called Kasba), 75 miles from Calcutta by rail.

PRODUCTIONS.—The staple crop in Jessore is rice. Among the other crops of the District are barley, Indian corn, peas, mustard, jute, tobacco, potatoes, sugar-cane, indigo, *pans*, dates, etc.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Jessore does not differ from that of the other Districts of Lower Bengal.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into five Sub-divisions of Jhenidah, Magura, Sadar or head-quarters, Narail, and Bongong. Revenue about 15 lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure is nearly one-fourth of the revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 6 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, 2 Assistant Magistrates and Collectors,

District and Sessions Judge, 2 Sub-Judges, 3 Munsiffs, Special Sub-Registrar, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master Zilla school, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), District Engineer and Muhammadan Marriage Registrar. For further information regarding Jessore Town *see* Jessore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abaipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 40 miles from Jessore.

Alfadanga.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Amalsar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Amritabazar.—Village founded by a family of land-holders in the District, and named after their mother Amrita. Contains post office [m. s. T.].

Babukhali.—Village with post office [m.].

Bagharpara.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Baghdanga.—Village, a little to the west of Jessore town ; noted for its excellent pottery.

Baghutia.—Village with post office [m.].

Baguri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Barasia.—A branch of the Madhumati river ; flows north and south, leaving the parent stream at Khalpara and rejoining it at Lohagara.

Barkalea.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Basantia.—Trading village on the Bhairab river, 12 miles east of Jessore town.

Bassaundhiya.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Benapol.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Jessore.

Bidyananda-Kati.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Binodpur (*Satrujitpur*).—Village and steamer station, 83 miles from Jessore, [p. m. s. t.].

Bongong.—Sub-division of Jessore District, also chief village of the Sub-division of the same name, and railway station, 27 miles from Jessore. Contains Munsiff's Court, police station, Bench of 13 honorary magistrates, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Borie.—Village and steamer station, 94 miles from Jessore.

Bunagati.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chanchra.—Village and the residence of the Rajas of Chanchra, about a mile south of Jessore town. The Chanchra family traces its origin to one Bhabeswar Rai, a Soldier in Khan-i-Azam's army. The remains of palace and a large tank called chor-mara (*thief-beating*) tank are noticeable here.

Chandpara.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Jessore.

Chandpur (*Kotchandpur*).—Village and municipality, situated on the left bank of the Kabadak river. The largest seat of the sugar trade and

manufacture in the District, both it and the adjacent village of Sulaimanpur being covered with refineries. The village contains police station, and Muhammadan Marriage Registrar's office. [p. m. s. t.].

Chandra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chaubaria.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chaugachha.—A sugar manufacturing and refining village, surrounded by groves of date palms ; situated on the bank of the Kabadak river. Contains post office [m. s. t].

Chitra ('*The Variegated*,' or '*Glancing waters*').—River in Jessore District, flows through Jessore in a south-south-easterly direction, and loses itself in the low marshy country in the interior of the District.

Chowlia (or *Binodpur*).—Village and steamer station, 86 miles from Jessore.

Fulhari.—Village with post office [m.].

Gadkhali.—Town and police station situated on the river Kabadak, on the road from Calcutta to Jessore.

Gaighata.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Ganrapota.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Gaurnagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gazee Khal.—Village and steamer station, 36 miles from Jessore.

Garai (*Gorai*).—River of Bengal. The name given to the upper reaches of the Madhumati, the largest and most important river in Jessore District. The Garai is one of the principal channels by which the waters of the Ganges are carried to the sea. It flows in a southerly direction from Ganeshpur to Haripur, about 35 miles.

Gobra.—Village and steamer station, 48 miles from Jessore.

Gopalnagar.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Jessore. [p. m. s. t.].

Harinakunda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Harishankarpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ichakhada.—Village 4 miles west of Magura. A road-side *bazar* ; trade in molasses, potatoes, and pine apples. [p. m. s. t.].

Jadabpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jadabpur Nabharan.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Jessore.

Jessore.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Jessore District, also chief town of the District, railway station and municipality ; situated on the Bhairab river. Population about 10,000. Besides the town proper, the villages of Purana, Kasba, Baghahar, Sankarpur, and Chanchra lie within the municipal limits. They are chiefly inhabited by people connected with the courts and public offices, or employed by the residents of the towns. In addition to the usual public offices, Jessore has two Benches—the Sadar Independent Bench of 20 honorary magistrates and the other municipal Bench of 7 honorary magistrates, a small public library, Church

with parsonage attached, two cemeteries, a charity hospital, *bazar* and Dak Bungalow. A temple in the neighbourhood, contains an image of Raghunath, and is maintained by an endowment of Rs. 4100 per annum. [P. m. s. T.].

Jhanpa.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jhenidah.—Sub-division of Jessore District, also chief town of the Sub-division of the same name ; situated on the river Nabaganga, 28 miles from Jessore town. A Sub-Deputy Collector, 3 Munsiffs and a Muhammadan Marriage Registrar hold their courts and offices here. The town also contains a large *bazar*, large tank, police station, Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. There is a Bench of 15 honorary magistrates. A bi-weekly market is held every Thursday and Sunday near the *bazar*, at which the idol of Kali, in the market, receives a handful of every thing brought for sale.

Jhinkargacha (*Jhikargacha*).—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Jessore. [p. m. s. t.].

Kalia.—Village with flourishing school and post office [m s. t.]. The village contains settlements of Kayasths and Baidyas, many of whom are employed in the Courts and Government offices at the head-quarters town, and only return to their homes for the *Durga-puja* holidays, when they spend their time in boat-racing.

Kaliganj.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Keshabpur.—Trading town with two large *bazars* or market-places, situated on the Harihar river, about 18 miles south of Jessore town. The town is the second largest entrepôt of commerce in the District, and a centre of the sugar trade. It contains numerous refineries, conducted by Calcutta native merchants. Large quantities of earthen pots and vessels are manufactured here for the purpose of sugar manufacture. Another local manufacture is brasswork. Police station and post office [m. s. t.]

Khajura.—Village situated on the Chitra river, 8 miles north of Jessore town. One of the principal seats of date-sugar manufacture in the District, the village taking its name from the date-tree (khajur).

Khalishpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kharikhali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lohagara.—Town and seat of an extensive manufacture of (refined *pakka*) sugar. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Magura.—Sub-division of Jessore District, also chief town and head-quarters of Magura Sub-division and steamer station ; situated on the Nabaganga river, at the point where the Muchikhali brings down into it the waters of the Garai and Kumar, 97 miles from Jessore by steamer. The town is divided into two parts—Magura proper, with the *bazar*, and Dari Magura on the west. Protected from inundation by the Nabaganga embankment. Brisk export of sugar, and import of rice. Sugar refineries. Extensive manufacture of reed mats is carried on. Sub-divisional staff includes Sub Deputy Collector, 2 Munsiffs, Muhammadan Marriage Re-

gistrar, and Independent Bench of 17 honorary magistrates. The town also contains police station, dispensary, Dak Bungalow of the Road Cess Committee and post office [m. s. t.]. Route from Chooadangah railway station *via* Jhenida. 52 miles from Jessore by palki or cart.

Maheshpur.—Town and municipality with population about 6,000. Contains police station, Independent Bench of 7 honorary magistrates, and Municipal Bench of 5 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Makimpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Manirampur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Masjidkur.—Site of an old mosque, still used as a place of worship. This ruined edifice has 9 domes and 4 towers at its 4 corners, the roof is supported by 4 pillars of greystone. Masjidkur lies 6 miles south of Chandkhala on the Kabadak.

Morrellganj.—Town and port situated on the Panguchi, 2½ miles above its confluence with the Baleswar or Haringhata, of which it is a feeder. The town is the property of Messrs. Morrell & Lightfood, who converted this part of the country from impenetrable jungle into a prosperous rice-growing tract, dotted with thriving villages (1872). The position of Morrellganj on a fine navigable river, commanding a rich rice country, renders the place a centre of local trade.

Muhammadpur.—Village on the right bank of the Madhumati river, 14 miles south-east of Magura. Formerly it was a large town, but desolated between 1836 and 1843 by an epidemic fever ; it now survives as a small market village, with a purely local trade, except in the rains, when large numbers of *hilsa* fish are exported to Calcutta. A quadrangular fort, many fine tanks and other ancient remains bear witness to its former importance. [p. m. s. t.].

Nagarbathan.—Village with post office [m.].

Nagirat.—Village with post office [m.].

Nakol.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Naldanga.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Naldi.—Village and steamer station, 64 miles from Jessore. [p.m. s. t.].

Narail (*Naral*).—Sub-division of Jessore District, also chief town and head-quarters of Naral Sub-division, and steamer station on the Chitra river, 64 miles from Jessore by steamer. Nearest railway station Singia, 10 miles (2 miles by road, thence 8 miles by steamer). Contains Munsiff's Court, a Bench of 12 honorary magistrates, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. Two bi-weekly markets are held, but the trade is entirely local. The Naral family are the first land-holders of Jessore District, and have always been noted for their liberality.

Narikelbaria.—Village situated on the Chitra river, 6 miles from Baghapara. One of the seats of the Jessore sugar trade.

Naupara (*Nawapara*).—Village and station, (both railway and steamer), 17 miles from Jessore. [p. m. s. t].

Nohata (*Nawhata*).—Village and steamer station, 75 miles from Jessore. [p. m. s. t.].

Panjia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rajapore.—Village and steamer station, 78 miles from Jessore.

Rupdia.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Jessore. [p. m. s. t.].

Sadhuhati.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Salikha.—Village and police station with post office [m. s. t.].

Sarsha.—Village and police station with post office. [m. s. t.].

Shailakupa.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sholpore—Village and steamer station, 44 miles from Jessore.

Singa-Shalpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Singia.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Jessore. [p. m. s. t.].

Soojapore (*Singia Factory*).—Village and steamer station, 68 miles from Jessore.

Sripur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sukpukuria.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sulkopa.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Tala.—Town and a police outpost, on the Kabadak. Centre of local trade, and large sugar mart.

Tona.—Village with post office [m.].

Trimohini.—Market village and a depôt for the purchase of sugar for export. A fair is held here in March, at the time of the Baruni or Bathing festival. [p. m. s. t.].

KHULNA.

KHULNA (*Khoolna*).—District in the Presidency Division ; being bounded on the north by Jessore, on the south by the Sundarbans, on the east by Bakarganj, and on the west by the Twenty-four Parganas. Area, 2077 square miles. Population 1,177,652. District Head-quarters —Khulna Town, 110 miles from Calcutta by rail.

PRODUCTIONS.—As in Jessore, the staple crop in the District of Khulna is rice. Among the other crops of the District are peas, jute, sugar-cane, dates, palms, etc.

CLIMATE.—The seasons are substantially the same as in other Districts of Lower Bengal ; but the climate is marked by a comparative absence of cold weather during the winter months, throughout which heavy night dues prevail, and by a cool breeze during the rainy season from the south-east.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters, Satkhira, and Bagirhat. *District Staff.*—Magistrate and Collector, 3 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Dis-

trict and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge (who is also Judge of the Small Cause Court), Munsiff, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Civil medical officer, (who is also Superintendent of Jail), District Engineer and Muhammadan Marriage Registrar. For further information regarding Khulna Town *see* Khulna.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agra.—Village about 1 mile north-east of Kapilmuni, containing remains of old buildings, supposed to be the residences of early settlers in the Sundarbans

Alaipur (*Alaipur Hat*).—Trading village and steamer station, at the junction of the Bhairab and Atharabanka rivers, 5 miles from Khulna. Noted for the manufacture of excellent pottery. [p. m. s. t.].

Asasuni.—Village and police station at the junction of the Sobnali and Asasuni rivers. Annual fair during the *Dol jatra* festival. Contains large market and post office [m. s.].

Atharabanka.—River in Khulna District. A cross stream connecting the Madhumati and the Bhairab rivers. It flows from north-east to south-east, leaving the Madhumati at Chapali, and falling into the Bhairab at Alaipur.

Bagerhat.—Sub-division of Khulna District, also chief village, steamer station and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name; situated on the Bhairab river, 22 miles from Khulna. Sub-divisional staff includes Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2 Munsiffs, and Muhammadan Marriage Registrar. The village contains also police station, Independent Bench of 11 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. T]. The inhabitants, who are mostly Muhammadans, are described as turbulent and lawless, and excessively fond of litigation. There are several interesting ruins of the famous buildings of Khan Jahan. The chief of these is the Shat-gumbuz, a sixty-domed mosque. 3 miles west of Bagerhat. From the Bhairab river at Bagerhat to the Shat-gumbuz, there is a brick road, also the work of Khan Jahan, and still in good order, although it is said not to have been repaired since it was made 400 years ago. About a mile and a half from Bagerhat along this road a track strikes off to a mound, on which is situated, within a double enclosure, Khan Jahan's tomb, covered by a dome 47 feet in height. Here an annual fair is held in March-April at full moon. The tomb is also visited by pilgrims throughout the year. Khan Jahan, who was one of the earliest reclaimers of the Sundarbans, died in 1459.

Bangdui.—Village with post office [m.].

Bansdaha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Baruipara—Village and steamer station, 12 miles from Khulna. [p. m. s. t.].

Basantpur—Trading village at the confluence of the Kalindi and Jamuna rivers, on the northern boundary of Khulna District. All boats put in here for provisions and fresh water, and also for repairs. There is good anchorage for country craft of any burthen.

Batiaghata (*Baitaghata*).—Village and police station [p. m. s. t.].

Bayra—Considerable grain depôt and rice mart in Khulna District.

Bayra Bil—Bil or marsh, covering an area of 40 square miles; situated east of the Jamuna river. The greater part of the *bil* is covered with reed jungle.

Budhata—A considerable trading village with salt warehouse, landholder's revenue Court, and many rice granaries. Bi-weekly markets. Ruins of extensive masonry buildings are visible, and there is a set of 12 temples dedicated to Siva, called *Dwadash mandirs*. Annual fairs are held at the Hindu festivals of the *Ras jatra*, *Durga-puja*, and *Kali-puja*.

Chandkhali.—Village situated on the Kabadak, about 10 miles north of the point where that river enters the Sundarbans forest. It is now a leading mart in this part of the country, to which the villagers bring their rice for sale, purchasing in return their little homestores and necessaries. Chandkhali is also the principal seat of the Sundarbans wood trade. Monday is the market day. Police outpost station and post office [m. s. t.].

Chanduria—Trading village and municipality, situated on the east bank of the Ichhamati. [p. m. s. t.].

Chitalmari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.] ; situated on the banks of the Madhumati The site of an annual fair held at the end of March, lasting six days, and attended by about 4000 people daily.

Dakshin-Sripur.—Village with post office [m.].

Daulatpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Debhata.—Village and municipality situated on the river Jamuna. Large trade in lime produced from burnt shells.

Dhandia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dumuria.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Fakirhat.—Village situated 5 miles south-east of Kaliganj police station. Bi-weekly market and post office [m. s. t.].

Fultala.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gobra.—Solitary village, on the river Kabadak. Here embankments and ruins of masonry buildings still exist.

Henckellganj (*Hingalganj*)—Village founded in 1782 by Mr. Henckell, then Magistrate of the District, as a part of his scheme for the reclamation of the Sundarbans. Now only a petty hamlet with an insignificant trade in grain.

Jatrapur.—Village and steamer station, 16 miles from Khulna.

Kachua.—Village and steamer station, situated at the junction of the Bhairab and Madhumati rivers, 29 miles from Khulna. The place probably derives its name from *Kachu*, a species of yam, which is grown here in great quantities. A *khal* or creek, crossed by a masonry bridge, divides the village into two parts. Kachua is a market-place and contains police outpost station, a considerable *buzar* and post office [m. s. t.].

Kalaroa.—Town and police station, situated on the Betna river. Trade in rice and sugar. [p. m. s. t.].

Kaliganj.—Village and police station, situated at the junction of the Jamuna and Kanksiali rivers, on the boat route to the south. Large *bazar*, and considerable river trade. Manufacture of horn sticks. [p. m. s. t.].

Kalindi.—A distributary of the Jamuna river. It branches off from the parent stream at Basantpur, whence it flows in a southerly direction through the Sundarbans, and falls into the Raimangal. The Kalindi is a fine deep river, averaging 300 feet in breadth.

Kanksiali (*Coxeali*).—Distributary of the Jamuna river. Favourite night anchorage on the boat route between Calcutta and Eastern Bengal Districts.

Kapilmuni.—Village situated on the bank of the Kabadak river, 5 or 6 miles below Tala. It has a permanent *bazar* and a bi-weekly market. The village takes its name from a Hindu Sage (*muni*) named Kapila, not the great Kapila who, according to Hindu mythology, destroyed the sons of King Sagar, but a celebrated devotee, who established his abode here in ancient times, and set up the idol Kapileswari, which is still worshipped. A grand fair (*mela*) is annually held here in honour of the goddess in March, on the day of the *Baruni* bathing festival. According to local belief, the Kabadak at this place acquires for that day the sanctifying influences of Ganges water—a result due to the virtues of Kapilmuni. The tomb of a Muhammadan saint, Jafar Ali, has also become here a place of pilgrimage for devout Musalmans.

Karapara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Katipara.—Village situated on the banks of the Kabadak, 10 miles north of Chandkhali. It contains a settlement of the Kayasth or writer caste ; the rest of the inhabitants are engaged in cultivation.

Khaliskhali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kharnia.—Village with post office [m.].

Kholpetua.—River in Khulna District ; an offshoot of the Kabadak near Asasuni. Receives the waters of the Budhata Gang, joins the Galghasia, and the united river falls again into the Kabadak, a few miles above the place where that river in its turn empties itself into the Pangasi.

Khulna.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Khulna District, also chief town and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, municipality and railway terminus station [R. & S. A.], as well as steamer station, situated at the point where the Bhairab river meets the Sundarbans. Khulna may be described as the capital of the Sundarbans ; and for the last hundred years at least it has been a place of considerable importance. The whole boat traffic from the east and north-east passes here on its way to Calcutta. Numerous sugar refineries exist. It contains three market-places, of which the most important, Sen's Bazar, is situated on the east and the other two on the west bank of the river. Besides the usual public offices, Khulna contains a Sadar In-

dependent Bench of 10 honorary magistrates, Dak Bungalow and Post office [m. s. T.].

Kumira.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Magoora.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Mahmud-Kati.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mansa.—Village and steamer station, 7 miles from Khulna.

Marjata (or *Kaga*).—Estuary in the District of Khulna, situated 2½ or 3 leagues to the eastward of Patni Island. Two islands called Parbhanga, lie 4 or 5 miles inside the entrance of the river, on the southernmost there is said to be a tank of fresh water.

Mollahat.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Morelganj.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Nakipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nalta.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Paikgachha (*Deluti*).—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Phultala.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Khulna.

Piljanga.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Raighat.—Village and steamer station, 33 miles from Khulna.

Rampal.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Rangdia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Raruli-Katipara.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ratanpur.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sajiara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sankarkati.—Village with bi-weekly market. Noted for its numerously attended fair held during the *Durga-puja*, *Dol*, and *Rath jatra* festivals.

Satkhira.—Sub-division of Khulna District, also chief town of the Sub-division of the same name, and municipality, situated on the Betna river. The town contains police station, many Hindu temples, and a large *pathsala*, entirely supported by the Zamindars. Sub-divisional staff includes Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Munsiff and Assistant Surgeon. A Bench of 10 honorary magistrates is also established here. Large trade in sugar and rice. [p. m. s. t.].

Senhati.—Town with post office [m. s. t.], situated 4 miles north of Khulna town. Contains the largest collection of houses in the District, and perhaps the most jungly place in it. Population about 2,500. The numerous tanks scattered over the town are filled with weeds and mud. Market-place called Nimai Rai's *bazar*, with a temple to Kali, and one or two sugar refineries. On the banks of the river Bhairab are two shrines—one dedicated to Sitala, goddess of small pox ; and the other to Jwar-narayan, god of fever.

Sobnali.—River in Khulna District ; also known as the Kundria and the Bengdaha, and in its lower reaches as the Guntiakhali. The Sobnali is so called from its passing the large village of that name. It takes its rise from a number of small watercourses in the Bayra marsh, near the

village of Baltia, and, after a south-easterly course, ultimately joins the Khalpetua. Sobnali forms one of the principal boat routes between Calcutta and the eastern Districts.

Sripur Banagram.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Taki-Sripur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tala.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

KUCH-BIHAR.

KUCH-BIHAR (*Cooch-Behar*).—Native State in political relation with the Government of Bengal. Bounded on the north by the Western Dwars of Jalpaiguri, on the south by Rangpur, on the east by Goalpara, and on the west by Dinajpur. Area, 1,307 square miles. Population 578,868. The administrative head-quarters and the principal residence of the Maharaja are at Kuch-Bihar town, 335 miles from Calcutta *via* Damookdia. Nearest railway station Haldibari, 43 miles by cart ; and three large rivers have to be crossed.

As is the case with many of the Native States throughout India, the ruling family of Kuch-Bihar lays claim to a divine origin. There can be no doubt that this region contained the capital of the ancient Hindu kingdom of Kamrup, which was overthrown by the Afghan kings of Gaur towards the close of the 15th century. Local traditions of the national dynasty still live in the memories of the people, and the ruins of more than one of their capitals are pointed out at the present day. On their downfall, according to all accounts, succeeded a period of anarchy, during which the land was overrun by wild tribes from the north-east. Among these the Kochs came to the front, and ultimately founded the kingdom of Kuch-Bihar. The town of Kuch-Bihar, which contains the palace of the Raja, and has about 9000 inhabitants, is the only place worthy the name of a town in the State. The people do not gather into hamlets of any sort, but each well-to-do family lives apart in its own homestead. Within the State are situated the extensive ruins of two ancient walled cities, known as Dharma Pal's city and Kamatapur, capitals of the Kamrup monarchy before the rise of Kuch-Bihar.

Products.—Rice constitutes the staple crop throughout the State, being grown on about three-fourths of the total cultivated area. Jute and tobacco are largely grown for exportation, over an area that is increasing year by year. Irrigation is rarely practised.

Manufactures.—The people make a great portion of their own cloth, mats, baskets, etc. within their own families. The only special industries are the weaving of a strong silk from worms fed on the castor-oil plant, and of a coarse jute cloth, used for screens and bedding.

Climate.—The climate of Kuch-Bihar is damp and malarious, but not so hot as in other parts of Bengal. The wind sets much from the east, and thunderstorms are common from March to May. The rainy season lasts from April to October. Fogs are common during the cold weather in the early mornings.

ADMINISTRATION.—The administration of Kuch-Bihar State is carried on by the Maharaja, assisted by a Council, consisting of three members, namely, the Superintendent of the State, the Diwan or chief revenue officer, and the Civil Judge. The Maharaja is the President of the Council, and in his absence the Superintendent of the State acts as Vice-President.

The Superintendent of the State supervises, directs, and controls the administration of criminil justice, and the police, military, jail, public works, education, and audit departments. He is also Sessions Judge, hearing all criminal appeals which ordinarily lie to Sessions Judges in British Districts.

The Diwan is in charge of the revenue department, and is responsible for the collection of all kinds of revenue, and the supervision of all proceedings in connection therewith. He does not exercise any judicial powers. Appeals from the decisions of his subordinates in rent suits lie to the Civil Court; but he hears appeals from their orders in revenue executive matters, such as sales for arrears, mutation cases, etc.

The Judicial Member of Council hears all civil and revenue appeals in which the subject-matter of the suit exceeds Rs. 100 in value in small cause court cases, and Rs. 50 in other cases. In addition, he tries original civil and rent suits, in which the value exceeds Rs. 500.

The following appeals lie to the Council—(1) Appeals from sentences passed by the Sessions Court; (2) Civil appeals, both on the facts and on points of law, from the Judicial Member in original suits; Special appeals on law points only, in other civil and revenue cases. Sentences of death are confirmed by the Maharaja in Council in every case. The three Members of Council are independent of each other.

The officers subordinate to the Superintendent of the State are—(1) The *Fauzdari Ahilkar*, or Magistrate, who exercises the powers of a first-class Magistrate in British Districts. He is assisted by subordinate Magistrates, who exercise second and third class powers; (2) The Superintendent of Education, who has under him a Deputy and a Sub-Deputy Superintendent; (3) The Superintendent of Police, with his staff of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors; (4) The Superintendent of Public Works, with a subordinate staff of Assistant Superintendents, Overseers, and Sub-overseers. The Diwan, or chief revenue officer, is assisted by an officer styled *Malkachhari Naib Ahilkar*, who has also the charge of the treasury. There are four administrative Sub-divisions in the State (Boda, Matabhanga, Sadar or head-quarters and Haldibari)—each presided over by an officer styled *Naib Ahilkar*, whose duties are analogous to those of sub-divisional officers in British Districts. The total revenue of the State from all sources (exclusive of the Zamindars within British territory) amounted to about Rs. 1,350,000; and the net expenditure is nearly Rs. 1,250,000. For further information concerning Kuch-Bihar town *see* Kuch-Bihar.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Balarampur.—Town or collection of villages with population about 12,000.

Bhainskuchi.—Village with post office [m.].

Boda.—An extensive *Zemindari* estate belonging to the Raja of Kuch-Bihar State. Area, 475 square miles. It is a chief town, with revenue Court of the Raja. For postal purposes, this village is taken into the Jalpaiguri District. Nearest railway station, Domar.

Changrabandha.—Village with post office [m.].

Dinhata.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gitaldaha.—Trading village with Staging Bungalow, 24 miles from Kuch-Bihar.

Gobrasara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gosanimari.—Village with post office [m.].

Haldibari.—Town and railway station, 43 miles from Kuch-Bihar. Population about 6000. Contains Dak and Staging Bungalows. [p. m. s. t.].

Kamatapur.—Ruined city in Kuch-Bihar State. The ruins indicate that the city must have been a very extensive place. Area, 19 miles in circumference.

Kheti.—Village with post office [m.].

Kuch-Bihar.—Capital of Kuch-Bihar State and the principal residence of His Highness the Maharaja (Nripendro Narayan Bhup Bahadur) ; situated on the Torsha river. Population about 10,000. Area of town site, 1309 acres. There is a great square,which is surrounded on three sides with handsome public buildings. In the centre of the square is a large tank called the Sagar-dighi, which affords good drinking water to nearly all the population. On the north side of the square stands the Maharaja's court-house and attached offices, a two-storied building of imposing appearance. On the east are the English and vernacular schools, printing office, and State record rooms. To the south the subordinate civil and criminal Courts occupy a fine building, containing four large court-rooms and other smaller offices. A quadrangular market-place has been constructed, and an excellent dispensary and hospital has been built. The other public and noteworthy buildings are the Maharaja's new palace, post-office, jail, police station, and artisans' schools (or technical institutions for the lower classes) located in suitable masonry buildings. There is a good library of English literature. A municipality is also established here. An official Gazette called Kuch-Bihar State Gazette is published every fortnight at the State press. Dak and Staging Bungalows and post office [m. s. T.].

Matabhanga.—Sub-divisional station with post office [m. s. t.].

Mekliganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Singimari.—Principal river of Kuch-Bihar State. Entering the State under the name of the Jaldhaka, at its extreme north-west corner, near Moranger-hat in Khiti, it flows in a south-eastern direction by the villages of Giladanga, Panigram, Dhaibanga, Khaterbari, and Matabhanga. In the middle of its course it is called the Manshahi, and lower down, the Singimari. It has several cross communications with the Dharla or Torsha, and finally joins that river on the southern border of

the State, near the trading villages of Durgapur and Gitaldaha. The capital of Kuch-Bihar was formerly situated on the banks of the Singimari, near Gosainimarai (at Kamatapur), where the ruins of temples and fortresses still attest the bygone greatness of former days.

Situlkuchi.—Village with post office [m.].

Tufanganj.—Village with post office [m.].

LOHARDAGA.

LOHARDAGA (*Lohardugga*).—District in the Chutia Nagpur Division. Bounded on the north by Hazaribagh and Gya, on the north-west and west by Mirzapur, and the Native States of Sirguja and Jashpur, and on the south-east and east by the Districts of Singhbhum and Manbhum. Area, 12,045 square miles. Population 1,725,655. Divisional Head-quarters of the Commissioner of the Chutia Nagpur Division and District Head-quarters—Ranchi, 252 miles from Calcutta, 110 from Barakar, and 130 from Giridih railway station.

MINERALS.—Iron in a nodular form, and three varieties of iron-ore, are found in the District ; lime and soapstone are obtained in small quantities ; and copper has been found in several places in Palamau, though not in sufficient quantity to allow of profitable working. Gold is washed by the poorest classes from the sands of the rivers in the south of the District, especially in the valley of Sonapet, bordering on Singhbhum. There is one important coal-bearing tract situated to the north of Daltonganj, known as the Daltonganj coal-field. It covers an area of nearly 200 square miles, lying partly in the valley of the Koel river and partly in that of the Amanat, and extending altogether a distance of 50 miles from east to west. A portion of the south Karunpura coal-field extends into *pargana* Tori.

PRODUCTS.—The principal product of the District is rice. Other crops are wheat, barley, Indian corn, millets, peas, gram, mustard, and other oil-seeds, *pan*, cotton, and tobacco.

MANUFACTURES.—Shell-lac is manufactured in considerable quantities. Inferior articles of brass and iron work, coarse cloth, rough blankets, mats, baskets, rope, and rude pottery utensils are also made.

CLIMATE.—The hot weather extends over almost six weeks, commencing about the middle of April, and is never really oppressive. The rainy season lasts from the middle of June to about the first week in October, but it is not very regular.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters, and Palkot. Revenue and expenditure 6 and 3 lakhas of rupees respectively. *Divisional and District Staff*—Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur, Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and District Judge, 3 Assistant Magistrates and Collectors, 4 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Judicial Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur, Munsiff, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Assistant Inspector of Schools (Chutia Nagpur Division), Minister, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), Su-

perintendent of Vaccination, Deputy Conservator of Forests, and District Engineer. For further information regarding Ranchi Town *see* Ranchi.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Basia.—Village with police station and post office [m. s.].

Biru.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Bundu.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chainpur.—Village with police station and post office [m. t.].

Chokahatu.—Village and Place of Mourning in the south-east of Lohardaga District. It takes its name from a large burial-ground, covering an area of 7 acres, and containing more than 7000 tombs, which is still used by the Mundas of Chokahatu, and 9 surrounding villages.

Choreya.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chutia.—Village with an ancient temple to Rama and Sita, situated 2 miles east of Ranchi town. This village was the original residence of the Rajas of Chutia Nagpur, and is said to have given its name to the State.

Damodar.—A river of Bengal ; rises in the Tori *pargana*, and falls into the Hugli, just above the ill-famed 'James and Mary Sands,' a shoal which it has helped to deposit at its mouth. Length about 350 miles.

Dasamghagh.—A picturesque waterfall, about 22 miles to the south-east of Ranchi, is formed by the Kanchi river falling over a ledge of rock in a perpendicular descent of 114 feet.

Durenda (*Dorundah*).—Military cantonment, situated to the south of Ranchi. It has a parade-ground and a rifle range, with a small *bazar*. Contains Cantonment Magistrate's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Hundrughagh.—A picturesque waterfall situated about 25 miles east-north-east of Ranchi, and is caused by the Subarnarekha river rushing down a rocky chasm, as it passes from the second to the lowest plateau in its course towards the Delta of Bengal. The measured height of the fall is 320 feet, but this does not represent sheer drop, except in the rains.

Johna.—Village with post office [m.].

Karo, North.—River of Bengal, tributary of the south-Koel river, ; rises in Lohardaga District, drains the north-west corner of Singbhum, and finally empties itself into the south Koel.

Karra (*Kera*).—Village with police station and post office [m.].

Khunti.—Village with police station and post office [m.].

Kochdega.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Koel, North.—River of Chutia Nagpur ; rises in the Barwa Hills, in the west of Lohardaga District ; and, after passing through the center of Palamau District, falls into the Son on the northern boundary of the District, about 20 miles above Dehri. The Koel has a rocky bed in its earlier course, which becomes sandy as it nears the Son.

Koel, South.—River of Chutia Nagpur ; rises in Lohardaga Dis-

trict, a short distance west of Ranchi town. It flows circuitously southwards, until after a course of 185 miles it is joined by the Sankh river in the Tributary State of Gangpur, whence the united stream becomes the Brahmani, and ultimately flows into the Bay of Bengal in the northwest of Cuttack District by the Dhamra estuary.

Kolebira.—Village with post office [m.].

Kuru.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 12 miles from Lohardaga, or 35 from Ranchi.

Lohardaga.—Town and municipality in Lohardaga District, and, until 1840, the administrative head-quarters of the District ; situated 45 miles to the west of Ranchi, the present head-quarters station. Population about 4000. Contains important market, Munsiff's Court, a Bench of 2 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Mandar (*Mandwar*).—Village with police station. [p. m.].

Palkot.—Sub-division of Lohardaga District, also chief town of the Sub-division of the same name ; contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Rahe.—Village with post office [m.].

Ranchi (*Chota Nagpur*).—Chief town and administrative head-quarters of Lohardaga District, also municipality, and residence of the Commissioner of the Chutia Nagpur Division ; situated on the high central plateau of Lohardaga, with a general elevation of 2100 feet above sea-level. Population about 20,000. Ranchi is simply a cluster of hamlets, from one of the smallest of which the station takes its name. The town forms a distributing centre, for Lohardaga and the Tributary States, of large quantities of cotton goods imported from Calcutta. Besides the usual public buildings, Ranchi contains police station, an Independent Bench of 6 honorary magistrates, small library (maintained by public subscription), Circuit House, Dak Bungalow, Club, two Churches, a charitable hospital and post office [m. s. T.].

Ratu.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sankh.—River of Chutia Nagpur ; rises in the west of Lohardaga District, and joins the South Koel in Gangpur State. The united stream, under the name of the Brahmani, enters the sea in the north of Orissa. The confluence of the South Koel and the Sankh is the most picturesque spot in Gangpur. Local tradition asserts it to be the scene of the amour of the Sage Parasurama with the fisherman's daughter Matsya Gandha, the offspring of which was Vyasa, the reputed compiler of the *Veda* and the *Mahabharata.*

Saru.—The loftiest hill in Chutia Nagpur ; situated in Lohardaga District, west of Ranchi town ; 3615 feet in height.

Sili.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.]. There is also a Dak Bungalow here.

Sisai.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sonapet.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Subarnarekha (*The Streak of Gold*).—River of Bengal ; rises 10 miles south-west of Ranchi, flows through Hazaribag, Manbhum, Singhbhum, Midnapur, and Balasor, Districts, and finally falls into the Bay of Bengal.

Subarnarekha.—Port consisting of a demarcated portion of the river of the same name ; situated about 12 miles from the sea by water route, or about 6 miles in a direct line. In early times, this seems to have been the most important port on the Orissa coast. The port is principally visited by fishing boats, which in fair weather issue out in squadrons, and sail down as far as Puri.

Tamar.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Torpa.—Village with post office [m.].

Toto.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

MAIMENSING.

MAIMENSING (*Mymensing Old name 'Nusseerabad'*).—District in the Dacca Division ; being bounded on the north by the Garo Hills, on the east by Sylhet, on the south-east by Tipperah, on the south by Dacca, and on the west by the river Jumna. Area, 6,332 square miles. Population 3,472,186. District Head-quarters—Maimensing, 339 miles from Calcutta *via* Poradaha station by rail.

PRODUCTIONS.—The chief food staple of the District is rice. The other crops grown are wheat, oats, maize, peas and other pulses, linseed, mustard, *til*, tobacco, a little sugar-cane, and *pan*. Jute constitutes the chief commercial staple of Maimensing.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Maimensing is not specially unpleasant, except towards the end of the rains, when there is much sickness both among Europeans and Natives. During the remainder of the year the District is fairly healthy.

ADMINISTRATION —The District is divided into five Sub-divisions of Jamalpur, Tangail, Netrakona, Sadar or hed-quarters, and Kishorganj. Revenue about 20 lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure nearly one-fourth of the revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 3 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Jail, District Engineer, and Muhammadan Marriage Registrar. For further information regarding Maimensing town *see* Maimensing.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ambaria.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Asma.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Atghari.—Village with post office [m.].

Atharabari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Atia.—Village in Tangail Sub-division. Contains Munsiff's Court.

Austagram.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Badla.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Baghil.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bagunbari.—Village with post office [m.].

Bahadurabad.—Village with post office [m.].

Bajitpur (*Bazitpur*).—Town and municipality ; contains Munsiff's Court, Independent Bench of 6 honorary magistrates, police station, charitable dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Baksiganj (*Dalu*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Balipara.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Maimensing.

Balla-Ratanganj (*Ratanganj*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Banganw.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Barabasaliya.—Village with post office [m.].

Barapara.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Basail.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Betagair.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhadra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhairab (*Ulakanda*).—Town on the Meghna, just at the boundary junction of the three Districts of Dacca, Tipperah, and Maimensing. The most important commercial mart of the District. Large trade in jute and salt ; also cattle market. The village contains a good school and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhaushibangali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Charpara.—Village with post office [m.].

Chatal.—Village with post office [m.].

Datter-Bazar (*Datts' Bazar*).—Village on the Brahmaputra, 37 miles from Nasirabad town. One of the principal marts of the District, carrying on a large trade in jute ect. with Narayanganj in Dacca. [p. m. s. t.].

Debagram.—Village with post office [m.].

Deudokan.—Village with post office [m.].

Dewanganj.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Dhanikhola.—Town on the Satua river, about 12 miles from Nasirabad.

Dhanu.—River in the south-east of Maimensing District, which falls into the Meghna, and contains fish in abundance.

Dholla.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Digpait.—Village with post office [m.].

Dilduar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Durgapur-Shusung.—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Ellenga.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Fulbari (*Phulbaria*)—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Fulkocha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gachihata.—Village with post office [m.].

Gafarganw (*Gafargaon* or *Gufferganj*) —Village and railway station, 22 miles from Maimensing. Contains po lice station and Dak Bungalow. [p. m. s. t.].

Gaihatta.—Village with post office [m.].

Gangatiya.—Village with post office [m.].

Ghagra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ghatail.—Village with post office. [m.].

Ghoga.—Village with post office [m.].

Ghoshganw (*Old names Fulpur and Sankand*).—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gobindi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gopalpur.—Village with police station and Dak Bungalow. [p. m. s. t.].

Gunaritala.—Village with post office [m.].

Gunerbari.—Village with post office [m. s. l.

Halhaliya.—River of Bengal, formerly a considerable stream rising in Maimensing District, which has now almost disappeared, or been absorbed by the Brahmaputra or Jamuna. Branches of it, however, remain on both sides of the Jamuna ; that on the west bank being much the larger of the two, and flowing through Bogra District, for about 30 miles until it joins the Karatoya at Khanpur. The Halhaliya is locally confounded with another river, the Manas, which has almost disappeared in consequence of the same causes to which the Halhalia itself owes its diminished size.

Haluaghat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Husainpur.—Village wih post office [m. s. t.].

Islampur.—Village with post office [m.].

Isvarganj.—Village with Munsiff's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Itna.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jagarnathganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Jalalpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jamalpur.—Sub-division of Maimensing District, also head-quarters town and municipality of Jamalpur Sub-division ; situated on the west bank of the Brahmaputra, 32 miles from Maimensing. Ferry across the Brahmaputra. Population about 16,000. Sub-divisional staff includes Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Munsiff, and Independent Bench of 13 honorary magistrates. [p. m. s. t.]. Route from Goalundo to Subarnakhali, by steamer (weekly), thence by horse, palki or cart, 37 miles.

Jamurki.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jaria.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

Jaruitala.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jasodal (*Gosaiganj*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jhawail.—Village with post office [m.].

Kaijuri.—Village with post office [m.].

Kalia-Chapra (*Old name Majhati* or *Majiadi*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kalihati.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kalir Bazar.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Maimensing.

Kanihari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kantalia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kaoraid (*Karaid*).—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Maimensing. Dak Bungalow.

Karatia.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Karimganj.—Village situated 9 miles east of Kishorganj. Large *bazar* and reed jute mart. [p. m. s. t.].

Kathiadi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Katihali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kedarpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kendua (*Old names Fatehpur* and *Kandinara*).—Village with police station and post office [p. m. s. t.].

Kishorganj (*Kala-Khali*).—Sub-division of Maimensing District, also town, municipality and head-quarters of Kishorganj Sub-division and police circle ; situated on the Kundali *khal*, 13 miles east of the Brahmaputra. Population about 15,000. A fair is held here annually during the Jhulan *jatra*, a festival in honour of the birth of Krishna, lasting for a month, from the middle of July to the middle of August. Sub-divisional staff includes Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 3 Munsiffs, Independent Bench of 11 honorary magistrates, Dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Gafargaon, 17 miles by palki or cart.

Kokdahara.—Village with post office [m.].

Kumaruli.—Village with post office [m.].

Lakhia (*Lakai*).—Village with post office [m.].

Lakhmia.—An offshoot of the Brahmaputra ; which river it leaves at Tok, a village on the northern border of Maimensing District. It then flows southwards and empties itself into the Dhaleswari, about 4 miles from its junction with the Meghna in Dacca District. The Lakhmia, with its high and well-wooded banks, is one of the most beautiful rivers is Eastern Bengal ; it is also remarkable for the purity and coolness of its waters.

Lakhmiganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Madhupur.—Village with Dak Bungalow. [p. m. s. t.].

Mahahmadpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Maimensing (or *Nasirabad*).—Sub-division of Maimensing District, also chief town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of Maimensing District ; situated on the west bank of the Brahmaputra river (crossed here by a ferry). Population about 12,000. The only antiquities of any interest are two Hindu temples. Besides the usual District offices the town contains good English and vernacular schools, charitable dispensary, Sadar Independent Bench of 20 honorary magistrates, Dak Bungalow and Post office [m. s. T.].

Mohanganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Mohera.—Village with post office [m.].

Muktagacha.—Village and municipality with post office [m. s. T.].

Nagar-Bari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nagarpur.—Village with post office [m s. t].

Nalitabari.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.]

Nandail.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nandina.—Village with post office [m.].

Narayandahar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nazirpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Netrakona (*Kaliganj*).—Sub-division of Maimensing District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of Netrakona Sub-division, 26 miles from Maimensing by palki dak. There is a Road-Cess Bungalow on the 14th mile. Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector and 3 Munsiffs hold their courts and offices here. The town contains an Independent Bench of 13 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. t].

Nikli (*Agaro Sindur*).—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Nilganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Noapara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pagaldighi.—Village with post office [m.].

Patul.—Village with post office [m.].

Pathrail.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pearpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Phulpur.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Pingna.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]. Contains Munsiff's Court.

Purbadhala.—Village with post office [m.].

Raipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ramgopalpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rampur.—Village with post office [m.].

Sakrail.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Salil-Arrah.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Samaj.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Samganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Sandikona.—Village with post office [m.].

Sararchar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Secundarnagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shambhuganj.—Village 3 miles east of Nasirabad. One of the busiest marts in the District for country produce of all kinds ; large exports of jute. [p. m.].

Shealkole.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sherpur.—Town and municipality lies between the rivers Shiri and Mirghi, about half a mile from the former, and 1 mile from the latter, 9 miles north of Jamalpur. Sherpur contains a fine Hindu temple ; its buildings in general are in bad repair, and the place has a decayed and neglected appearance. Police station, Munsiffs Court, a good school and post office [m. s. t.]. Consideable river trade. A weekly newspaper, Charavartha is published here.

Shukhai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shukhari.—Village with post office [m.].

Sibganj.—Village with post office [m].

Sribardi Sambhuganj.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Subarnakhali (*Subankhali*).—Market village on the Jamuna river, 44 miles from Nasirabad, and 37 from Jamalpur. Trade in jute. [p. m. s. t.].

Susang.—*Zamindari* estate in Maimensing District, and also the name of a *pargana* in the same District. Area, 451 square miles ; land revenue Rs. 21,830. Police station. Court at Netrakona. The *Zamindar* has the title of Maharaja ; his palace is situated at Durgapur, a village with a population of about 1300.

Tangail.—Sub-division of Maimensing District, also chief town, municipality and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name ; situated on the Lahajanga, a branch of the Jamuna, 45 miles from Goalundo by boat. Two Sub-Deputy Collectors with powers of 2nd and 3rd class Magistrate, respectively hold their offices here. There is also an Independent Bench of 15 honorary magistrates. Tangail also contains police station, dispensary, two good schools, Road Cess Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. A centre of considerable trade, especially in European piece-goods.

Tarki.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Tatarkandi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Toke Chandpur.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

MALDAH.

MALDAH —District in Bhagalpur Division ; being bounded on the north by Purneah, on the north-east by Dinapur, on the south-east by Rajshahi, and on the west by the Ganges river and Murshidabad. Area

1902 square miles. Population 814,919. District Head-quarters—English Bazar. Distant 219 miles from Calcutta. Nearest railway station, Rajmehal, 25 miles by boat—10 or 12 hours' journey.

PRODUCTIONS.—Rice constitutes the staple crop throughout the District. Among miscellaneous crops are—pulses and oil-seeds of various sorts, wheat, maize, and inferior cereals.

MANUFACTURES.—The two staple manufactures of the District are silk and indigo.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Maldah is considered somewhat less unhealthy than that of the neighbouring Districts. The rainy season lasts from the middle of June to the middle of October.

ADMINISTRATION.—There are no sub-divisions in this District. Revenue about 7 and the expenditure nearly 1½, lakhs of rupees. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 2 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Sub-Deputy Collector, District and Sessions Judge, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon (also Superintendent of Jail), and District Engineer. For further information regarding English Bazar and Maldah *see* under their respective names.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amaniganj-hat.—The chief silk mart in Maldah District. Traders come to this village from the neighbouring Districts of Murshidabad and Rajshahi to buy mulberry silk cocoons, and also native-wound and raw-silk, called *Khanyru*. The rates for cocoons at each *bandh* or breeding season are fixed here for the whole District. Weekly market.

Amriti.—Village with post office[m. s. t.].

Araidanga.—Village with post office [m.].

Bamangola.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Baragharia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bholahat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chanchal.—Village with dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Chapai (*Nawabganj*).—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.]. An Independent Bench of 8 honorary magistrates is also established here.

Chhota Bhagirathi.—A branch of the Ganges in Maldah District. Only navigable during the rains, and almost dry in the hot season. It is, however, the old bed of the great river itself, and is still revered as at least equal in holiness to any other part of the Ganges. The course of the Chhota Bhagirathi is first east and then south, bordering for 18 miles the ruins of the city of Gaur. It eventually falls into the Pagla or Pagli, a larger offshoot of the Ganges given off farther down ; and before regaining the parent stream it encloses an extensive island, 16 miles in length, forming the south part of Maldah District.

English Bazr (or *Angrezabad*).—Town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of Maldah District ; situated on the right bank of the Mahananda. Population about 13,000. The town consists of a

series of trading villages lining the right bank of the Mahananda for a considerable distance. Being an open elevated site on the river bank in a mulberry-growing country, it was chosen at an early date as the site of one of the Company's silk factories. The largest building is the public cutcherry or Court-house, originally a factory of the East India Company. It is regularly fortified, and within its walls are all the public offices of the District A small embankment protects the town from inundations, which are of frequent occurrence in Maldah District. An extensive trade in grain is carried on. The town contains also police station, and Sadar Bench of 9 honorary magistrates.

Gaur (*Lakhnauti*).—Ruined city and ancient capital of Bengal, situated on a deserted channel of the Ganges. The most ancient name for the city itself seems to have been Lakshmanawati, corrupted into Lakhnauti. The name Gaur is also of great antiquity, but it is probable that this name was more strictly applicable to the kingdom (called Gauriya Bengala) than to the city It was conquered in 1204 A. D. by the Muhammadans, who retained it as the chief seat of their power in Bengal for more than three centuries. This was the period during which were erected the numerous mosques and other Muhammadan buildings, which yet remain in a tolerable state of preservation. It was abandoned in the 16th century for its unhealthiness. The only other object of interest is the large Sagar Dighi, the most celebrated artificial piece of water in Bengal. The banks are built of brick, and the water remains pure and sweet to the present day. This was a Hindu Structure ; and in the neighbourhood are the two most frequented places of Hindu pilgrimage in the District, namely, Sadullapur *ghat* and the Durbasine shrine. The banks, however, are now occupied with Muhammadan buildings (tomb of a saint and a small mosque). There are many other large tanks within the city walls, some containing crocodiles, which are fed by the resident *fakirs*. Of these, the finest is the small Sagar Dighi, which is inferior in size only to the tank of the same name in the north suburb.

The actual city of Gaur was long entirely deserted, and was formerly overgrown with dense jungle ; but cultivation is gradually spreading, and clusters of habitations and new villages are appearing here and there amid the ruins of the ancient city. A great fair called 'Ramkail' is held annually on the last day of the Hindu month of Jaishtha (about the middle of June), within the precincts of Old Gaur, in the immediate neighbourhood of the great Sagar Dighi. Pilgrims and others, chiefly Hindus of the Vaishnav sect, flock hither to the number of 30,000 from all parts of Maldah, and from the neighbouring Districts. The ceremonies consist in performing worship, and giving feasts in honour of Krishna Advantage is also taken of this occasion by the Vaishnavas, to get married in strict accordance with the rites prescribed by Chaitanya. This religious gathering continues for five days. Some rows of houses are kept in repair solely for the purposes of this fair. It commemorates the retirement from public life of two Brahman brothers, Rup and Sanatan Goswami, ministers of Husain Shah, king of Gaur (1515 A. D.), who became Bairagees or religious mendicants, and followers of the Vishnuite reformer Chaitanya.

Gazol.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Gomastapur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Hayatpur (*Haiatpur*).—Town situated on the left bank of the Ganges. The town occupies an important situation at the spot where the waters of the Ganges have effected a junction with the Kalindri, and is the largest river mart in Maldah District. [p. m. s. t.].

Kalia-Chak.—Village and police station situated on the banks of the Ganges. [p. m. s. t.].

Kansat.—Village situated on the Ganges. Noted for its fair held in February or March, which lasts for two days, and was formerly attended by from 8,000 to 10,000 Hindus, who come for the purpose of bathing in the Ganges. The fair is now in a declining state owing to the recession of the main stream of the Ganges, and the drying up of the old bathing-place.

Katal.—A peculiar geological formation of country covered with thorn jungle, and extends some 6 miles west of the Mahanadi river, to the borders of Dinajpur. It consists of a continuous waste of jungly high lands rising out of swamps. These high lands are covered with a thorny tree jungle called *katal*, whence the tract takes its name. The country shows traces of having been at one time occupied by a considerable population, which is reported to have been swept away by pestilence. Many tanks are to be seen here ; some of them of grand proportions, and scattered over a wide area.

Kharba.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Maldah (or *Old Maldah*).—Town and municipality situated at the confluence of the Kalindri with the Mahananda. Population about 5500. This town is admirably situated for river traffic. Trade is carried on in food stuffs. Contains Independent Bench of 5 honorary magistrates, police station, circuit-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

Manikchak.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 18 miles from Maldah.

Mehedipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Muchia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nimasarai.—Village with Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Pagla (or *Pagli*).—River in Maldah District. An offshoot of the Ganges on its left bank, into which the Chotta Bhagirathi, a smaller branch, flows, and which, before it regains the Ganges, encloses a large island in the south of the District about 16 miles long.

Pandua (*Peruah*).—Deserted town in Maldah District, once the Muhammadan capital of the Province ; situated 6 miles from Old Maldah, where there are extensive ruins and remains of paved roadways, showing that this was formerly the river port of Panduah, and about 20 miles from Gaur, in a north-easterly direction from both. Like those of Gaur, the ruins of Panduah lie buried in almost impenetrable jungle, which for long formed the undisputed home of tigers and other wild animals, till

the recent clearances of the jungle made by new settlements of Santal colonies. Although in all respects less noteworthy than Gaur, it contains some remarkable specimens of early Muhammadan architecture. The Adina Masjid (14th century), a celebrated ruined mosque is one of the most remarkable surviving specimens of Pathan architecture in existence here. There is also another ruin in Pandua, called (' sixty Towers '), which is said to have been the palace of one of the kings. A Muhammadan *mela*, or religious gathering takes place at Panduah every year in October or November ; it is attended by 5000 persons, and lasts for five days.

Ratua (*Baral*) .—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Rohanpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sadullapur.—Village in Maldah District. The chief descent or *ghat* to the holy stream of the Bhagirathi is at this place, to which the dead bodies of Hindus are brought from great distances to be burned. A weekly market is held here, and a large annual religious-trading fair in March, as well as on occasions of bathing festivals throughout the year. During the Muhammadan rule at Gaur, this was the only burning *ghat* allowed for the Hindus in Maldah District. It is held in great veneration by the Hindus on account of its antiquity as a burning *ghat* and bathing place.

Shibganj.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Tandan (or *Tangra*).—Ancient town and capital of Bengal after the decadence of Gaur. It is now a petty village in Maldah District. Old Tandan has been utterly swept away by the changes in the course of the Pagla.

Tulsihata.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

MANBHUM.

MANBHUM.—District in Chutia Nagpur Division ; being bounded on the north by the District of Hazaribag and Birbhum, on the south by Singbhum and Midnapur, on the east by Burdwan and Bankura, and on the west by Lohardaga and Hazaribag. Area, 4147 square miles. Population 1,193,828. District Head quarters—Purulia, 180 miles from Calcutta by rail.

PRODUCTIONS.—Coal is found at Jharia. The principal crop is rice. The other crops of Manbhum include wheat, barley, Indian corn, *arhar*, peas, *til*, mustard, linseed, jute, hemp, sugar-cane, indigo (very little), *pan* and tobacco.

MANUFACTURES.—The weaving of cotton cloth in hand-looms is carried on all over the District as a domestic industry, and a fair quantity of *tasar* silk is annually produced in Manbhum.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Manbhum is fairly healthy.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters and Gobindpur. Revenue about 3 lakhs of rupees and the expenditure nearly one-half of the revenue. *District Staff*—

Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 3 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Sub-Judge, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail) and District Engineer. For further information regarding Purulia town *see* Purulia.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adra.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Purulia.

Anara.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Purulia.

Artah.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Baghmundi.—Village with police station and post office [m.]

Baghmundi.—Plateau and hill range in Manbhum District ; highest peak, Gangabari or Gajboru, a bold, cliff-like hill, with rocky and forest-clad sides, accessible only on foot, except from the plateau. Distance from Purulia, 20 miles south-west.

Balarampur.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Purulia [p. m. s. t.].

Bankura.—Village with Dak Bungalow, 40 miles from Purulia.

Barabazar.—Village in head-quarters Sub-division. Contains Munsiff's Court.

Barahabhum.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Begunkodar.—Village with post office [m].

Bonai.—Village with a Bench of 2 honorary magistrates.

Boram.—Village on the right bank of the Kasai (Cossye) river, 4 miles south of the town of Jaypur. It is chiefly noteworthy on account of the Jain remains in the neighbourhood. There are many indications that these remains mark the site of what was at one time a very important place. Amidst heaps of *debris* and ruins stand three fine brick temples, of which the most southerly is the largest. These temples resemble the great Buddhist temple of Buddh Gya in Behar.

Budhpur—Village situated on the Kasai (Cossye) river. Extending for 2 miles along the bank are several ruins of what are thought to be Jain temples. A number of carved slabs of stone are scattered about ; and an extensive collection of octagonal headstones is believed to mark the graves of the early settlers. About 4 miles to the north at Pakbira, is a group of temples with a colossal figure, about 9 feet high, supposed to represent one of the Tirthankaras or deified saints of the Jains.

Chaitanpur.—Village with hot spring in Patkum *pargana*, Manbhum District.

Chakultor.—Village with annual fair, which commences on the occasion of the *Chhata parab* or umbrella festival in September, and lasts about a month ; resorted to by traders from Bankura, Burdwan, Birbhum, Lohardaga and Hazaribag. Brass vessels and brass or shell ornaments are the chief articles brought for sale.

Chandil.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Purulia. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Charra.—Village situated near Purulia town, and containing two very old Jain temples, called *deuls* or *devalayas*; built of roughly-cut stone, without cement, and clamped together with iron bands. There is no carving about the temples, nor any object of worship in the shrines ; but on the stones scattered about, traces of the nude Tirthankaras, or Jain deified saints, are visible. The construction of some large ancient tanks in the vicinity is also attributed to the Srawak Jains.

Chash.—Village with police station and post office [m. t.].

Chelyama.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dalma.—The principal hill in the mountain range of the same name in Manbhum District ; height 3407 feet. It has been described as the 'rival of Parasnath' ; but it lacks the bold precipices and commanding peaks of that hill, and is merely a long rolling ridge rising gradually to its highest point. Its slopes are covered with dense forest, but are accessible to men and beasts of burden. The chief aboriginal tribes living on Dalma Hill are the Kharrias and Paharias.

Dalmi.—Site of remarkable Hindu ruins on the Subarnarekha river. They comprise an old fort with the remains of curious temples, dedicated both to the Sivaite and Vishnuvite objects of worship. There are some indications that the Brahmans who built and used these temples were preceded by Buddhists.

Damudur.—Village and railway station, 42 miles from Purulia

Dhalkisor (or *Dwarkeswar*).—River of Western Bengal. It rises in the Tilabani Hill in Manbhum District, flows through Bankura and Burdwan Districts, and leaves the latter District at Berari village, after which it is known as the Rupnarayan, eventually joining the Hugli opposite Hugli Point.

Gaurangdihi.—Hills in Manbhum District. Three conical hills at a village of the same name, 24 miles from Bankura, on the road to Raghunathpur ; about 300 feet above the level of the surrounding country, covered with tree jungle, and so steep as to be only accessible to men.

Gaurangdihi (*Gaurandi*).—Village and police station [m. s. t.].

Gobindpur (*Govindpur*).—Sub-division of Manbhum District, also chief town of the Sub-division of the same name, and head-quarters of a police circle. Sub-divisional officer (Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector) holds his office here. [p. m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Barakar, 20 miles by bullock train or palki.

Hura.—Village with post office [m.].

Hutmura.—Village with post office [m.].

Ingrampore.—Village with Dak Bungalow, 8 miles from Purulia.

Jaypur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jhalda.—Village, municipality and head-quarters of police circle. Contains a Bench of 6 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Jharia.—Village and coal-field, situated in the *pargana* of the same

name, a few miles south and south-east of Parasnath Hill, or nearly south of the village of Govindpur on the Grand Trunk Road. Contains police station and post office [m.].

Kasai (*Cossye*).—River of Bengal ; rises in the north-west of Manbhum District ; flows through Manbhum, Bankura and Midnapur, and falls into the Haldi in the latter District, about 20 miles above the confluence of that river with the Hugli. A considerable floating trade in timber, chiefly *sal*, is carried on during the rainy season, from the south of Manbhum into Midnapur.

Kashipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kendua.—Village with post office [m.].

Laulara.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Man-Bazar.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Nawagarh.—Village with post office [m.].

Nirshachati (or *Nirsha*).—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Palma.—Deserted Jain settlement (Jain ruins), situated within a few miles of Purulia, and near the Kasai river.

Panchet (*Panchkot*).—Large *Zamindari* or landed estate, occupying an area of 1890 square miles. It pays to Government a revenue of Rs. 55,790. The Rajahs of Panchet claim that they came into Manbhum as conquering Rajputs from North-Western India ; but it is more prabable that they are of aboriginal descent, and it is certain that their claims to supremacy were only nominally recognised by the other chiefs of the District.

Panchet.—Hill situated half-way between Raghunathpur and the confluence of the Barakhar and Damodar rivers. It is 3 miles long, stretching from north to south in a long rounded ridge, at least 2000 feet above sea-level. The hill is covered with dense jungle, and is in accessible to beasts of burden.

Para.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Anara.

Patkum.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Poddardihi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Purulia.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Manbhum District ; also chief town, railway station, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of Manbhum District. Besides the usual public offices, the town contains a Bench of 7 honorary magistrates, police station, dispensary, church, and Post office [m. s. T.]. The *bazar* supplies the District generally with cotton, salt, and other imported goods.

Raghunathpur.—Village and municipality, 20 miles from Purulia. Contains Munsiff's Court, a Bench of 6 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Adra.

Raghunathpur.—Hill 8 miles west of Gaurangdihi. Rises abruptly in three prominent peaks, the highest of which is at least 1000 feet above the sea. Raghunathpur Hill is composed mainly of bare and jagged

rock, but is in places thickly covered with dense jungle ; it is quite inaccessible to wheeled carriages or beasts of burdens, and difficult for men, in some places requiring steps to be cut for a foothold.

Rajganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ramkanali (*Muradi*).—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Purulia. [p. m. s. t.].

Saturi.—Village with post office [m].

Silai.—River of Bengal ; rises in the Fiscal Division of Ladhurka, Manbhum District, and falls into the Rupnarayan, of which it forms the chief tributary, near the point where that river touches the eastern boundary of Midnapur.

Topchanchi (*Tapchansi*).—Village and police station. [p. m. s.t.].

Tulin.—Village with post office [m.].

Tundi.—Village with police station and post office [m.].

MIDNAPORE.

MIDNAPORE (*Medinipur*).—A District in the Burdwan Division. Bounded on the north by Bankura and Burdwan, on the south by the Bay of Bengal, on the east by the Hugli and Howrah Districts, on the south-west by Balasore, on the west by the State of Mayurbhanj and Singbhum District, and on the north-west by Manbhum District. Area, 5186 square miles. Population 2,631,516. District Head-quarters—Midnapore town, which is connected with Calcutta by a navigable canal and by a road to Uluberia on the Hugli, and thence by river or road to Calcutta, 68 miles distant.

PRODUCTIONS.—Rice forms the staple crop of the District. The other crops are wheat, barley, peas, linsid, mustard, *til*, flax, hemp, sugar-cane, indigo, cotton, mulberry, and *pan*.

MANUFACTURES.—The chief manufactures are indigo, silk, mats, and brass and copper utensils.

CLIMATE.—The climate a Midnapore does not differ from that of the Twenty-four Parganas.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters. Ghatal, Tamoluk and Contai. Revenue about 34 lakhs of rupees ; and the expenditure nearly one-sixth of the revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 2 Assistant Magistrates and Collectors, 6 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, 2 Sub-Judges, 3 Munsiffs, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Special Sub-Registrar, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Civil Surgen, and District Engineer. For further information regarding Midnapore town *see* Midnapore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amurshi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Anandapur.—Village with considerable silk manufacture. [p. m.].

Attarkhi.—Village with post office [m.].

Bakhrabad.—Village with post office [m.].

Balighai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Banapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Banka.—Canal in Midnapur District. The name given to the first reach of the Rupnarayan and Rasulpur canal. It extends from near the mouth of the Rupnarayan at Goonkhali, to the Haldi river, a distance of 11 miles. It is a tidal canal, navigable throughout the year.

Basantia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Basudebpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Bhagabanpur.—Village with police station. [p. m s. t.].

Binpur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Birkul (*Beercool*).—Village situated on the sea-coast in the south of the District, close to the north boundary of Balasore ; 26 miles from Contai by road. Birkul has long been known as a pleasant hot-weather retreat from Calcutta, and was a favourite resort of Warren Hastings. There is a delightful sea-breeze, and the only drawback is scarcity of fresh water, which has to be brought from a considerable distance. Traveller's Bungalow.

Birkul.—Embankment in Midnapur District ; commences at Khadalgobra village in Birkul *pargana*, and, running generally parallel with the coast-line of the Bay of Bengal for a distance of 41 miles, terminates at the village of Syamchak in Keoramal *pargana*. This line of embankment is now called the sea-dyke.

Chandibheti.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chandpur.—Sea-side village at the mouth of the Hugli ; a few miles higher up than Birkul, and 14 miles from Contai. This place is favourably situated for watering-places and sanitaria for Calcutta during the hot summer months. A fine travellers' bungalow is constructed here.

Chandra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chandrakona.—Village and municipality, and is also a large trading centre. It contains many weaving families, who produce cotton fabrics of superior quality. Police station, a municipal Bench of 5 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Chatraganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Contai (*Kanthi*).—Sub-division of Midnapur District, also chief town and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, 49 miles from Diamond Harbour railway station (by ferry steamer and boat *via* Gaokhali). It contains the usual Sub-divisional buildings, Assistant Magistrate's and Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's offices, 3 Munsiff's Courts, a higher class-English school, police station and dispensary. There is also a Bench of 13 honorary magistrates. [p. m. s. t.].

Dantan.—Village and seat of a Munsiff's and of a Sub-Registrar's Court ; considerable trade in cloth, made of *tasar* and cotton. manufactured in Mayurbhanj State and within the District. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Daspur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Debhog.—Village with post office [m.].

Debra (*Haldi*).—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Dingal.—Village with post office [m.].

Egra.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Gaonkhali (*Genokhali*).—Village and steamer station 20 miles from Diamond Harbour. [p. m.]. Steamer plies twice in the week between Genokhali and Contai. There are several Inspection Bungalows *en route* which can be occupied on payment of a small fee.

Garbeta.—Town and municipality situated in the north of the District, on the main line of road to Midnapore, 19 miles from Chandrakona. Contains Munsiff's Court, police station, a Bench of 8 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. T.].

Ghatal.—Sub-division of Midnapore District, also important commercial town, municipality and head-quarters of Ghatal sub-division; situated on the Silai river near its junction with the Rupnarayan, 4 miles from Daspur or 64 from Calcutta by steamer. Population about 14,000. Contains Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's office, Munsiff's Court, a Bench of 13 honorary magistrates, police station, dispensary, library and post office [m. s. T.].

Ghutia.—Village with post office [m.].

Goaltor.—Village with post office [m.].

Gopiballabhpur.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Gopiganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 40 miles from Calcutta by boat or steamer.

Haldi.—River of Southern Bengal, rising near the western boundary of Midnapore District. The river is formed by the junction of the Kasai and Tengrakhali, whence it flows south south-east till it falls into the Hugli, near Nandigaon, a few miles south of the confluence of the Rupnarayan and Hugli, and opposite Mud Point in Sagar island.

Haludbari.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Haria.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 26 miles from Tamoluk.

Harikhali.—Village with post office [m.].

Hijili.—Sea-coast division of Midnapore District; consisting of the tract of land from the mouth of the Rupnarayan along the west bank of the Hugli to the northern boundary of Balasore District. The tract is well watered by navigable rivers and numerous intersecting water-courses; it produces great quantities of rice, and is dotted with plantations of date-trees and other palms.

Irhphala.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Janardanpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jasra.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jhargram.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kajlagarh.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kalomel.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kasigori.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Kasijora.—Village inhabited by colonies of mat-makers, who make the finer qualities of *maslandi* mats, which are largely exported to Calcutta as flooring mats for the houses of European residents

Keshiari (*Kasiari*).—Large trading village with post office [m. s. t.]. Noted for its *tasar* silk cultivation and manufacture.

Keshpur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Khajri (*Kedgeree* or *Khejiri*).—Village situated on the right bank of the Hugli river, near its mouth. Close by is an old English burial-ground. [p. m. s. t.].

Kharar.—Village and municipality with post office [m. s. t].

Khirpai—Village and municipality situated on the main road from Burdwan to Midnapore town, 8 miles from Ghatal. The town is principally inhabited by cotton-weavers, who manufacture fabrics of a superior quality, which commands a high price. [p. m. s. t.].

Kola.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 17 miles from Uluberiya by boat.

Kukrahati.—Village and steamer station, 19 miles from Diamond Harbour. [p. m. s. t.].

Kutabpur.—Village in Midnapur District. The site of a considerable fair held in April or May in honour of the goddess Brahmani, which lasts for eight days.

Lawada.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mahishadal (*Mysadal*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mangrul.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Marhtala.—Village with post office [m.].

Maslandpur.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Mayna (*Maina*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Midnapore.—Sadar or head-quarters Sub-division of Midnapore District, also chief town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated on the north bank of the Kasai river, 98 miles from Raniganj railway station. The high road from Calcutta to Orissa passes through Midnapore town. Population about 35,000. The town has a large *bazar*, with commodious public offices, and handsome European residences, some of them old and stately. An American Mission maintains an excellent training school, together with a printing press, and has founded village schools in the District. A brisk manufacture of brass and copper utensils takes place in the town ; and it forms the local centre of a large indigo and silk industry, conducted by Messrs. Watson & Co. in the surrounding Districts. The town contains also a Bench of 19 honorary magistrates, police station, a college, library, dak bungalow, travellers' rest-house, club, church, English and vernacular schools, and Post office [m. s. T.].

Midnapur High Level Canal.—A navigable and irrigation canal, extending from Midnapore town to Uluberiya, on the Hugli, 16 miles below Calcutta. The Calcutta Steam Navigation Company maintains a daily steamer service between Midnapore and Calcutta; a daily service between Midnapore and Panchkura; and a bi-weekly service to Ghatal Steamers belonging to Native firms ply daily to Panchkura and Ampta, and twice a week to Ghatal.

Mohanpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Nandapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Nandigram.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Narajol.—Village situated on the Palaspai, a small stream. Seat of a large manufacture of cotton cloth and mats [p. m. s. t.].

Narayangarh.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Natan Bazar.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

Nawada.—Village with population about 3,000. Noted for the manufacture of a superior quality of cane-sugar; trade in agricultural produce.

Nayagram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Palashpai.—Village with post office [m.].

Pana.—Village with post office [m.].

Panchkura.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.]. Contains Assistant Engineer's office.

Pataspur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Pingla.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Radhanagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Raghunathbari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Raghunathpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ramjibanpur.—Village and municipality with post office [m. s.t.].

Ramnagar.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Rasulpur.—River of Bengal, which, with the Haldi, is the only tributary of the Hugli within Midnapur District. Rises in the south-west of that District, under the name of the Bagda, and flows eastwards and south-eastwards till it falls into the Hugli below Cowcolly lighthouse, a short distance above the embouchure of that river into the Bay of Bengal.

Rohini.—Village with post office [m.].

Rupnarayan.—River of Bengal. The name given to the Dhalkisor after the confluence of the Silai, which flows into it from Midnapore District. The course of the Rupnarayan, from where it first touches upon Hugli District to where it falls into the Hugli river opposite Hugli Point, is generally south-easterly. It is navigable throughout the year by native boats as far as Ghatal village.

Rupnarayan and Rasulpur Canal.—Tidal canal in Midnapore, extending from the Rupnarayan to the Rasulpur river in the Hijili

portion of the District ; divided into two reaches. The first reach is called the Banka Canal, and runs from near the mouth of the Rupnarayan river to the Haldi river, a distance of 8 miles. The second section is called the Tiropkia Canal, and runs from the Haldi to the Rasulpur river, a length of 18 miles. These canals are intended for navigation only.

Sabang.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Sagarbarh.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sagareshwar.—Village with post office [m.].

Salbani.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Samulia.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Shabra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Simla.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sirsa.—Village wtih post office [m. s. t.].

Sutahata.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Tamoluk (*Tamluk*).—Sub-division of Midnapore District, also chief town, steamer station, municipality, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name ; situated on the Rupnarayan river, 43 miles from Midnapore by boat, or 12 miles from Gaonkhali by palki. Tamluk, or Tamralipta, as it is called in Sanskrit, although originally a centre of Buddhism, continued to be a place of great sanctity when that religion was ousted by Brahmanism. Its very name bears witness to its ancient unorthodoxy, but even this has been distorted into a title of honour. Grammarians derive the word from *tamas-lipta*—literally, ' Stained with darkness or sin. ' But a legend relates that it took its name from the fact that Vishnu, in the form of Kalki, having got very hot in destroying the demons, dropped perspiration at this fortunate spot, which accordingly became stained with the holy sweat of the god, and gave a sanctity and name to the place.

In ancient times Tamoluk was a famous city, and figures as a kingdom of great antiquity in the sacred writings of the Hindus. It is now one of the principal seats of commerce in the District. Indigo, mulberry, and silk, the costly products of Bengal and Orissa, form the traditional articles of export from ancient Tamoluk ; and although the sea has since left it, the place long continued an important maritime town.

Under the rule of the ancient Peacock Dynasty of Tamoluk, the royal palace and grounds are said to have covered 8 square miles, fortified by strong walls and deep ditches. No trace of the ancient palace is now discernible, except some ruins to the west of the palace of the present Kaibartta Raja. The old city lies under the river-silt, even the great temple is now partly under-ground ; and the remains of masonry wells and houses are met with at 18 to 21 feet below the surface. A considerable number of old silver and copper coins bearing Buddhistic symbols have been recently discovered in the midst of debris from the crumbling banks of the Rupnarayan.

The principal object of interest at Tamluk is a temple sacred to the goddess Barga-bhima or Kali, situated on the bank of the Rupnarayan.

The honour of its construction is ascribed to various persons Some say that it was built by Viswakarma, the engineer of the gods. It is generally, however, assigned to the King of the Peacock Dynasty mentioned above, although the present royal family of Tamluk assert that the founder of their dynasty, the first Kaibartta Raja, was the builder. The skill and ingenuity displayed in the construction of this temple still attract admiration. The shrine is surrounded by a curious three-fold wall. A high foundation was first constructed, consisting of large logs of wood placed upon the earth in rows over the whole area to be occupied by the temple, and afterwards covered over with bricks and stones to a height of 30 feet. Upon this the wall is built. The three-folds form one compact wall, the outer and inner being made of brick, the centre one of stone. The wall rises to a height of 60 feet above the lofty foundations, its width at the top of the foundation being 9 feet. The whole is covered with a dome-shaped roof. Stones of enormous size were used in its construction, which raise the spectator's wonder as to how they were lifted into their places. On the top of the temple, although dedicated to the wife of Siva, is the sacred disc (*chakra*) of Vishnu, surmounted by the form of a peacock. The idol is formed from a single block of stone, with the hands and feet attached to it. The goddess is represented standing on the body of Siva, and has four hands.

Outside the temple, but within its enclosure, is a *kelikadamba* tree, supposed to have the virtue of redeeming wives from barrenness. Numbers of women flock hither to pray for offspring, suspending pieces of brick to the tree by ropes made of their own hair. The branches of the tree are said to be covered with these curious ropes. The dread of the anger of the goddess is great. The Marathas, when ravaging Lower Bengal, left Tamluk untouched, and made many valuable offerings to the temple, out of reverence for the goddess. There is also a Vishnuite temple at Tamluk, which, in shape and construction, resembles that of Barga-bhima. The Sub-divisional staff includes Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 3 Munsiffs, a Bench of 11 honorary magistrates, police station, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. There is also a public library here.

MONGHYR (*Mungir*).—District in the Bhagalpur Division. Bounded on the north by the Districts of Bhagalpur and Darbhanga, on the east by Bhagalpur, on the south by the Santal Parganas, and the District of Hazaribag, and on the west by the Districts of Gya, Patna, and Durbhanga. Area, 3921 square miles. Population 2,036021. District Head-quarters—Monghyr, 296 miles from Calcutta by rail (*via* Khana and Jamalpur junction stations). The origin of the name of Monghyr is very uncertain. It is said that the place was formerly called Madgalpuri or Madgalasram, from its having been the abode of Madgal Muni, a hermit saint, who lived in the early ages of the world. Another explanation, founded on the authority of the *Haribansa*, derives the name from a certain Madgal Raja, one of the sons of Vishwamitra, son of a Gadhi Raja, who received this part of his father's dominions. The existence, therefore, both of the saint and prince is very doubtful.

MINERALS.—The minerals found in Monghyr District are almost entirely confined to the tract lying south of the Ganges. The more important are the following—Galena, a sulphuret of lead, containing a small quantity of silver, found in the hill tracts of *pargana* Chakai. Minium or protoxide of lead is found in the bed of the Kharakpur hill streams. A rich iron-ore is quarried in the Kharakpur hills near Bhimbandh; actynotite is found in the same neighbourhood The hematite or peroxide of iron is an impure or earthy species of iron oxide combined to some extent with alumina, silica, and a trace of alkali; found principally in the Karakpur hills. Corundum is obtained from the hills near Jamui, but the precious forms are not met with. Travertine is found near Gidhaur, and in the Kharakpur hills. *Kankar* or nodular limestone, principally used for metalling the roads, is found more or less in all parts of the District, mostly in the older tertiary formations of alluvial origin. There are also stone and slate quarries in the District.

PRODUCTS.—The cultivation of rice is the principal occupation of the people. Wheat and Indian corn are the two next important crops. The other important crops are indigo and opium, which are grown and manufactured under Government supervision, Monghyr forming a Sub-Agency subordinate to the Patna Agency of the Government Opium Department.

MANUFACTURES.—The name of Monghyr is famous throughout India as that of the Indian Birmingham, though its manufactures of iron are now on the decline. Fire-arms, swords, and iron articles of every kind are still produced in abundance, but marked by cheapness rather than quality. The entire process of iron manufacture, from smelting the ore to hammering out delicate ornaments, is carried on in the District. At the present day, the manufacture of indigo, by European capital and under European supervision, is by far the most important industry in Monghyr. There are also extensive slate quarries at Abaipur under European management. Among minor industries may be mentioned weaving, dyeing, cabinet-making, and boot-making, at the town of Monghyr; soap boiling; making water-bottles of clay; carving *lingas* or emblems of Siva out of Chlorite; and basket-weaving and straw-work.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Monghyr is dry, and considered healthy. The temperature is high in the hot weather, reaching 107° F. in the month of May; but the cold weather is cool and pleasant, and generally agreeable to Europeans, who frequently resort to Monghyr for change and rest after labour in the Bengal plains. The rains are not heavy.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters, Begoo-sarai and Jamooee. Revenue about 18 lakhs of rupees; expenditure nearly half the revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2 Assistant Magistrates and Collectors, 3 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge (who is also Judge of the Small Causes Court), Munsiff, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Minister of Monghyr and Jamalpur, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Jail, and District

Engineer. For further information regarding Monghyr town *see* Monghyr.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bakhtiarpur.—Village with post office [m].

Ballia.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Barbigha.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Barhiya.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bariarpur.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Monghyr *via* Jamalpur. [p. m. s. t.].

Barowni.—Railway fleg station, 56 miles from Monghyr, by rail and steamer.

Basdeopur.—Village with a shrine called Chandisthan ; sacred to Chandi, the tutelary goddess of the place. The shrine is covered by a small brick building.

Begoo-Sarai.—Sub-division of Monghyr District, also chief village of the Sub-division of the same name, 22 miles from Monghyr by road. Sub-divisional offices and Courts of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and Munsiff. Contains also a Bench of 10 honorary magistrates, police station, lock-up and post office [m. s. T.]. Most of the chief indigo factories of Monghyr lie in this sub-division.

Begum-serai.—Village and railway station, 64 miles from Monghyr. [p. m. s. t.].

Bhagwanpore.—Village with post office [m.].

Bhimbandh.—Hot springs, about 16 miles south of Rishikund. The springs, which are the finest in the District, issue from the eastern base of the Mahadeo Hill, so near the Man river that they may be considered one of its sources. The hot water issues from four different places at some diatance from each other, springing at each place from numerous crevices of the rock. It is limpid and tasteless, but contains earthy matter, the stones through which the hottest spring bubbles up being encrusted with a deposit resembling calcareous tufa.

Chakai.—Village with police station and post office [m. s.].

Chawara.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Cheria-Bariarpur.—Village with post office [m. s. l.

Chupraon.—Village with post office [m. s t.].

Dharara.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Monghyr. [p. m.].

Garhara (*Baroo*).—Village and railway station, 53 miles from Monghyr by rail and steamer. [p. m. s.].

Gidhaur—.Town and railway station 62 miles from Monghyr. Contains a great temple of Baidyanath and post office [m. s]. The site of a deserted hill frontier town, and interesting as the seat of one of the oldest of the noble families of Behar. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of an ancient castle. The Gidhaur family, which now after twenty-two generations is still wealthy and influencial, was founded about 1066 A. D. by Bir Vikram Singh, a Rajput of the Chandrabansi or Lunar dynasty.

Gogri.—Village with police station and post office [m. s.].

Jalalabad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Jamalpur.—Town and municipality, also railway station [R.], situated at the foot of the Monghyr Hills. Chiefly noted as containing the largest iron work-shops in India, which belong to the East India Railway Company, on its loop-line, 6 miles from Monghyr. Population about 15,000. Neat and substantial dwellings for the European employees and their families are laid out in streets and squares near the railway station. The native town and *bazar* is separated from the European quarter by the railway. Jamalpur contains police station, a municipal Bench of 11 honorary magistrates, and post office [[m. s. T.]. It also contains an institute with library and reading rooms, a theatre, swimming bath, church, schools, race-course, and cricket ground, largely supported by the railway authorities.

Jamooee (*Malehpur*).—Sub-division of Monghyr District, also chief town, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the river Keul, 53 miles from Monghyr, or 4 miles south-west of the Jamooee railway station, with which it is connected by a metalled road. The town is healthy with 5000 population. It contains the usual public buildings, a jail, dispensary, Anglo-vernacular school, distillery, police station and post office [m s. T.]. Sub-divisional Staff includes Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and a Munsiff. There is also a Bench of 10 honorary magistrates. Jamooee is a town of recent growth, and has no historical interest ; to the south of it are the remains of an old fort.

Kabar. Lake or marsh in Monghyr District. The chief of a chain of marshes running along the north of the District, with high and abrupt banks, which seem to indicate that they owe their origin to a change of course in the Ganges or Gandak. They are annually filled by the floods of these rivers, and abound in crocodiles, fish, and wild-fowl.

Kajra.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Monghyr. [p. m. s. t.].

Khagaria.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khargpur (*Kharakpur*).—Town and head-quarters of a police circle. The *pargana* which gives its name to the town forms one of the estates of the Maharaja of Darbhanga. Extensive irrigation works are being carried out here under the superintendence of the Assistant Manager of the Darbhanga estate. The town contains charitable dispensary, vernacular school and post office [m. s. t.].

Luckeeserai.—Village and railway junction station [T. & C.], 35 miles from Monghyr. A broad, handsome bridge here crosses the the Keul river, on the west bank of which Luckeeserai stands. Of growing importance as a railway junction. [p. m. s. t.].

Malnipahar.—Hot spring, forming the source of the Anjana river. It is situated about 7 miles east and north from Bhimbandh, and issues from the bottom of Malnipahar, a part of the central cluster

of the Monghyr Hills. A space of about 20 yards in length and 20 feet in width is covered with fragments of rock, under which the water may be heard running, and in some places seen through the crevices, until it comes to the lower side and forms into little streams that soon unite. The stones from among which the water issues are a kind of jasper, stained with red.

Mananpur.—Village and railway station, 43 miles from Monghyr.

Manjhoul.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Monghyr.—*Sadar* or head-quarters Sub-division of Monghyr District, also chief and picturesque town, municipality, railway terminus station, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the south bank of the Ganges. Population about 60,000. Monghyr consists of two distinct portions—the fort, within which are situated the public offices and residences of the Europeans; and the native town stretching away from the former eastward and southward along the river. It also contains a Sadar Bench (General and municipal) of 19 honorary magistrates, police station, dispensary, high school, dak bungalow, hotel, and post office [m. s. T.].

Nawadih.—Village and railway station [T & C.], 69 miles from Monghyr. [p. m. s. t.].

Pachna (*Panchna*).—Village with post office [m.].

Panchi.—Village with post office [m.].

Parihara.—Village with post office [m.].

Rishikund.—Hot spring in Monghyr District. It has been made a place of worship; and a reservoir has been built to collect the water into one pool, which is about 140 feet square, and on the side most remote from the sources, overgrown with aquatic plants. A fair is held at Rishikund once in three years. It is of no great importance, there being seldom more than 2000 people present.

Semaria-Ghat.—Railway station, 49 miles from Monghyr. [p. m. s.].

Shaikhpura.—Town with police station and post office [m. s. t.]. Contains a Bench of 12 honorary magistrates.

Shamhu.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sikandra.—Village with police station and post office [m. s.].

Simultala.—Village and railway station, 80 miles from Monghyr. [p. m. s. t.].

Sissowni.—Village with post office [m.].

Surjyagarh.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Tegra.—Village and railway station 59 miles from Monghyr. Contains police station and post office [m s. t.].

MOZUFFERPORE.

MOZUFFERPORE.—District in the Patna Division or Commissionership of Behar. Bounded on the north by the Independent State of Nepal, on the south by Patna, on the east by Durbhunga, and on the west by Saran and Chumparan. Area, 3003 square miles. Population 2,711,445. District Head-quarters—Mozufferpore town, 352 miles from Calcutta by rail *via* Mokameh.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops of the District are rice, poppy and tobacco.

MANUFACTURES.—The chief manufactures are indigo, saltpetre, opium and tobacco. Such other manufactures as exist are merely conducted to the small extent required for home consumption.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Mozufferpore does not differ from that of Patna District generally.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Seetamurhee, *Sadar* or head-quarters and Hajeepore. Revenue about 20 lakhs of rupees ; and the expenditure nearly one-fourth of the revenue. The District contains 15055 revenue paying estates, owned by 75118 separate proprietors and co-parceners. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 3 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Sub-Deputy Collector, Superintendent of Distillery, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, 2 Munsiffs, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zilla School, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Minister, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail) and District Engineer. Military—Head-quarters of Behar Light Horse. For further information regarding Mozufferpore town *see* Mozufferpore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amuwa.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Baghi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Baghmati, Little.—River in Muzafferpore District. A tributary of the Baghmati, which it joins at Haiaghat, about 8 miles south of Durbhunga.

Bakra.—Village and police outpost station, 22 miles from Mozufferpore. It is the residence of a family of influential landholders, said to be descendants of the *sadar kanungos* of Behar, and has a saltpetre store, two schools, and some temples.

Barhampura.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bariarpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Baruraj.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Basantpur.—Village with population about 5500. It is close to the main road leading from Lalganj to Sahibganj. A little to the north of it is the Kewalpura outwork of the Sarya indigo factory.

Belamaspakwani.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Belsand.—Village situated on the east bank of the old Baghmati river, about 27 miles from Muzafferpur on the Kantai and Seetamarhee, road, and 13 miles from Seetamarhee town. Contains indigo factory, vernacular school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhagwanpore.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Mozufferpore. [p. m. s. t.].

Bhairagnia.—Village and large grain and oil-seed depôt, situated on the Nepal Frontier, on the east bank of the Lal Bakya river, a tributary of the Baghmati. The Nepal trade changes hands at this place, where the dealers of the plains meet the hillmen.

Bhita Sarkhandi.—Village situated about 2 miles east of the Murha river, close to the frontier of Nepal, with which State a considerable trade is conducted in grain, cloth, and salt.

Bidhupur.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Buri Gandak.—River of Bengal; rises in the Sumeswar range of hills close of the Harha Pass, and flows through the Districts of Chumparan, Muzafferpore, and Durbhanga, pouring its waters into the Ganges in Monghyr District. The Buri Gandak and the Baghmati which flows into it above Rusera, convey the produce of Durbhanga to Calcutta.

Byragania.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chandpura.—Village with post office [m.].

Chandrahati.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chandunpati.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dharfari.—Village with post office [m.].

Dholi (*Doolee, also called Sakra*).—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Mozufferpore. [p. m. s. t.].

Garaul (*Bhatwalia*).—Village and railway flag station, 14 miles from Mozufferpore. [p. m. s. t.].

Gidha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hajeepore (*Hajipur*).—Sub-division of Mozufferpore District, also municipal town, and head-quarters of Hajeepore Sub-division, and a dolice circle (*thana*) ; situated on the right bank of the Little Gandak, a short distance above its confluence with the Ganges opposite Patna or some 10 miles from Bankipur (4 miles road and 6 miles steamer). Said to have been founded by one Haji Ilyas, about 500 years ago, the supposed ramparts of whose fort, enclosing an area of 360 *bighas*, are still visible. Within the area of the old fort is a small stone mosque, very plain, but of peculiar architecture, attributed to Haji Ilyas. Two other mosques and small Hinu temple are in the town or its immediate vicinity. There is also a Buddhist temple, surrounded by a *sarai* or rest-house. Besides the ordinary courts (Assistant Magistrate's and Collector's, Sub-Deputy Collector's and Munsiff's, Courts), the town contains a Bench of 4 honorary magistrates, police station, a school, charitable dispensary, dak bungalow, distillery and post office [m. s. T.].

Hardi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Imritpur.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Jhandaha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jointpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jonarh.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kanti.—Village and railway station, 6½ miles from Mozufferpore. Large indigo factory, and remains of saltpetre factory. Bi-weekly market and post office [m. s. t.].

Karnaul (*Sahebganj*).—Village situated on the river Baya, a spill channel of the Gandak, from which it is about 4 miles distant, 30 miles north-west of Mozufferpore town. Chief manufacture, shoes. Large bazars, two schools and post office [m s. t.].

Katra (*Akbarpur*).—Town and head-quarters of a police circle (*thana*), situated on the west bank of the Lakhandai river. Contains a small *bazar*, and remains of an interesting old mud fort and post office. [m. s. t.].

Kolly.—Village with post office [m.].

Kurhani.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Mozufferpore [p. m.].

Lal Bakya.—Tributary of the Bhghmati river, joins the main stream near Adauri.

Lalganj.—Municipal village and important river mart on the east bank of the Gandak, 12 miles north-west of Hajeepore town. The *bazar* lies on the low land adjoining the river, but is protected from inundation by the Gandak embankments. The shipping *ghat* lies a mile to the south of the town, and is called Basanta. Roads to Sahibganj and Mozufferpore. Police station, a Bench of 4 honorary magistrates, several schools, and post office [m. s. T].

Mahanar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mohuwa.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Majorganj (*Mallai*).—Market town situated on the main road from Mamari *ghat* to Sonbarsa. Site of a British cantonment during the Nepalese war in 1814. Police outpost station, vernacular school and post office [m. s. t.].

Minapur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mohnar.—Town situated 20 miles south-east of Hajipur, a short distance north of the Ganges, on the Hajeepore and Mahi-ud-din-nagar road. Large *bazar*, police outpost station, a distillery and two *pathsalas* or indigenous schools.

Motipur.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Mozufferpore (*Old name Tirhut*).—Head-quarters Sub-division of Mozufferpur District. also chief town, railway station [R.], municipality, and administrative head-quarters of Mozufferpur District ; situated on the right bank of the Little Gandak. Population about 5,000. The town is clean, and the streets in many cases broad and well kept. The *bazars* are large, and markets are held daily. Considerable trade is carried on by the Little Gandak. The principal religious buildings are two large temples in the centre of the *bazar*, dedicated one to Rama and his wife Sita, and the other to Siva. There are several schools, some of the best of which are supported by the Behar Scientific Society and the Dharma Samaj The town also contains police station, a Sadar Independent Bench of 23 hono-

rary magistrates, dispensary, 2 clubs, dak bungalow and Post office [m. s. t.].

Ottur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Paru.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Patehpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pupri.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Raghopur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Raipur.—Village with post office [m.].

Rajapokur.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Rajkund (*Orai*).—Village with post office [m.].

Runisayadpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sarya.—Indigo factory, situated 18 miles south-west of Mozufferpore town, on the banks of the Baya river, which is here crossed by the Chapra road on a fine three-arched bridge. A short distance from Sarya is a monolith called Bhim Singh's *lathi* or club, supporting a lion carved in stone. It consists of a plain cylinder about 24 feet high, on the top of which is a pedestal with the lion. The cylinder is in one piece, the height of the whole being about 30 feet. Its depth below ground is unknown, but it must be very great, as some persons once dug down several feet, and failed to reach the foundation The stone is covered with names, many of them English, some of which date from 1793. It stands in the courtyard of a Brahman's house, but no religious meetings take place here.

Seetamurhee (*Sitamarhi*).—Sub-division of Mozufferpore District, also chief town, railway station, municipality and head-quarters of Seetamurhee Sub-division ; situated on the west bank of the Lakhandai. 97 miles from Mozufferpur by rail *via* Samastipur and Darbhanga. Population about 7,000 The town contains Assistant Magistrate's and Collector's office, Munsiff's Court, a Bench of 3 honorary magistrates, police station, good dispensary, school, *bazar*, daily markets and post office [m. s. t]. Large fair held in the month of Chaitra, the principal day being the 9th of the Sukla Paksha or Ramnavmi. This fair lasts a fortnight, and is attended by people from very great distances. Tradition relates that the lovely Janaki or Sita whose life is described in the *Ramayana*, here sprang to life out of an earthen pot into which Raja Janak had driven his ploughshare. Nine temples, of which five are in the same enclosure as that of Sita, are dedicated to Sita, Hanuman, Siva, and Dahi. A wooden bridge crosses the Lakhandai here.

Serai (*Etwar-khan-ka Serai*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sharafuddinpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Sheohar.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Silout (*Maniari*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Singhara (*Parmanandpur*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sonbarsa.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sondhu.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sursand.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

MURSHIDABAD.

MURSHIDABAD (*Maksudabad*).—District in the Presidency Division ; being bounded on the north and east by the Ganges or Padma river, on the south by Nadiya and Burdwan, and on the west by Birbhum and the Santal Parganas. Area, 2144 square miles. Population 1,250,946 District Head-quarters—Berhampore, 176 miles from Calcutta (164 miles by rail *via* Khana, Nalhati, and Azimganj, and thence by gharry or steamer ferry, 12 miles). In 1704 Murshid Kuli Khan changed the seat of Government from Dacca to the little town of Maksudabad, where he built a palace, and called the place after his own name.

PRODUCTIONS —Rice constitutes the staple crop throughout the District ; the other crops consisting of wheat, barley, and many varieties of oil-seeds and pulses. Jute is but little grown ; and the cultivation both of indigo and mulberry for silkworms is on the decline.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures of Murshidabad are not in a flourishing state. The winding of silk is still the staple industry, but it has steadily declined since the day when the Company closed their great factory at Jangypur in 1835 At present, sericulture is most common in the south-east of the District, and a considerable quantity of cocoons are imported from neighbouring Districts to be wound off there. The weaving of silk cloth is also conducted in several villages. The material condition of the weavers is very low. At Murshidabad city and Berhampore there are special industries of ivory-carving, bell-metal work, and gold and silver embroidery.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Murshidabad does not differ from that common to Lower Bengal, except that it experiences, to some extent, the burning winds of Central India during the hot season. As regards health, Murshidabad District ranks perhaps below the general standard of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions of *Sadar* or head-quarters, Lalbag, Jungypore, and Kandi. Revenue about 20 lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure nearly one-third of the revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 4 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Special Deputy Collector, Superintendent of Distillery, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Munsiff, Superintendent of Police, Head Master Murshidabad Nawab's Madrasa, Head Master High School, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), and District Engineer. For further information regarding Berhampore town *see* Berhampore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akhriganj.—Village wtih post office [m. s. t.].

Assanpur.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Aurangabad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Azimganj.—Village situated in the head-quarters Sub-division, and seat of a *munsifi*, or subordinate Civil Court. [p. m. s. t.].

Azimganj.—Village and railway terminus station, situated on the Bhagirathi river, 12 miles from Murshidabad. It contains a thriving colony of Oswal and Marwari (up-country) traders, who are all Jains. Their handsome temples are conspicuous from the river.

Badrihat (*Ghiasabad*).—At present an unimportant police outpost on the right bank of the Bhagirathi, a few miles above Azimganj. The old Hindu name of Badrihat was changed by the conquering Muhammadans to Ghiasabad, in honour of Ghias-ud-din, one of the Pathan kings of Gaur, who is said to be buried here. Ruins extending several miles from the river show that an ancient city with a palace or fort once stood here.

Banwaribad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Barala.—Village and railway station 18 miles from Murshidabad.

Baruipara.—Village with post office [m.].

Barwa.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Barwan.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Beldanga (*Bedanga*).—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Berhampore.—Large municipal town and a military cantonment, also administrative head-quarters of Murshidabad District ; situated on the left bank of the Bhagirathi, 5 miles below the city of Murshidabad. Population about 25,000. The civil courts are about a mile from the barracks south-west ; the treasury, magistrate's and Collector's offices, jail, and lunatic asylum are within them. There are several churches in the town, and the cemetery contains some interesting memorial stones. There is also a Sadar Bench of 20 honorary magistrates, a Government college, Dak Bungalow, and Post office [m. s. T.].

Bhagabangola (*Bhagawangola*).—River mart on the Ganges. There are in reality two villages of the name, five miles from each other, Called New and Old Bhagwangola The latter was the port of Murshidabad during Muhammadan rule, and is still much resorted to when the Ganges is in flood. At other times owing to changes which have taken place in the course of the river, it is not accessible by boat, and the river traffic is confined to the new town. This latter is sometimes called Alatali, and is a depôt for up-country produce, especially indigo seed. Old Bhagwangola is a police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Bhagirathi.—River of Bengal ; a branch of the Ganges, which it leaves at Chhapghati near the police station of Suti in this District. Flowing in a southerly direction, it divides Murshidabad into two almost equal portions, and leaves the District below the village of Bidhupara, close to the battle-field of Plassey. It then forms the boundary line between the Districts of Nadiya and Burdwan, until it reaches Nadiya town Here its waters are met by those of the Jaiangi, and the united stream assumes the name of the Hugli.

This river is regarded by the Hindus as the sacred channel of the Ganges. The Hindu traditional account of the origin of the holy stream is as follows :—King Sagar was the thirteenth ancestor of Rama, and had ninety-nine times performed the *Aswamedha yajna* (*yadnya*) or great

Horse Sacrifice, which consisted in sending a horse round the Indian world, with a defiance to any one to arrest its progress. If the horse returned unopposed, it was understood to be an acquiescence in the supremacy of the challenger, and the animal was then solemnly sacrificed to the gods. King Sagar made preparations for the hundredth performance of this ceremony, but the god Indra having himself performed the sacrifice, and jealous of being displaced by a rival, stole the horse and concealed it in a subterranean cell, where a holy sage was absorbed in heavenly meditation. The sixty thousand sons of Sagar traced the horse to its hiding-place, and believing the sage to be the author of the theft, assaulted him. The holy man, being thus aroused from his meditation, cursed his assailants, who were immediately reduced to ashes, and sentenced to hell. A grandson of Sagar, in search of his father and uncles, at last found out the sage, and begged him to redeem the souls of the dead. The holy man replied that this could only be effected if the waters of Ganga (the aqueous form of Vishnu and Lakshmi) could be brought to the spot to touch the ashes. Now Ganga was residing in heaven, under the care of Brahma the Creator, and the grandson of Sagar prayed him to send the goddess to the earth. He was unsuccessful, however, and died without his supplication being granted. He left no issue, but a son, Bhagirath, was miraculously born of his widow, and through his prayers Brahma allowed Ganga to visit the earth. Bhagirath led the way to near the sea, and then declared that he could not show the rest of the road. Whereupon, Ganga, in order to make sure of reaching the bones of the dead, divided herself into a hundred mouths, thus froming the delta of the Ganges. One of these mouths arrived at the cell, and by washing the ashes, completed the atonement for the sin of the sons of King Sagar.

Bhagirathpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bharatpur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Bokhara.—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Azimganj.

Choa.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dadpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dahapara—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Daulatabad (*Daulatbazar*).—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Dewansarai.—Village with police station and post office [m.].

Dhuliyan.—Large village situated on the Ganges. Site of an annual fair, and one of the most important river marts in the District. Trade in rice, wheat and other food-grains. [p. m. s. t.].

Dumkal.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 22 miles from Azimganj.

Farakka.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gheria.—Small town to the south of Suti Famous as the scene of two important battles—the first in 1740, and the second in 1763.

Goas.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Gokarna.—Village with police station and post office [m.s. t.].

Gorabazar.—The southern suburb of Berhampore town, and head-quarters of police circle. An annual fair called the Chaltia *mela* is held here in honour of Raghunath, attended by about 20,000 people.

Hariharpara.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Islampur (*Goyas*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jalangi.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.], 37 miles from Azimganj.

Jiaganj.—Town on the left bank of the Bhagirathi, situated 3 miles above Murshidabad city, and opposite Azimganj. Trade in cotton, saltpetre, sugar, rice and silk. [p. m. s. t.].

Jungypore (*Jangipur*).—Sub-division of Murshidabad District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of Sub-division of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Bhagirathi, 35 miles from Azimganj by boat. Population about 12,000. The town is said to have been founded by the Emperor Jahangir. During the early years of British rule, it was an important centre of the silk trade, and the site of one of the Company's Commercial Residencies. Sub-divisional staff includes Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Munsiff, Bench of 11 honorary magistrates, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kandi.—Sub-division of Murshidabad District, also chief town, municipality and head-quarters of the Kandi Sub-division ; situated in the extreme south-east of the District, at the point where the river Mor enters from Birbhum. Population about 12,000. Kandi owes much of its importance to the circumstance that it is the residence of the Rajas of Paikpara, a wealthy and devout Hindu family. Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's office, Munsiff's Court, Bench of 15 honorary magistrates, Dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Kasimbazar (*Cossimbazar*),—Decayed town with post office [m. s. t.], 2 miles from Khagra or from Murshidabad. This town, the site of which is now a swamp marked by a few ruins, may lay claim to a historical interest even superior to that of the city of Murshidabad. Long before the days of Murshid Kuli Khan, who founded and gave his name to the latter city, the trade of Bengal was centered at Kasimbazar. The different European nations who traded to India had factories here from very early times. The common name for the Bhagirathi in English history down to the early years of the present century was the Kasimbazar river ; and the triangular tract enclosed by the Bhagirathi, Ganges, and Jalangi was known in the early days of the Company as the island of Kasimbazar. The place is said to derive its name from a legendary founder. Kasim Khan. Its history cannot be traced back beyond the 17th century ; but even when first mentioned it appears as a place of great consequence. After Satgaon had been ruined by the silting up of the Saraswati mouth, and before Calcutta was founded, Kasimbazar was the great emporium. Ruins of huge buildings and broad mounds of earth alone remain to attest its former grandeur. The chief traces of European occupation now remaining are mouldering tombstones.

Katlamari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khagra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 1 mile from Berhampore town.

Khamra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khargram.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Lalbagh.—Sub-division of Murshidabad District (called also the city of Murshidabad Sub-division). Contains Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's office, Munsiff's Court, and a Bench of 21 honorary magistrates.

Lalgola.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 15 miles from Azimganj

Manulabazar.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Mirzapur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Murshidabad.—*Sadar* or head-quarters Sub-division of Murshidabad District—Properly the City of Murshidabad Sub-division—*see* Lalbagh Sub-division, by which name it is distinguished from the *Sadar* Sub-division of Murshidabad District. Murshidabad is the principal City in the District of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Bhagirathi, 6 miles from Azimganj railway station. It is the most populous town in the District, though its historical importance has departed. It is a place of considerable local trade, and has manufactures of silk and carpets. It is the residence of the titular Nawab of Bengal, and was the seat of the British Government in Bengal till 1771. The chief object of attraction is the palace of the Nawab, on the banks of the river and nearly in the centre of the city. The edifice itself is called by the Natives the Aina Mahal ; and, together with other buildings enclosed within the same wall, it is known as the Nizamat *kila* or fort. The *Zanana*, or private apartments, are situated to the right of the main entrance, and in the rear of the palace. Within the same enclosure is the Imambara or 'house of prayer,' which is built directly in front of the northern principal door. Outside the fort, and a short distance on the left along the road leading to Berhampore, is a magnificent range of coach-houses and stabling for horses and elephants. The other objects worth noticeable are the Nizamat College ; a peculiar mosque in the vicinity of the Mubarak Manzil, formerly called the Kandil Bagh ; *Motijhil* or the Pearl Lake (2 miles south of Murshidabad) ; Khush Bagh, the Garden of Happiness (opposite Motijhil) ; and the Kuttara, containing a tomb of Murshid Kuli Khan. The principal industries of Murshidabad are those fostered by the luxury of the native court. Carving in ivory, conducted with much skill and finish, is an old speciality of the city. Other manufactures are the embroidery of fancy articles with gold and silver lace, the making of musical instruments, and hookah-pipes. [p m. s. T.].

Nabagram (*Kalyanganj*).—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Nashipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Noada.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Nurpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Panchthupi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Patkabari.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Raghunathganj.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Rangamati.—Ancient town on the right bank of the Bhagirathi, 14 miles below Berhampore.

Sagardighi.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Azimganj. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Saktipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shahanagar.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Shamshirganj.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Sujaganj.—Village and head-quaters of police circle.

Suti.—Town and head-quarters of police circle, situated on the Ganges, at the point, where it is usually recognised that the Bhagirathi branches off.

Talibpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

NEPAL.

NEPAL * (*Nepala Desa*).—A large independent Native kingdom, occupying the southern ranges of the Himalayas beyond the northern boundary of British India. It is bounded on the north by the great mountain wall of the Himalayas, which separates it from Tibet ; on the south by the British Districts of Purneah, Kumaun, Bhagalpur, Durbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Chumparan and Gorakhpur ; on the east by the Darjeeling District and Native Sikkim ; and on the west by Kumaun. It is 500 miles long from east to west and about 160 broad. Area, about 55,000 square miles. Capital—Katmandu, 92 miles from Segauli, and 137 north-east from Gorakhpur, railway stations ; and 560 from Calcutta.

The country is very mountainous. It contains the loftiest known peaks in the world. The whole northern frontier rises to the height of perpetual snow. Lower down there are narrow valleys from 3000 to 6000 feet above the plains of Bengal.

Climate.—The climate of Nepal is characterised by great extremes in different parts. All degrees of temperature, from the heat of the Bengal plains to the cold of Siberia, may be experienced in a day or two's journey. As in Upper India generally, the rains commence rather earlier than in Bengal.

Products.—Copper and iron are wrought in the hills, building stone is plentiful, and arsenic and lead occur. Some of the valleys produce rattans and bamboos of enormous size ; others nothing but oaks and pines ; others sugar-cane and fruits ; and others rice., wheat, millet, and similar grains. Ginger and cardamoms abound and oranges grow to perfection. Everywhere and at all seasons the ground teems with the most beautiful flowers in great variety.

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* Nepal as independent territory, is beyond the strict scope of this book, but some account of it is given here.

INDUSTRY.—The manufactures include utensils of copper, brass, and iron, casting of bells, weaving of coarse cotton cloths, and making of paper. A considerable trade is carried on with Tibet, exchanging wood, rice, sugar, tea and manufactured goods, native and European—for Tibetan ponies, shawl-wool, borax, and arsenic.

PEOPLE AND RELIGION.—The whole population is about two millions, consists of Ghurkas, Newars, Bhutias, and aboriginal mountain tribes. The Ghurkas, the ruling race, are Hindus by descent and religion : the Newars are agriculturists, traders, and artisans ; they have Chinese features and are of Tartar origin. The Bhutias live far up the mountains adjoining Bhot or Tibet. They and the Newars are Buddhists in religion. The country is full of temples, and the priests are called Lamas. Throughout Nepal most of the domestic servants are slaves.

LANGUAGE.—The language spoken by the Hindus of Nepal is called Parvatiya (belonging to a mountain) ; that of the Newars is peculiar to themselves.

ROADS.—The principal route for through traffic is that which runs through the British Dtstrict of Chumparan, with Katmandu and Patna for its two points of terminus. Starting from the military cantonment of Segauli (railway station), this route crosses the frontier near Raksul, and then proceeds through Samrabasa, Hataura, Bhimphedi, and Thankot to Katmandu, the total length being about 92 miles. Within British territory there is a good fair-weather road ; beyond the frontier it degenerates into a mere cart-track. As far as Bhimphedi (67 miles), light carts can occasionally be taken ; but as a matter of fact, the greater part of the traffic is conveyed to Bhimphedi on pack-bullocks and ponies, and by coolies. Beyond Bhimphedi, coolies are the only means of carriage available.

MILITARY FORCE.—All the martial tribes of Nepal are liable to military service in times of public danger, though all are not regularly trained to arms. There is also a standing irregular force dispersed throughout the country, numbering 13,000 effective men, besides a large body of regulars always stationed in and near the capital, numbering about 17,000 effective men. These troops are regularly trained, disciplined, and officered after the manner of European troops. The artillery mainly consists of small home-made field-pieces which would be of no value except at comparatively close quarters. The Nepal Government is fully alive to the shortcomings of its armament, and loses no opportunity for improvement which may present itself. A system of short service has long been in force, and it is calculated that three times the number of men could at a month's notice be brought into the field

ADMINISTRATION.—The chief administrative divisions are :—In the hills : Baitari, Doti, and Acham, Tumla, Satiana, Dhang and Deskhun, Palpa and Pokhra, Gurkha and Katmandu, Sindhulia, Dhankuta, Ilam. In the Tarai : Naya Mulk ('new territory,' ceded in 1860), Batwal, Newalpur, and Chitawan, Pursa Bara and Rotahat, Sirlahi and Mihtari, Suptari, and Murang. With scarcely an exception, these Districts are governed by Gurkhali officers. Revenue about 100 lakhs of Indian

rupees, which is derived from land rents, customs, fines of various sorts, timber, monopolies, and mines. *Ruler* :—Maharaj Adhiraj Prithwi Bir Bikram Shumshere Jung Bahadur, Sah Bahadur Shumshere Jung. *State* :—*Prime Minister*, Maharaja General Beer Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur, *Commander-in-Chief*, General Deva, Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur. *Political* :—Resident, Residency Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon (Darbar charitable dispensary), Principal (Durbar College), Head Master (Darbar School), Engineer and Sub-post master.

COINAGE AND CURRENCY.—The current silver coin in Nepal is the *mohar*, two of which go to the Mohri rupee. The intrinsic value of the *Mohar* is 6 annas 8 pies of British Indian currency. The mohrie rupee is not an actual coin, but merely a matter of account, its minor denominations being as follows :—4 dams=1 pice ; 4 pice=1 anna ; 16 annas=1 Mohri rupee. Three different kinds of copper pice are coined, all of which circulate in British territory.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Baghmati.—River of Northern Behar ; rises in Nepal, near Katmandu, and joins the Buri Gandak above Rusera.

Banganga (*Arrow-river*).—A hill stream rising in the south of Nepal, which, after forming the boundary between Nepal State and the Oudh *turai*, flows into Basti District, and after a course of about 18 miles joins the Burhi Rapti at Karmani-ghat.

Bhatgaon (*Bhatgong*).—Town with 30,000 population, situated 6 miles south west of Katmandu It is well kept, and has some fine old buindings. The town is garrisoned by four regiments of infantry, numbering about 2000 fighting men. There are no fortifications.

Dhaulagiri (*Dewalagiri*).—Mountain in the State of Nepal. One of the loftiest peaks of the Himalayas ; height 26,826 feet above sea-level.

Everest, Mount.—The loftiest known peak in the world, situated in the Nepal ranges of the Himalayas, beyond Bengal. Altitude above the sea, 29,002 feet. Mount Everest is called after Sir George Everest, a British officer, at one time head of the great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

Gandak, Little.—River, rises in the Nepal Hills, flows through Gorakhpur District, and empties itself into the Gogra at Sunaria, just within the limits of Saran.

Girwa.—River of Nepal and Oudh ; a branch of the Kauriala, leaving that stream on its eastern bank a mile below the point where it emerges through a gorge in the Himalayas known as Shisha-pani or 'Crystal waters.' The Girwa enters Bahraich Disrrict, and reunites with the Kauriala a few miles below Bharthapur. The waters of the Kauriala and Girwa, afterwards swelled by the Sarju and Chauka (or Sarda), finally become the Gogra, or great river of Oudh.

Gurkha (*Gorkha*)—Chief town in the Gurkha country, situated 53 miles west of Katmandu. It was formerly the capital of the Gurkhalis, or ruling race of Nepal, to whom it gave its name. A small and badly.

equipped local levy is the only military force maintained in Gurkha. The annual fair in honour of Gorakhnath takes place here in February.

Kamla.—River of Northern Behar, rises in Nepal under the first range of the Sub-Himalayas, and joins the Tiljuga, near the point where that river receives the Karai. The river is highly reverenced as a sacred stream by the Hindus.

Katmandu (*Khatmandu*).—Capital of the Native State of Nepal; situated towards the western side of the valley, about a mile from the base of Mount Nagarjun, standing on the east bank of the Vishnumati river at its junction with the Baghmati. Population about 50,000. Katmandu is said to have been founded by Raja Gunakamadeva about A. D. 723. Its modern name is said to be derived from an ancient building which stands in the heart of the city near the royal palace, and which is still known among the Newars as Kathmandu, from *kath*, 'wood' (of which material it is chiefly composed), and *mandi* or *mandoa*, an 'edifice,' 'house,' or 'temple.' This building was erected by Raja Lachmma Singh Mal, A. D. 1596, not as a temple (though there are some figures of Siva inside it), but as a house of accommodation for religious mendicants, and it has always been used for that purpose. In fact, at a first glance, the town seems to consist of almost nothing but temples. The greatest length of the city from north to south is about a mile, and its breadth varies from one-fourth to one-third of a mile. In the centre of the town stands the Maharaja's palace. There are many Buddhist temples. There are also several huge and hideous figures of Hindu gods and goddess, which on festival days are dressed up and ornamented in the usual way. A large tank, called the Ranipukhri, or Queen's Tank is noticeable here. South from Katmandu, in the Tarai, on the border, are the ruins of *Simroun*, 12 miles in circuit, once the capital of a Hindu kingdom. Eastwards is Janakpur, formerly the capital of the ancient Hindu kingdom of *Mithila*, and where Swadaja, the father of Sita, is said to have reigned. Near Katmandu is the famous Buddhist temples of *Sambhunath*.

The military force maintained in Katmandu and its suburbs numbers about 12,000 men, in twenty infantry battalions, with 250 field-pieces, all of which are of small calibre, and many are unserviceable.

A British Resident, with a small staff and escort is stationed at Katmandu. The residency is situated about a mile out of the city. [p. t.].

Kusi (*Koosy*)—River of Northern Bengal, rises among the Nepal Himalayas, and falls into the left bank of the Ganges. Length 325 miles.

Lakhandai.—Tributary of the Baghmati river; a small stream, which rises in Nepal, flows south and joins the Baghmati, 8 miles south of the Durbhunga—Mozuffarpur *road*.

Patan.—One of the chief towns of Nepal; situated on rising ground, a short distance from the southern bank of the Baghmati, about 2 miles south-east of Katmandu. It is also known by the names of Yellondesi and Lalita Patan. The latter name is derived from Lalit, the founder of the city. Its general aspect is much the same as that of the capital.

There are several large tanks to the west of the town, while on the southern side stands a huge Buddhist temple of the most primitive description. Many mound-temples exist in and around Patan. Population 30,000. The people are mainly Buddhists, and comprise the superior artisan classes of Nepal. A brigade of regular troops is quartered to the south of the town.

NOAKHALI.

NOAKHALI (*Sudharam*).—District in the Chittagong Division ; being bounded on the north by the District of Tipperah and the State of Hill Tipperah ; on the east by Hill Tipperah and the District of Chittagong ; on the south by the Bay of Bengal ; and on the west by the main stream of the Meghna. Area, 1645 square miles. Population 1,009,698 District Head-quarters—Noakhali town, 280 miles from Calcutta. (110 miles Khoolna by rail, thence 170 miles Taktakhali by steamer).

PRODUCTIONS.—Rice is the staple crop of the District. The other crops comprise pulses, mustard and other oil-seeds, cocoa-nuts, chillies, arecanut, and a little betel-leaf, turmeric, sugar-cane, and jute for domestic consumption.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Noakhali is damp, and the seasons are irregular. The sea-breeze, however, tempers the heat in the worst season.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of *Sadar* or head-quarters and Fenny. Revenue and expenditure about 10 and 4 lakhs of rupees respectively. *District Staff.*—Magistrate and Collector, 5 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Sub-Deputy Collector, District and Sessions Judge, 2 Munsiffs, Special Sub-Registrar, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), District Engineer, and Muhammadan Marriage Registrar. For further information regarding Noakhali town *see* Noakhali.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alamgirnagar.—An ancient fort, which once commanded the mouth of the Meghna river ; it long formed a pirate stronghold, but was stormed and taken from the Arakanese by the Mughals under Husen Beg, the general of Nawab Shaista Khan, in 1664 A. D.

Bamniya.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Basurhat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Begamganj.—Village with Munsiff's Court, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhavaniganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chandraganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Chapra-Shirhat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Charsidhi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chhagalnaya.—Village with police station [p. m. s. t.].

Companyganj.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

Dalal-Bazar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dattapara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Faradnagar.—Village situated near the Grand Trunk Road, 2 miles north of the Big Feni *ghat* at Bhurbhuria.

Farashganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Feni (*Diwanganj*).—Sub-division of Noakhali District, also chief town of the Sub-division of the same name, 26 miles from Noakhali. Contains Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's office, Munsiff's Court, police station and Dak Bungalow. [p. m. s. T.].

Fulgazi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Hatiya.—Island and police circle, situated in the estuary of the Meghna river. It lies low, and is partially but very insufficiently protected from incursions of the sea by detached lines of embankments. Contains Munsiff's Court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kazirhat.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Khaira.—Village with post office [m.].

Khilpara.—Village with post office [m.].

Lakhmipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]. Contains Munsiff's Court and police station.

Naodona.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Noakhali (Old names *Sudharam* and *Bhulla* or *Bhulloah*).—*Sadar* or head-quarters Sub-division of Noakhali District, also chief town, municipality and head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Noakhali *khal*, a natural watercourse, which gives its name to the District. Sudharam is so called after one Sudharam Mozumdar, a resident landlord, who dug the only large tank in the place. The town now lies about 10 miles inland, but it was once on the sea-coast. The town contains a Roman Catholic chapel, numerous mosques and tanks, a Bench of 23 honorary magistrates and Post office [m. s. T.].

Panchganw.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Panpara.—Village with post office [m.].

Pashuram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Raipura.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Ramganj.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Ramgatirhat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sandvip (*Sundeep*).—Island in the Bay of Bengal; situated off the coast of Chittagong and Noakhali, and forming part of the latter District. Munsiff's Court, police station and post office [m.s. t.].

Shanta-Shita.—Village with post office [m.].

Shenbagh.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Silania.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Taktakhali.—Steamer station, 280 miles from Calcutta.

NUDDEA.

NUDDEA (*Nadiya*, '*Nawa dwipa*' new island).—District in the Presidency Division ; being bounded on the north by Murshidabad and Rajshahi, on the east by Pabna and Jessore, on the south by the 24-Parganas, on the west by the Hugli, Birbhum, Burdwan and Murshidabad Districts, and on the north-west by Murshidabad. Area, 2794 square miles. Population 1,644,108. District Head-quarters—Kishnaghar, 67 miles *via* Ranaghat, and 70 miles *via* Bagula, railway stations.

PRODUCTIONS.—The staple crop of Nuddea, as of most other Districts in Bengal, is rice. Among the other cereal and green crops are wheat, barley, oil-seeds, peas, gram, chillies, etc.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufacture of indigo dye under European supervision, is the chief industry of the District. Other special industries are the making of brass-ware, particularly at Nuddea town and Meherpur, and the moulding of clay figures at Kishnaghar.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Nuddea does not differ from that of the District of Twenty-four Parganas.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into five Sub-divisions of Kushtiya, Meherpur, Chuadanga, *Sadar* or head-quarters, and Ranaghat. Revenue about 20 lakhs of rupees and the expenditure nearly one-fifth of the revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 3 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, 2 Munsiffs, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police. Principal of the Kishnaghar College, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), Superintendent of Emigration, District Engineer, and Muhammadan Marriage Registrar. For further information regarding Kishnaghar and Nuddea towns *see* under their respective names.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agradwip.—Island in the Bhagirathi river, 30 miles from Kishnagar *via* Nuddea. Scene of one of the principal annual fairs and festivals of the District, held in April or May for a week, and attended by about 25,000 pilgrims. Nearest railway station, Bagula.

Ailhas-Lakshmipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Alamdanga.—Trading village and railway station on the Pangasi river, 46 miles from Kishnaghar. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Amjhupi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Amla-Sadarpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Andulberia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Anismali (*Aushmali*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Anulia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Aranghata.—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Kishnaghar *via* Bagula. [p. m. s. t.].

Asannagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Badkulla.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Baganchra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bagula (*Bogoola*).—Village and railway station [R. & W.], 11 miles from Kishnaghar. Contains Dak Bungalow. [p. m. s. t.].

Baleswar (*Lord of Strength*).—River—one of the principal distributaries of the Ganges ; leaves the parent stream near Kushtiya, where it is called the Garai. Thence flowing in a southerly direction, it soon assumes the name of Madhumati (*Honeg flowing*). It enters Bakarganj District near its north-west corner at Gopalganj, and from this point it takes the name of Baleswar, and forms the western boundary of the District, still flowing south, but with great windings in its upper reaches. It then crosses the Sundarbans, and enters the Bay of Bengal under the name Haringhata (*Deer Ford*), forming a fine deep estuary 9 miles broad.

Bangaljhi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Banpur.—Railway station, 22 miles from Kishnaghar.

Belpukuria.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhadalia.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhairamara.—Railway station, 67 miles from Kishnaghar.

Bhajanghata.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhaluka.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Bura Mantreswar.—A name given to the mouth of the Hugli river.

Chandipur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chapra.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Chogdah.—Municipal town and railway station situated on the left bank of the Hugli, 31 miles from Kishnaghar. The river here is considered sacred ; and on certain festivals, Hindus flock to Chogdah to wash way their sins in its water. The town contains police station, a Bench of 9 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Chuadanga.—Sub-division of Nuddea District, also chief town, railway station, and head-quarters of Chuadanga Sub-division ; situated on the left bank of the Matabhanga river, locally known as the Haulia, 37 miles from Kishnaghar *via* Bagula railway station. Besides the usual Sub-divisional Courts of Assistant Magistrate and Collector, and of a Munsiff, the town contains police station, dak bungalow, a high-class English school and post office [m. s. t.].

Damukdia.—Village and junction station (railway and steamer), 73 miles from Kishnaghar *via* Bagula railway station. [p. m. s. t.].

Damukdia Ghat.—Village and junction station (steamer and railway) [R.], 75 miles from Kishnaghar.

Damurhuda.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Dariapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Dattapulia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Daulatganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 25 miles from

Kishnaghar. Contains an independent Bench of 9 honorary magistrates. Nearest railway station Kishnaghar. 7 miles.

Daulatpur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Debagram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dignagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Dogachi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Fulia-Byara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gangnapur.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Kishnaghar *via* Ranaghat and Bagula railway stations.

Gangni.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Gazna.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Goari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gokulkhali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gopalnagar.—Town and railway station, 40 miles from Kishnaghar, *via* Ranaghat and Bagula railway stations. One of the principal seats of commerce in the District. Permanent markets.

Gosain-Durgapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Habibpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Halsa.—Village and railway station, 52 miles from Kishnaghar, *via* Bagula station. [p. m. s. t.].

Hanskhali.—Town and head-quarters of a police circle ; situated on the left bank of the Churni river, 11 miles from Kishnaghar. Seat of considerable trade, and post office [m. s. t.].

Harinarayanpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Haringhata.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

Haringhata.—River of Bengal *see* Baleswar.

Hidaipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hugli.—River—a branch of the Ganges ; flows through Bengal, and empties into the Bay of Bengal. Length 120 miles. The Hugli first receives its name near the town of Santipur (64 miles from Calcutta), where it is formed by the union of the Bhagirathi and Jalangi, two streams which branch off from the Padma, the main channel of the Ganges.

Ichamati.—River of Nuddea District ; a branch of the Matabhanga (an offshoot of the Ganges), which it leaves at Krishnaganj. The Ichamati flows south till it enters the District of the Twenty-four Parganas, where it takes the name of Jamuna.

Jadubayra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jagati.—Village and railway station, 60 miles from Kishanghar *via* Poradaha and Bagula stations. [p. m. s. t.].

Jaguli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jalangi (also called *Kharia*).—One of the three great rivers of Nuddea District ; the other two being the Bhagirathi and the Matabhanga. All three streams are offshoots of the Padma, and they are generally known as 'the Nuddea rivers' The Jalangi flows through Nuddea District, and meets the Bhagirathi at Nuddea town.

James and Mary Sands.—Shifting and dangerous alluvial deposits formed in the channel of the Hugli, by the meeting of the backwater of the Rupnarayan with the discharge of the Damodar. Both of these last-named rivers enter the Hugli at sharp angles from the west; the Damodar nearly opposite Falta, about 27 miles by water from Calcutta, and the Rupnarayan, opposite Hugli point, 33 miles down the river from Calcutta. The James and Mary Sands stretch more or less completely up the Hugli channel throughout the six miles between the mouths of these two rivers; although the name is sometimes appropriated to the more southern portion of the shoals. These fatal sands have long been a terror to seamen, and still form the most dangerous obstacle in the navigation of the Hugli. The name was commonly supposed to be a curruption of the Bengali words jal-mari. 'The waters of Death.' But Sir George Birdwood has discovered in the India Office, the following entry 'The *Royal James* and *Mary* arrived in Balasore Roads from the west coast in August, with a cargo of red wood, candy, and pepper, which she had taken up in Madras. Comming up the river Hugli on the 24th of September 1694, she fell on a sandbank on this side Tumbolee Point (now called Mornington Point), and was unfortunately lost, being immediately overset, and broke her back, with the loss of four or five men's lives' The wreck of this *Royal James* and *Mary* was the origin of the name of the sandbank, and shows that it was a dangerous obstruction to navigation as far back as 1694.

Janipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jayrampur.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Kishnagarh *via* Bagula station. [p. m. s. t.].

Jibbannagar.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

Joania-Bhaluka.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Juniadah.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kabadak (*Kapotaksha*).—River of Bengal. A deltaic distributary of the Matabhanga, branching off from that river near Chandpur, whence it flows a winding easterly course for a few miles, after which it turns southwards, marking the boundary between Nuddea and the Twenty-four Parganas on the one hand and Jessore on the other. Five miles east of Asasuni in the Twenty-four Parganas, it is joined by the Marichhap Gang, which communicates with the series of boat passages and canals from Calcutta; and two miles below this junction it sends off the Chandkhali *khal* eastwards into Jessore District, continuing the boat passage towards Khulna, Dacca, etc. Farther to the south, the Kabadak unites with the Kholpetua, and the combined stream then takes the successive names of the Pangasi, Bara, Panga, Namgad, Samudra, and near the sea, Malancha, under which name it falls into the Bay of Bengal.

Kaliganj.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kalupol (*Khareghoda*).—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Kamta.—Village with post office [m].

Karimpur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kathali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khoksa.—Village and railway station, 77 miles from Kishnaghar, *via* Poradaha and Bagula stations.

Kishnaghar (*Krishnanagar*).—Head-quarters Sub-division of Nuddea District, also chief town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of Nuddea District; situated on the left bank of the Jalangi river, 10 miles from Nuddea town. Population about 30,000. Besides the usual Government offices and Courts, Kishnaghar is also a station of the Church Missionary Society and of a Roman Catholic Mission, each body having its own church and schools. The town is a seat of considerable trade, and is noted for its manufacture of coloured clay figures, a speciality carried on by a few artists of the Kumbhar or potter caste. Kishnaghar is the residence of the Rajas of Nuddea, one of the old historical families of Bengal; and it contains police station, an independent Bench of 16 honorary magistrates, dispensary, dak bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Krishnaganj (*Kissenganj*).—Town and railway station, situated on the right bank of the Matabhanga river, 18 miles from Kishnaghar *via* Bagula station. One of the principal seats of trade in the District. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kumar (also called *Pangasi*).—River of the Gangetic Delta. An offshoot of the Matabhanga, leaving the main stream near Alamdanga, and flowing a tortuous easterly and southerly course, first for a few miles through Nuddea District, and afterwards through Jessore, till it forms a connection with the Garai (Gorai).

Kumarkhali (*Comercolly*).—Town, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of a police circle (*thana*); situated on the left bank of the Garai (Gorai) river, 73 miles from Kishnaghar, *via* Poradaha and Bagula railway stations. The town contains independent Bench of 3 honorary magistrates, a few remains of Company's old factory and post office [m. s. t.].

Kurulgachi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kushtiya.—Sub-division of Nuddea District, also town, railway station, municipality, and head-quarters of Kushtia Sub-division and police circle (*thana*); situated on the right bank of the Padma or Ganges river, 65 miles from Kishnagarh Population about 11,000. Kushtiya is the principal seat of river trade, and it contains Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's office, 2 Munsiffs' Courts, an Independent Bench of 14 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s t.].

Kushtiya Court.—Railway station, 64 miles from Kishnaghar.

Madanpur.—Village and railway station, 36 miles from Kishnaghar *via* Bagula. [p. m. s. t.].

Madhumati.—River of Bengal *see* Baleswar.

Maheshbathan.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Majergram.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Kishnaghar. [p. m. s. t.].

Matabhanga.—One of the three great 'Nuddea rivers,' the other two being the Bhagirathi and Jalangi. All three rivers are offshoots of the Padma, and from the head-waters of the Hugli river. The Matabhanga leaves the parent stream about 10 miles below the point where the Jalangi diverges from it. The Matabhanga is also known as the Hauli or Kumar river; and it joins the Bhagirathi near Chogda.

Matiari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Megna.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Meherpur.—Sub-division of Nuddea District, also chief town, municipality; and head-quarters of Meherpur Sub-division and police circle; situated on the Bhairab river, 47 miles from Kishnaghar *via* Bagula. Population about 6,200. Meherpur is the centre of an important branch of the Church Missionary Society. Assistant Magistrate's and Collector's Office, Munsiff's Court, dispensary, an independent Bench of 8 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Choodanga, 19 miles by palki dak.

Metiyari.—Village with post office [m.].

Mira.—Village with post office [m.].

Mirpur.—Village and railway station, 62 miles from Kishnaghar, *via* Bagula. [p. m. s. t.].

Munshiganj.—Village and railway station, 42 miles from Kishanghar, *via* Bagula. [p. m. s. t.].

Muragachha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nabaganga.—River of Bengal, an offshoot of the Matabhanga, meets the Madhumati on the extreme east of the Nuddia District.

Nakasipara.—Village and police station. [p m. s. t.].

Natiadangah.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Natuda.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Natun-Bazar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nayapara.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

Nischintapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nuddea (or *Nabadwip*).—Ancient capital of Nuddea District, and the residence of Lakshman Sen (by whom the town was founded in 1063), the last independent Hindu King of Bengal; situated on the west bank of the Bhagirathi, 10 miles from Kishnaghar. Nuddea was conquered by the Muhammadans in 1203 A. D. It has long been famous for its sanctity and learning. Here, towards the end of the 15th century, was born the great reformer Chaitanya, in whose honour a festival, attended by some 5000 Vaishnavs is held in the month of Magh (January or February) every year. The town possesses municipality, a Bench of 6 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Plassey.—Battle-field on the Bhagirathi river, 22 miles south of

Berhampur, where Clive routed the army of Siraj-ud-Daula, 23rd June 1757—this victory giving Britain the supreme power in India.

Poradaha (*Katdah*).—Village and railway junction station, 56 miles from Kishnaghar *via* Bagula. [p. m. s. t.].

Raita.—Village with a Bench of 3 honorary magistrates.

Ramnagar.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Kishnaghar.

Ranaghat.—Sub-division of Nuddea District, also chief town, municipality, railway junction station, and head-quarters of Ranaghat Sub-division ; situated on the Churni river, 24 miles from Kishnaghar *via* Bagula station. Population about 10,000. Contains Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's Office, Munsiff's Court, Independent Bench of 7 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Sagar (*Saugor*).—Island at the mouth of the Hugli river. A great fair is held on the island about the middle of January, to which a large gathering of pilgrims, mostly women, from all parts of Bengal, with some from other parts of India, resort to wash away their sins in the waters of the holy stream. The religious ceremonies last for three days, but the fair is continued for a longer period. The only buildings of any importance in Sagar Island are the light-house. telegraph office, and an observatory on the south-west extremity of the island.

Santipur.—The most populous town in the District, situated on the river Hugli, 11 miles from Ranaghat railway station. Population about 35,000 Santipur is a municipal town, and head-quarters of police circle. It possesses an independent Bench of 9 honorary magistrates, and is noted for its cloth manufactures. Considerable local trade and post office [m. s. t.]. The *Ras-jatra* festival, in honour of Krishna, is celebrated here on the day of the full moon in Kartik (October or November) The fair is visited by about 25,000 persons, and continues for three days, on the last of which there is a procession along the high-road. Santipur is also a celebrated bathing place.

Shamkur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shelidah.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shikarpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shyamnagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Subarnapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sutragarh.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Swarupganj.—Town, with considerable river traffic, on the Jalangi river. Chief exports—grain, oil-seeds, and molasses. [p. m. s. t.].

Tehata.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Ula (*Birnagar*).—Town and municipality with population about 5,000. [p. m. s. t.]. A festival lasting three days, and attended by 10,000 pilgrims, is held here in June, in honour of the goddess Ulai Chandi, the goddess of cholera, one of the forms of the wife of Siva.

ORISSA.

ORISSA.—A Province of British India, forming a Division or Commissionership under the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. The name 'Orissa' is derived from *Odradesa*, or *Ordesa*, the country of the *Odras* or *Ortribes*. In ancient times it was called Utkala. Along with its Tributary States, it forms the extreme south-western portion of the Bengal Presidency, being bounded on the north and north-east by Chutia Nagpur and Bengal Proper; on the east and south-east by the Bay of Bengal; on the south by Madras Presidency (Ganjam District); and on the west by the Central Provinces. British Orissa contains a total area of 9853 square miles, and a population of (1891) 4,047,352.

Orissa consists of two distinct territories—a fertile alluvial delta, comprising the three British Districts of Cuttock, Balasore, and Puri; bounded on the east and south by the Bay of Bengal; and on the west and north by the second distinct territory—a wild region of sparsely populated Tributary Hill States, which intervenes between the alluvial delta and the Central India plateau. Since 1847, a fourth District called Angul was added to the Orissa Province. Angul was formerly a Tributary State of Orissa, confiscated for the rebellion of the Raja.

The Orissa delta is formed from the deposits of three great rivers—the Mahanadi on the south, the Brahmani in the centre, and the Baitarani on the north. The three rivers gradually converge towards the coast, and dash down their accumulated waters, within 30 miles of each other, upon the Orissa delta.

PRODUCTIONS.—Rice is the great crop of Orissa. Other crops—wheat, many varieties of pulse and peas, oil-seeds, hemp, tobacco, cotton, sugar-cane, the costly betel-leaf, tubers, and vegetables of many kinds.

TRADE.—The ports of Orissa are Balasore, False Point (Cuttack), Puri, and Chandbali, together with several minor coasting ports. Rice and cotton piece-goods are the staples of Orissa trade.

EDUCATION.—Education is satisfactorily advanced in British Orissa.

CLIMATE.—The hot season from March to June; rainy season from the middle of June to October, and the cold season from November to the end of February.

ORISSA TRIBUTARY STATES.

ORISSA TRIBUTARY STATES.—A cluster of 17 dependent territories which form the mountainous back ground of the Orissa Division, Lower Bengal. A separate article on each will be found under its own name, and the following brief account must suffice here for the whole.

The territory is situated between the Mahanadi Delta and the Central Provinces; and is bounded on the north by the Districts of Singbhum and Midnapur; on the east by British Orissa; on the south by Ganjam District of the Madras Presidency; and on the west by the Tributary States of Patna, Sonpur, Radhakol, and Bamra, in the Central Provinces, and Bonai and Saranda in Chutia Nagpur. The Tributary States of Orissa cover an area of 14387 square miles, and consist for the most part of barren rocky wastes and dense jungles inhabited by a semi-barbarous

people. Population (1891) 1,696,710. The principal rivers are the Mahanadi, the Brahmani, the Baitarni, and the Burabalang.

PRODUCTIONS.—A coal-field exists in Talcher ; lime-stone and building materials are found in all the States. Iron is found in Morbhanj, Keunthal, and other regions. Rice is the chief crop. The Tributary States are among the best timber producing tracts in India.

EDUCATION.—Education in the Tributary States is backward, as compared with its progress in British Orissa.

ADMINISTRATION.—The Chiefs rule their territories much according to their own ideas of what is right. The British system is to leave each State under its hereditary Raja, and allow him jurisdiction in civil disputes, and in all crimes not of a heinous character. The Chiefs are amenable to the British Commissioner of the Province, in his character as Superintendent of the Tributary States ; this officer has jurisdiction in all serious offences, and may imprison criminals for a term not exceeding seven years. Sentences for a longer period, although passed by the Commissioner, must be reported to the Bengal Government for confirmation ; and it is the Government alone that can try a Chief. Further information concerning each of these 17 States will be found under their respective names.

ATGAR.

ATGAR (*Athgarh*).—Tributary State of Orissa, covering an area of 168 square miles, and containing a population of 40,000. Bounded on the north by Dhenkanal State ; on the east by Cuttack District ; on the south by the Mahanadi river ; and on the west by the Tributary States of Tigaria and Dhenkanal. A low-lying level country, very subject to inundation. Chief crop rice ; occasional crop sugar-cane. The Raja belongs to the Kayastha or writer caste. He maintains a military force of 344 men, and a rural police of 115. Revenue Rs. 16,200 ; tribute Rs. 2820. The residence of the Raja is at Atgar village The high road from Cuttack to Sambalpur passes through Atgar State. The village contains a school, a *pathshala* and post office.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Chhagan Gobra.—Village inhabited exclusively by a small community of native Christians, under the charge of the Baptist Mission at Cuttack. The village has a small chapel, and is prettily situated on a slight eminence, surrounded by well-cultivated rice-fields. Two other Christian hamlets adjoin it.

ATMALIK.

ATMALIK (*Athmalik*).—Tributary State of Orissa ; bounded on the north by the State of Radhakol in the Central Provinces ; on the east by Angul ; on the south by the Mahanadi river ; and on the west by the States of Sonpur and Radhakol. The country is for the most part covered with dense jungle ; a long range of hills, clothed with forest, runs along its southern side, parallel with the course of the Mahanadi. Crops—coarse rice and other inferior grains, with a few oil-seeds. Revenue Rs. 7100 ; tribute Rs 480. The Chief maintains a military force of 360 men,

Area, 730 square miles; population about 25,000 (consisting Hindus, Muhammadans, and aboriginal tribes, chiefly Gonds and Kandhs). The chief village, and the residence of the Chief is at Kainta, on the north bank of the Mahanadi. The State contains a school and post office [m].

BARAMBA.

BARAMBA.—Tributary State with an area of 137 square miles. Population about 35,000. It is entirely surrounded by other Tributary States; being bounded on the north by Hindol, on the east by Tigaria, on the south by Banki and Khandpara, and on the west by Narsingpur. The Raja claims to be a Kshatriya by caste, and is the 21st Raja in descent from the original Chief. Revenue Rs. 26,000; tribute Rs. 1400. The Chief maintains a military force of 709 men, and his police are 188 strong. The principal village and the residence of the Raja is Baramba, in the centre of the State. The only other villages in the State worthy of notice are Gopinathpur, Maniabandh, and Banamalipur—all on the Mahanadi. At the two last-named villages trading fairs are held twice a week. Kanaka peak (2038 feet), the highest point of the hill range of the same name, is situated on the northern border of the State. The State contains a school and post office [m.].

BODH.

BODH.—The most westerly of the Tributary States of Orissa. Bounded on the north by the Mahanadi river; on the east by Daspalla; on the south by the Madras States of Goomsur and Kimidi; and on the west by Patna and Sonpur States in the Central Provinces. Bodh is under the supervision of the Commissioner of Cuttack and the Government of Bengal. To the south of Bodh proper, are the Kandh Hills, formerly feudatory to the Bodh Raja, but now under British management and are attached to Angul District The largest and most important village, and the residence of the Raja, is Bodh in the north of the State on the right bank of the Mahanadi, 190 miles from the sea. The only other village of any size is Jagatigarh The principal hills in the State are—Bondigara, 3308 feet high; Bankomundi, 2080 feet; and Siananga, 1917 feet. Weekly markets are held at 8 villages, the principal commodities sold being coarse rice, oil-seeds, and jungle products. Revenue Rs. 24,000, and tribute Rs. 800 The reigning family claims an uninterrupted descent from a stranger who founded the petty principality about a thousand years ago; they are Rajputs of the Solar race. The Raja's militia in Bodh proper consists of 22 men, and his police force is of the same strength. Bodh contains a school and post office [m. s.].

DASHPALA.

DASHPALA (*Dasphalla*).—Tributary State with an area of 568 square miles. Population about 5,000. Bounded on the north by Angul, Narsingpur, and the Mahanadi river, which flows through the picturesque Baimul gorge (near Goaldeo peak) and forms an excellent waterway; on the south by the Madras State of Gamsur; on the east by Khandpara and Nayagarh; and on the west by Bodh. The principal mountain in the State is Goaldeo, in the north, 2506 feet high. The chief village is Dashpala. Revenue Rs. 17,000, tribute Rs. 660. Dashpala State is said

to have been founded about 500 years ago by a son of the Raja of Bodh, the present Chief, who claims to be a Kshatriya of the Solar race, being the sixteenth in descent. It is divided into two parts : Dashpala proper, lying south of the Mahanadi, the original principality ; and Jorenuha, a small tract north of the Mahanadi annexed to Dashpala by conquest. The Raja's military force is returned at 521 men, and his police force at 269. There are 6 schools and post office [m.].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

High-Level Canal.—An elaborate system of Canal starts northward from Birupa (1 mile below the departure from the main stream of the Mahanadi) and provides a navigable channel between that river and the Brahmani, with irrigation for the upland country along the foot of the hills, the Kendrapara Canal proceeds due east along the high banks of the Chitartala, &c and supplies water to the lower level of the delta. It irrigates the southern edge of the tract between the Mahanadi (with its subsequent distributaries, the Chitartala and the Nun) and the Birupa (with its continuation the Brahmani). The Taldanda and the Machhgaon Canals will deal with that part of the delta which lies between the Mahanadi and the Katjuri ; the Taldanda Canal supplying the irrigation for the northern edge of this intermediate tract, and the Machhgaon Canal providing for the southern edge. All the Canals keep on high levels. In the case of the High-Level Canal, the channel runs along the uplands at the foot of the hills. In the case of the other three, which are strictly speaking delta Canals, the requisite elevation is obtained by keeping their courses along the banks of the rivers, which are always higher than the intermediate alluvial tracts.

Mahanadi.—River rising in Dashpala State, and joining the Rushikuliya at Aska in Ganjam District, Madras Presidency.

DHENKANAL.

DHENKANAL.—Tributary State with an area of 1463 square miles. Population about 25,000. It is bounded on the north by Pal Lahara and Keunjhar, on the east by Cuttack District and Atgar, on the south by Tigaria and Hindol, and on the west by Talcher and Pal Lahara, the Brahmani forming the boundary for a considerable distance. Cultivable waste land abounds. Iron is plentifully found, but is only worked on a small scale. A petty trade in cochineal is also carried on. Dhenkanal is a chief village, also the residence of the Raja, and the best organized and most prosperous of the Orissa Tributary States. Weekly markets, for the sale of country produce, are held at Hodipur and Sadaipur villages. Revenue Rs. 79,000 ; tribute Rs. 5,090. Militia, 44 men ; regular police, 41 ; rural police, 742. [p. m. s. t.].

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Kopilas.—Hill in Dhenkanal State, which takes its name from a temple situated near its summit, which in February of every year is visited by about 10,000 pilgrims, on which occasion a large fair is held, and considerable trade carried on. At the top of the hill is a table-land, which might be made a pleasant place of residence during the hot months.

HINDOL.

HINDOL.—Tributary State with an area of 312 square miles, and population about 40,000 (consisting of Hindus, Muhammadans, and non-Hindu aborigines). Bounded on the north and east by Dhenkanal State ; on the south by Baramba and Narsinghpur States ; and on the west by Angul District. The aboriginal tribes, many of whom are returned as Hindus by religion, are almost entirely Taalas and Kandhs. The most numerous Hindu castes are—Chasas, Brahmans, and Khandaits. The Cuttack and Sambalpur high-road runs through the State in a south-easterly direction, and small quantities of country produce are thus brought to the Mahanadi, and there sold to travelling merchants. Hindol consisted originally of 3 or 4 petty States, completely buried in jungle, and ruled by separate Chiefs, till two Maratha brothers, belonging to the family of the Kimidi Raja in Madras, drove them out and formed their territories into one principality. The present Chief is 26th in descent from the original founder. He maintains a military force of 83 men, and a police force of 133 strong. Revenue Rs. 20,890; tributes Rs. 550. The following 9 villages are of some importance in the State—*viz.* Karinda, Ranjagol, Didarkot, Nuachaini, Kalinga, Chitalpur, Pora, Gualipal and Rasol, (the last village only possesses post office [m.].)

KANDH-MALS.

KANDH-MALS.—Tract of country in Bodh Tributary State, now formed part of the Angul District. The country consists of a broken plateau, intersected by ridges of low hills, the last refuge of the aboriginal Kandh (Khond). The villages are few in number, and divided from each other by rugged peaks and dense forests ; but a regular system of government on the aboriginal plan is maintained, the hamlets being distributed into *mutas*, each *muta* being under the supervision of its own Chief. Throughout this wild tract, the Kandhs claim an indefeasible right in the soil. The Kandhs manifest a remarkable growing inclination towards education. Charitable dispensary at Bispara.

KEUNJHAR.

KEUNJHAR.—Tributary State with an area of 3096 square miles. Bounded on the north by Singbhum District ; on the east by Morbhanj State and Balasore District ; on the south by Cuttack District and Dhenkanal State ; and on the west by Dhenkanal, Pal Lahara, and Bonai States. It is the second largest of the Orissa States, with population about 26,000. Keunjhar is divided into two wild tracts—Lower Keunjhar, including the valleys, and Upper Keunjhar, embracing the mountainous high lands. The latter consist of great clusters of rugged crags, which afford almost inaccessible retreats to their inhabitants ; and which, although from the plains they appear to be sharply ridged or peaked, have extensive table-lands on their summits, equally fit for pasture and for tillage. The principal village and residence of the Maharaja is Keunjhar, situated on the Midnapur and Sambalpur road. Principal peaks in State are Gandhamadan, 3479 feet ; Thakwani, 3003 feet; Tomak, 2577 feet ; and Bolat 1818 feet.

Keunjhar State originally formed part of Mayurbhanj ; but about 200 years ago, the tribes of this part finding it a great hardship to travel through the perilous forests of Mayurbhanj to obtain justice from their prince, separated themselves,and set up the brother of the Mayurbhanj Raja as their independent ruler. Since then 27 Chiefs have ruled. Annual revenue of the State Rs. 63,390 ; tribute Rs. 1970. The Chief's militia consists of a force of 1758 men, and 318 village police. The Maharaja maintains about 50 schools in the State. A number of other unaided schools also exist.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Baitarani.—River (the styx of Hindu mythology), rises among the hills in the north-western portion of Keunjhar State ; and flows through Orissa to the Bay of Bengal. There is a legend that Rama, when marching to Ceylon to rescue his wife Sita from the ten-headed demon Ravana, halted at the river-side on the borders of Keunjhar ; and, in commemoration of this event, large numbers of people visit the river every January.

KHANDPARA.

KHANDPARA.—Native State in Orissa ; bounded on the north by the Mahanadi river, which separates it from Narsinghpur and Baramba ; on the east by Banki and Puri District ; on the south by Puri and Nayagarh ; and on the west by Dashpala. The State originally formed part of Nayagarh, and was separated from it about 200 years ago by a brother of the Nayagarh Raja, who established his independence. The present Chief, a Rajput by caste, is the eighth in descent from the founder. The country forms a very valuable territory, and is one of the best cultivated of the Orissa States. Fine *sal* timber abounds in the hilly tracts, and magnificent banion and mango trees stud the plain. It is intersected by the Kuaria and Dauka rivers, small tributaries of the Mahanadi. Area, 241 square miles. Population about 80,000. The principal seat of trade is Kantils [p. m. s. t.], on the banks of the Mahanadi. Khandpara, the capital of the State, and residence of the Raja, contains about 800 houses. Revenue, Rs. 24,350 ; tribute, Rs. 4,210.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Padmavati (*Padmabati*).—Town with large river traffic, situated on the Mahanadi river. Trade in salt, spices, cocoa-nuts and brass utensils.

MAYURBHANJ.

MAYURBHANJ (*Morbhanj* or *Moharbhanj*).—The most northerly of the Native States of Orissa. Bounded on the north by the Districts of Singhbhum, Manbhum, and Midnapur ; on the east by Balasore District ; on the south by the State of Nilgiri and Puri District ; and on the west by the State of Keunjhar. Area, 4,243 square miles. Population about 500,000. In the southern portion of the State, the Meghasani Hill attains the height of 3824 feet above the sea. Mayurbhanj State is divided into three parts—Mayurbhanj proper, Uper-bagh, and Bamanghati. Chief villages, Baripada and Daspur. Revenue Rs. 205,000 ; tribute Rs. 1060.

The military force 972, and the police force 483 men. Native chronicles relate that the principality of Mayurbhanj was founded, more than two thousand years ago, by a relative of the Raja of Jaipur in Rajputana. The Chief's emblem of signature is a pea-fowl, from a tradition that the family originally sprang from a pea-fowl's egg ; and the killing of this heraldic bird is strictly prohibited throughout the State. [p. m. s. t.].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bahalda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Baisinga.—Village and post office.

Bamanghati.—The northern division of Mayurbhanj, one of the Orissa Tributary States ; comprising 702 villages, and a population of 140,000 persons.

Bisai.—Village with post office.

Burabalang ('*Old Twister*').—A river of Orissa, rises among the hills of Mayurbhanj State, and after receiving two tributaries, the Gangahar and the Sunai, passes through Balasore District, and flows into the sea. River takes its name from its snake like course.

Jashipur.—Village with post office.

Kainsari.—Village with post office.

Karanjiya.—Village with post office [m.].

Kiching.—Village situated in a jungly tract in the south of the State. It is now inhabited only by aboriginal Kols ; but ruined temples, tanks, and other architectural remains point to a more civilised population in ancient days. Two of the temples at Kiching are still visited by pilgrims, and are kept in some repair The surrounding jungle is thickly scattered with fragments of elaborately sculptured idols, and human figures in alto-relievo. The two temples are said to have formed part of a series of 60 similar ones, placed 2 miles apart in a circle 40 miles in diameter, of which only these and some others at Udaipur on the Baitarni are now visited.

Meghasani ('*The Seat of Clouds*'),—One of the chief mountain peaks in the State of Mayurbhanj ; height, 3824 feet.

Salandi (*Salnadi*).—River of Orissa, so called from the *sal* forests which it traverses. It rises in the southern slope of the Meghasani mountain in Mayurbhanj State, and in its upper course is a black water river with high banks and a botton of muddy sand. Its low course bifurcates into a network of streams interlaced with those of the Matai, a river bringing down the drainage of the country between the Kansbans and the Salandi, and after a tortuous course falling into the Dhamra near its mouth.

Uparbhog.—Village with post office.

NARSINGPUR.

NARSINGPUR.—Native State of Orissa. Bounded on the north by a range of forest-clad mountains, which separate it from Angul and Hindol ; on the east by Baramba ; on the south and south-west by the Mahanadi river ; and on the west by Angul. Area, 199 square miles, with

total population of 40,000 souls. The principal seat of local commerce is Kanpur, with bi weekly markets. The State was founded about 300 years ago by a Rajput, who slew the former Chief. Revenue Rs. 16,000; tribute Rs. 1450. The State contains several schools; the Raja's militia consists of a force of 583 men, and the police is 196 strong. Narsingpur is the principal village of the State, and the residence of the Raja, contains post office [m.].

NAYAGARH.

NAYAGARH.—Petty State with an area of 588 square miles. Bounded on the north by Khandpara State, on the east by Ranpur State, on the south by Puri District, and on the west by Dashpala State and the Madras District of Ganjam. Population about 14,000. The State is a large and valuable territory, with some wide tracts of highly cultivated land. The State abounds in noble scenery; and a splendid range of hills, varying from 2000 to 3000 feet in height, runs through its centre. Nayagarh State was founded about five hundred years ago by a scion of the family of the Rajput Rajah of Rewa. It originally comprised Khandpara, but about two hundred years ago this was erected into an independent territory. Revenue Rs. 35,260; tribute Rs 5520. The Raja's militia consists of 62 men, and the police force of 495. There are 19 schools scattered throughout the State. The town contains post office [m.].

NILGIRI.

NILGIRI.—Native State with an area of 278 square miles. Population about 60,000. Bounded on the north and west by the State of Mayurbhanj, and on the east and south by Balasore District. Valuable quarries of black stone are worked, from which are made cups, bowls, platters, etc. Revenue Rs. 21,790; tribute Rs. 3,900. The Raja's militia consists of 28 men, and the police force of 76 men. The State contains 18 schools. The capital and residence of the Raja is Nilgiri, which contains post office [m. s. t.].

PAL-LAHARA.

PAL-LAHARA.—Native State, with an area of 452 square miles. Population about 18,000. Bounded on the north by the State of Bonai, east by Keunjhar, south by Talcher, and west by Bamra. The east and north of the State are occupied by hills. Some of the finest *sal* forests in the world are found in Pal-Lahara Lahara, the residence of the Raja, is the only village containing upwards of 100 houses, and post office [m.]. The Midnapur and Sambalpur high-road passes through the State from east to west. The Pal-Lahara Chief received the title of Raja Bahadur. The present Chief is the thirty-fourth in descent from the original founder of the State. Revenue Rs. 1200; the Raja's militia consists of 67 men, and the police force of 57 men.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Malayagiri.—One of the paincipal peaks in Orissa. It is a magnificent mountain, 3895 feet high, towering above the lesser ranges, with building space and water on its summit.

RANPUR.

RANPUR.—Native State, with an area of 203 square miles. Population about 40,000. Bounded on the north, east and south by Puri District; and on the west by Nayagarh State The south-west part of Ranpur is a region of hills, forest-clad and almost entirely uninhabited, which wall in its whole western side, except at a single point where a pass leads into the adjoining State of Nayagarh. The only town is the Raja's place of residence, which consists of one long and wide street, containing about 700 houses and post office [m. s. t.]. The revenue of the Raja is Rs. 30,000; tribute to British Government Rs. 1400. The Raja's militia consists of 8, and the polire force of 94 men. The State contains about 40 schools. Tradition affirms that this State was founded 3600 years ago by a hunter called Basara Basuk; its name is said to be derived from a giant Ranasur.

TALCHIRI.

TALCHIRI (*Talcher*).—One of the Petty States, with post office [m.]. Bounded on the north by Pal-Lahara; on the east by Dhenkanal; and on the south and west by Angul District. Area, 399 square miles. Population about 40,000. The chief feiture in this State is a coal-field. Iron and lime are also found near the banks of the Brahmani river. Small quantities of gold are found by washing the sand of the river, but little profit accrues to the workers. The only town of any size in the State is Talchiri, the residence of the Raja, situated on the right bank of the Brahmani, and containing about 500 houses. Talchiri is said to have been founded about 500 years ago by the son of an Oudh Raja, who forcibly ejected the savage tribe which had previously inhabited it. The title of Mahendra Bahadur was bestowed upon the late Chief as a reward for services rendered during the Angul disturbances in 1847. Revenue Rs. 51,930; tribute to the British Government Rs. 1030. The Raja's militia consists of 615, and the police force of 267 men. The State contains 15 schools.

TIGARIA.

TIGARIA.—Native State of Orissa. Area, 46 square miles. Population about 24,000. Bounded on the north by Dhenkanal; on the east by Atgar State; on the south by the Mahanadi river; and on the west by Baramba State. Although the smallest in size, Tigaria is, with the single exception of Banki, the most densely peopled of the Orissa Tributary States, being well cultivated, except among the hills and jungles at its northern end. Bi-weekly markets are held at two villages. The State contains only one village with a population of from 2500 to 3500. Tigaria is the chief village, and residence of the Raja. This little principality was founded about 400 years ago by Sur Tung Singh, a pilgrim to Puri from Northern India, who halted here on his way back, drove out the aborigines, seized the country, and founded the present family. It is said to derive its name from the fact of its having originally consisted of three divisions defended by forts (*trigarh*). Extensive portions of Tigaria were annexed by neighbouring Chiefs in the time of Maratha rule. Revenue Rs. 8,000; tribute Rs. 880. The militia consists of 393, and the police force of 77 men. The State contains 12 schools.

PABNA.

PABNA (*Pubna*).—District of the Rajshahi Division ; bounded on the north by Bagura, on the east by the Brahmaputra river, on the south-west by the Ganges or Padma river, and on the west and north-west by Nuddea and Rajshahi. Area, 1839 square miles. Population 1,362,392. District Head-quarters—Pabna town, 154 miles from Calcutta (Sara *ghat* 132 miles, thence 22 miles by palki dak).

PRODUCTIONS.—Rice constitutes the staple crop throughout the District. The other crops are wheat, barley, various pulses, oil-seeds, indigo and jute.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Pabna is miled, and not unhealthy as compared with the neighbouring Districts.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of *Sadar* or head-quarters and Sirajganj. Revenue about 8 lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure nearly two-fifths of the Revenue *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Sub-Deputy Collector, District and Sessions Judge (who is also Judge of Bogra), Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Medical officer (who is also Superintendent of Jail), District Engineer, and Muhammadan Marriage Registrar. For further information regarding Pabna town *see* Pabna.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Arankola.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Astamanisha.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ataikola.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bagbati.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Baidya-Jamtail.—Village with post office [m.].

Bangan (*Bongong*).—Village with post office [m.].

Banwarinagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Belkuchi.—Town situated on a branch of the Juma river, with considerable trade in jute, cloth, rice, and other goods. [p. m. s. t.].

Bera.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Bhangabari.—Village with post office [m.].

Chatmohar (*Hariyal*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chuhali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dapunia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Daulatpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Demra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dhopadaha.—Village with post office [m s. t].

Dogachi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 60 miles from Pabna, *via* Poradaha (railway), and Sara *ghat* (Steamer), stations. Nearest railway station, Kushtea, 12 miles.

Dulai.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Garadaha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gunaigachha.—Village with post office [m.].

Handiyal.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Haripur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hatikamrul.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Himaitpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Ichamati.—River of Pabna District ; a branch of the Padma or Ganges, given off about 7 miles south-east of Pabna town at the village of Dogachi. It flows through Pabna District, and joins the Harasagar a short distance below the confluence of that river with the Baral.

Malanchi.—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Pabna *via* Sara *ghat* station. [p. m. s. t.].

Masundia (*Dhala Maldah*).—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Mathura.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Mohanpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nakalia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pabna.—*Sadar* or head-quarters Sub-division of Pabna District ; also administrative head-quarters and second largest town of the District ; situated on both banks of the Ichamati. The town possesses two Benches (*Sadar* General and Independent) consists of 14 and 9 honorary magistrates respectively, municipality, police station, dispensary, circuit-house, Government English school, Manjhipara Indigo Factory ; 5 large *bazars*. [P. m. s. T.].

Pakoria.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pangshi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Parsadanga.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Patazia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pukurpar.—Village with post office [m.].

Purjana.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Radhanagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Raiganj.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Rajapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sadiachandpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Safulla.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sagarkandi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Salap.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Santhia.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sara.—Village with police station and dak bungalow. [p. m. s. t.].

Saraghat.—Steamer station, 22 miles from Pabna.

Satbaria.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sayadabad.—Village with post office [m.].

Shahzadpur.—Town with police station and post office [m. s. t.]. Contains Munsiff's Court and Independent Bench of 10 honorary magistrates.

Shakaripara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sirajganj.—Sub-division of Pabna District; also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name; situated near the Jamuna or main stream of the Brahmaputra, 134 miles from Pabna *via* Sultanpur (60 miles), and Sara *Ghat* (52 miles). The town and civil station is 4 miles inland. It is a most important river mart with population about 25,000. The town is said to take its name from a local *Zamindar*, called Siraj Ali, who first opened a *bazar* here in the beginning of the present (1900) century. There are four *ghats* (landing-places) viz ; Ferry *ghat* on the Dhanbandi river, Kalibari, Rahuabari, and the Jute Company's *ghat* in Machimpur. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Munsiff, Independent Bench of 11 honorary magistrates, police station, market, dispensary, and post office [m. s. T.].

Sthalbasantpur (*Old name Chouhally*).—Village with post office [m. s.]

Sujanagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Supgacha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tilat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tantiband.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tarash.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tetulia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ullapara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

PALAMAU.

PALAMAU.—A newly formed District in Chutia Nagpur Division. It lies 110 miles to the north-west of Ranchi. Area. 4241 square miles. Population about 600,000. District Head-quarters—Daltonganj, 478 miles from Calcutta, or 84 miles from Gya by palki dak.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Palamau does not differ from that of Lohardaga District generally.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District possesses only one Sub-division of the same name. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests (Palamau Division), Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police and Assistant Surgeon. For further information regarding Daltanganj town *see* Daltanganj.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Balumath.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Bisrampur.—Village with post office [m.].

Chandwa.—Village with post office [m.].

Chhatarpur.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Daltanganj (*Old name for Palamau*).—Town, municipality and administrative head-quarters of Palamau District; prettily situated on the North Koel river, opposite the old town of Shahpur. The town is named after Colonel Dalton, late Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur. Population about 9000. Besides the usual District Staff, Palamau contains police station and a Bench of 1 honorary magistrate. A brisk local trade is springing up.

Daltanganj Coal-field.—The name given to an area of 200 square miles in the valleys of the Koel and Amanat rivers. The civil station of Daltanganj lies just beyond its southern border. Of the whole field, only about 30 square miles are considered by the Geological Surveyors to be important as coal-bearing tract.

Garhwa (*Garwa*).—Town on the Dauro river, 97 miles from Gya *via* Shergotty (20 miles), Madarpur (14), Naurangabad (10), Nobinagar (16), Husinabad (7), Moghiwana (18), and thence Garhwa (12). It is the chief distributing centre for the surplus produce of Palamau, and of a great part of Sirguja and the Tributary States of Chutia Nagpur. The Garhwa market is held in the dry season, on the sands of the Dauro river. The town contains police station, a Bench of 4 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Hariharganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Hasaenabad.—Village with police station and post office [m. s.].

Latehar.—Village with post office [m].

Lesliganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Madarpur.—Village with Dak Bungalow, 34 miles from Gya.

Mahuadand.—Village with police station and post office [m.].

Manjhiwana.—Village with post office [m.].

Nagarutari.—Village with post office [m.].

Palamau.—Town in Palamau District. Contains Munsiff's Court, and post office [m. s. t.]. The nearest railway station is Arrah.

Panki.—Village with post office [m.].

Patan.—Village with police station and post office [m.].

Ranka.—Village with police station and post office [m.].

Satbarwa.—Village with post office [m.].

Shonpur.—Village with post office [m.].

PATNA.

PATNA (*Pataliputra* or *Palibothra*, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Magadha).—Division or Commissionership of Bengal. The name of Patna is derived from *patana*, literally ' the town ' The Division is bounded on the north by Nepal, on the east by Bhagalpur and Monghyr, on the south by Lohardaga and Hazaribagh Districts, and on the west by the Districts of Mirzapur, Ghazipur, and Gorakhpur in the North-Western Provinces. It comprises the Districts of Patna, Gya, Shaha-

bad, Durbhanga, Muzafferpur, Saran and Chumparan. Total Area, 23,675 square miles ; and population 15,811,014.

PATNA.—District in the Division of the same name ; being bounded on the north by the river Ganges, which separates it from Saran, Muzafferpur, and Durbhanga ; on the east by Monghyr ; on the south by Gya ; and on the west by Shahabad. Area, 2076 square miles ; population 1,769,004. Divisional and District Head-quarters—Bankipore, 338 miles from Calcutta by rail.

PRODUCTIONS.—The staple crop is rice. Among the other crops of the District are wheat and barley, Indian corn, gram, peas, cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, a little mustard, several other oil-producing plants, and poppy.

MANUFACTURES.—Patna is one of the two places in British India where opium is manufactured by Government. It is also famous for its fabrics in woven gold and silver. Silk and cotton cloths, and muslins rivalling those of Dacca, are also manufactured here.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Patna is considered remarkably healthy. The prevailing winds are east and west, in almost equal proportion.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions of *Sadar* or head-quarters, Dinapore, Barh and Behar. Revenue about 30 lakhs of rupees and the expenditure nearly one-fifth of the revenue. *District Staff*—Commissioner, 2 Personal Assistants to Commissioner, Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 3 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Superintendent of Distillery, District and Sessions Judge, 3 Sub-Judges, 2 Munsiffs, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Inspector of Schools (Behar Circle), Principal, 4 Professors, Law Lecturer (Patna College), Head Master (Patna Collegiate School), Deputy Inspector of Schools, Assistant Inspector of Schools (Patna Division), Head Master (Patna Training College), Demonstrator of Anatomy and Teacher of Midwifery, Teacher (Therapeutics and Materia Medica), Teacher of Medicine and Midwifery ; (Temple Medical School), Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), Superintendent of Vaccination (Behar Circle), Inspector of Local Works, and District Engineer. For further information regarding Bankipore and Patna towns *see* under their respective names.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alabakhshpur.—One of the business quarters of Patna city, with large trade in oil-seeds.

Alamganj.—One of the *thanas* (police circle) of Patna city.

Asthayan.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Athmulgola.—Village with post office [m.].

Attahserai (*Islampur*).—Trading village and police station, with post office [m s. t.]. Centre of tobacco trade ; thousands of *maunds* are brought annually from Muzafferpur District, and collected in large store-rooms, whence they are distributed throughout the Districts of Patna, Gya and Hazaribagh.

Bahpura.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Baikanthpur.—Town situated on the Ganges, 5 miles below the point where the Poonpun joins that river. Baikanthpur is a place of great sanctity, thronged by pilgrims at the festival of *Sivaratra*.

Bankipore (*Mithapur*).—The civil station of Patna, also railway junction station [R.], and administrative head-quarters of Patna District; 6 miles from Patna city. Forms a western suburb of Patna city, and is inhabited almost entirely by the European residents of that town. The houses of the Europeans, and the police lines, judicial courts, and other public buildings, extend for the most part along the old bank of the Ganges. The railway station is in the quarter called Mithapur. Bankipore has a *Maidan*, a church, jail, police station, and independent Bench of 17 honorary magistrates, dak bungalow, hotel, dispensary, racket-court, billiard-room, and Post office [m s T.].

Barh.—Sub-division of Patna District, also town, railway station, municipality and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name; situated on the Ganges, 33 miles from Patna. Population about 15,000. The town contains Assistant Magistrate's and Collector's office, an independent Bench of 8 honorary magistrates, police station, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Beapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Begumpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Behar.—Sub-division of Patna District, also town, municipality, and head-quarters of Behar Sub-division; situated on the Panchana river, 40 miles from Patna. Population about 55,000. The town contains Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's office, Munsiff's Court, Opium Agency, Independent Bench of 9 honorary magistrates, police station, dak bungalow, dispensary, and post office [m. s. T.]. Considerable trade is carried on here. The most remarkable building in Behar is a large *sarai* or inn, built for the use of Hindu and Muhammadan pilgrims. The tomb of Shah Makhdum, on the south bank of the river, is resorted to by about 20,000 Musalmans once a year, a large fair being held on the occasion. Many other tombs are found in the city, which also contains several ancient mosques, and the ruins of an old fort, covering more than 300 acres of ground. Nearest railway station Bukhtiarpur, 18 miles. Conveyances are obtainable.

Bihta.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Patna [p. m. s t.].

Bikram.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.]. 31 miles from Patna *via* Bihta station, 8 miles. Ekka or bullock-carts available.

Bukhtiarpur.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Patna. Contains dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest station for Behar.

Chandi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chauk Kalan.—One of the *thanas* (police circle) of the Patna city.

Colonelganj.—River side mart, situated west of Gulzarbag, forming one of the large business quarters of Patna city, and the centre of a large trade in oil-seeds and food grains.

Dawdpore.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Deegah.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Deegahghat.—Junction station (railway and steamer), 13 miles from Patna *via* Bankipore station (T. & C.).

Dinapore (*Danapur*).—Sub-division of Patna District, also cantonment, railway station, municipality, and military head-quarters of Patna District ; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 11 miles from Patna. It is divided into two parts, the cantonments and the Nizamat or municipal area. Population of the cantonment,and the town proper, about 40,000. The military force consisted of 2 European and 1 Navie infantry regiment, with 2 batteries of Royal Artillery. The cantonment magistrate (who is also Judge of the Small Causes Court of that cantonment) administers the whole Dinapore Sub-division. The road from Dinapore to Bankipore, 6 miles in length, is lined throughout with houses and cottages ; in fact, Dinapore, Bankipore, and Patna may be regarded as forming one continuous narrow city hammed in between the Ganges and the railway. The town contains independent Bench of 7 honorary magistrates, police station, dispensary, church,, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Dostnagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Ekangar-Serai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Futwah.—Town and railway station, 8 miles from Patna city ; situated at the junction of the Poonpun with the Ganges, and supported in a great measure by river traffic. Population about 12,000. Futwah is also a place of considerable sanctity. Five festivals are held here annually, when large numbers of pilgrims bathe in the sacred river. At the *Waman Dwadasi*, or festival commemorating an incornation of Vishnu in the form of a dwarf, about 12,000 persons bathe at the junction of the Poonpun with the Ganges. Futwah contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Geriak.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], on the Panchana river. The name is derived from *ek-giri*, or ' one hill. ' South-west of the village, and on the opposite side of the river, stands the peak at the end of the double range of hills commencing near Gya, which is identified with Fa Hian's Solitary Mountain. The ruins of Geriak, which are full of archæological interest. They are the remains of Jarasandh's country house erroneous for the ascent to Geriak must always have been too arduous to render it a place of luxurious retirement. The popular belief is that Krishna, on his way to challenge Jarasandh to combat, crossed the river at this point, and a bathing festival is annually held at the spot in the month of Kartik to commemorate the event.

Gobindpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Gulzarbagh.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gurhatta.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Harnaut.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hilsaha.—Town and head-quarters of a police circle. Large market and post office [m. s. t.]

Jhowgunge.—One of the suburbs of the Patna city with an independent Bench of 8 honorary magistrates.

Karatoya (*Karto*).—River of Northern Bengal, rising in the Baikanthpur jungle in the extreme north-west of Jalpaiguri District, flows through Rungpur District and joins with the Halhalia in the south of Bogra District, and the united stream becomes the Phuljhur.

Khagole. Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. Contains a Bench of 10 honorary magistrates.

Khusrupur (*Nawada*).—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Patna. Contains dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Khwaja Kalan.—One of the *thanas* (police circle) of Patna city.

Kusanagarapura (*the town of the Kusa grass*).—Ancient city situated within the vicinity of the rocky hills called Rajagriha. The object of interest are the hot springs, which are annually visited by thousands of pilgrims, Hindus, Jains, and even Muhammadans. Every third year, a large fair is held on the site of these springs. The water has a sulphurous taste.

Lai.—Village with post office [m.].

Loodikatra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Maharajganj.—Town and mart, also one of the large business quarters of Patna city ; trade in food-grains and oil-seeds.

Mahendru.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Malsalami.—One of the *thanas* (police circle) of Patna City.

Maner.—Village and head-quarters of police circle ; situated a few miles, below the junction of the Son with the Ganges. Population about 6,000.

Maroofgunge.—Mart and the most important of the business quarters of Patna city. Extensive river traffic. [p. m. s. t.].

Masaurhi.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Patna *via* Bankipur station Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Mokameh.—Town and railway junction station situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 50 miles from Patna. Considerable trade in country produce. Police station and post office [m. s.].

MokamehGhat.—Steamer station [R.], 52 miles from Patna.

Monair.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Muhumadpore.—Town (which forms in reality a suburb of Barh) with population about 9000. [p. m.].

Nagar-Nosha.—Village with post office [m.].

Naubatpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Neora.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pabbera.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Paliganj.—Small town situated near the Son river, about 30 miles from Patna city. [p. m. s. t.].

Pandarak.— Railway station, 39 miles from Patna.

Patna (*Azimabad*).—*Sadar* or head-quarters Sub-division of Patna District, also chief city, railway station and largest municipal town in Behar ; situated on the right bank of the Ganges. It is a place of great antiquity. In the District of Patna, the principal mart is Patna city, a place of considerable importance as a commercial deôpt. One of the most curious buildings in Patna is the old Government Granary, or Gola, a high domeshaped store-house. The Patna College is a fine brick building. The Government manufacture of opium is carried on in buildings (at Gulzarbagh), about 3 miles to the eastward. The chief Muhammadan place of worship is the monument of Shah Arzani, about the middle of the western suburb. He died here in the year of the Hijra 1032, and his shrine is frequented both by Muhammadans and Hindus. In the month of Zilkad there is an annual fair held on the spot which lasts three days, and attracts about 5000 votaries. Adjacent to the tomb is the Karbala, where 10,000 people attend during the *Muharram* festival. Close by is a tank dug by the saint, where once a year crowds of people assemble, and many of them bathe. The mosque of Sher Shah is probably the oldest building in Patna, and the Madrasa of Saif Khan the handsomest. The only other place of Muhammadan worship at all remarkable is the monument of Pir Bahor. The Sikhs have a place of worship of great repute, called the Har-mandir, which owes its celebrity to its having been the birth place of Govind Singh, the last great teacher of the sect. In spite of the antiquity of Patna, the total absence of ancient edifices is not to be wondered at, for quite modern buildings fall into decay as soon as they are at all neglected. A few gardens in and about Patna are cultivated with roses, for distilling rose-water ; and some of them cover a third of an acre in extent. The town contains a Munsiff's Court, dispensary, Roman Catholic Church, Bank of Bengal, Delhi and Landon Bank, L. D. Agency and post office [m. s. T.].

Patna Canal.—Canal on the Son System ; branches off from the Eastern Main Canal in Gya District, about 4 miles from the village of Barun, where the Son is crossed by an anicut which diverts the water into the Eastern and Western Main Canals. Length 79 miles. The course of the canal from its commencement is, in general, parallel with that of the Son ; but shortly after entering Patna District, it bends to the east, following an old channel of the Son, and joins the Ganges at Digha, a village situated between Rankipur and Dinapur.

Phulbari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pirbahor.—One of the *thanas* (police circle) of Patna City.

Poondarakh.—Village with post office [m.].

Poonpoon (*Dumri*).— Railway station, 14 miles from Patna *via* Bankipore station.

Rajagriha.—A range of rocky hills ; of which one is called Baibhar, on the side of which was the famous Sattapanni Cave, where the first Buddhist Synod was held in 543 B. C. The second hill, Ratnagiri is the one called ' the fig-tree cave,' where Buddha meditated after his meals, identical with the Rishigiri of the *Mahabharatha*. A paved Zigzag road leads to a small temple on the summit of this mountain, which is still used

by Jains. The other two hills have also Jain temples. A watch-tower on the extreme eastern point of the range corresponded with a similar tower immediately over the city. One tower still exists, and also the foundations of the second tower.

Rajagriha (or *Rajgir*).—Ruins identified with Rajagriha, the residence of Buddha and capital of the ancient Magadha. Rajagriha means 'the royal residence,' was also known as Giribraja 'the hill surrounded' ; and under this name the capital of Jarasandh, King of Magadha, is mentioned both in the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*. Traces of the outer wall around the ancient town of Rajagriha may still be seen about 4½ miles in circumference. The new Rajgir is about two-thirds of a mile north of the old town. According to Buddhist annals, it was built by Srenika or Bimbisara, the father of Ajata Satru, the contemporary of Buddha, and therefore not later than 560 B. C. The town stood upon the north-west corner of a fort, which is an irregular pentagon in form, and apparently of great antiquity. At the south-west extremity are traces of a more modern fort, with stone walls, which might have been a kind of citadel. It occupies a space of about 600 yards.

Sadikpore.—Village with a Bench of 10 honorary magistrates.

Sahsarai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Saidabad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Saksohra.—Village with post office [m. .].

Sarmehra.—Village with post office [m.].

Sherpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Silao.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Sultanganj.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.—A Division or Commissionership of Bengal, constitutes the central portion of the great Gangetic delta, and comprises the Districts of Calcutta and Twenty-four Parganas, Nuddea, Jessore, Murshidabad and Khulna (each of which *see* separately). Area, 12,068 square miles. Population 8,535,126.

PURI.

PURI (*Pooree*) —District forming the southern portion of the Orissa Division ; being bounded on the north by the Native States of Banki and Athgarh, on the east and north-east by Cuttack District, on the south-east and south by the Bay of Bengal, and on the west by the District of Ganjam (Madras Presidency) and the Native State of Rampur. Area, 2473 square miles. Population 944,998. District Head-quarters—Puri town, 297 miles from Calcutta by steamer *via* Chandbali and Cuttack.

PRODUCTIONS.—Rice is the staple crop of the District. The other crops comprise pulses, jute, hemp, flax, oil-seeds, tobacco, cotton, sugar-cane, turmeric (*haldi*), baigun (Solanum melongena), potatoes, red pepper, and betel-leaf.

MANUFACTURES.—Apart from a little weaving and pottery making, the only manufacture of Puri is salt, which is made by solar evaporation, principally in Parikud and the tract to the north and east of the Chilka Lake

CLIMATE.—The climate of Puri does not differ from that of the Cuttack District

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of *Sadar* or head-quarters and Khurda. Revenue about 7, and expenditure nearly 1, lakhs of rupees. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 2 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Port Officer, Civil Surgeon, (who is also Superintendent of Jail), Deputy Inspector of Schools, and District Engineer. For further information regarding Puri town *see* Puri.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Astarang.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Balianta.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Balipatna.—Village with post office [m.].

Banpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Barkul.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Begunia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhanpur.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Bh rgavi.—River ; a branch of the Koyakhai, one of the distributaries of the Mahanadi. Leaving the Koyakhai near Sardaipur village, it flows in a southerly direction until it reaches a point 6 or 7 miles from the coast, when it turns abruptly to the west, and empties itself into the Chilka Lake.

Bhubaneshwar (*Bhuvaneshwar*).—The temple city of Siva, and a celebrated place of pilgrimage. Seven thousand shrines once clustered round the sacred lake of Bhubaneshwar Not more than 600 now remain, and these are nearly all deserted and in ruins. [p. m. s. t.].

Bolgarh.—Village with post office [m.].

Chandaka.—Village with post office [m.].

Chilka Lake.—A shallow inland sea, situated in the south-east corner of Puri District, and in the extreme south extending into the Madras District of Ganjam. It may be regarded as a gulf of the original Bay of Bengal Smallest area, 344 square miles in the dry weather, increasing to about 450 during the rainy season. Average depth, from 3 to 5 feet, scarcely anywhere exceeding 6 feet. At the southern extremity of the lake stands the populous and important village of Rambha, having an extensive trade in grain with Orissa, for which it gives salt in exchange. A steam launch plies between Rambha and Burukudi on the Puri side, a distance of about 34 miles. The Chilka Canal, connecting the southern extremity of the lake with the Rushikulya river, is 7 miles in length, and navigable throughout the year. Large quantities of grain and salt are carried to and fro along it.

Daya (*'The river of Mercy'*).—The western distributary of the waters of the Koyakhai river, in Orissa, through Puri District into the Chilka Lake.

Delang.—Village with post office [m. s. t].

Gop.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Jankia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kakatpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kalapathar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kanarak (*Black Pagoda*).—Ruined temple situated on the sea-shore of the Bay of Bengal, 19 miles north-west of Puri town. This temple forms one of the most exquisite memorials of sun-worship in India—one of the religions of the Vishnuvite type into which Buddhism disintegrated, and which afterwards gave place to another form of Vishnuvism represented by Jagannath. It was built between 1237 and 1282 A. D. It is now a picturesque ruin, looking down upon the sea.

Karmala.—Village with post office [m.].

Khandgiri.—Hill situated about 12 miles west of the road from Cuttack to Puri, and 5 miles east of Bhubaneshwar. Twin sandstone hills, Khandgiri and Udayagiri, rise abruptly out of the jungle, separated by a narrow gorge, each of which is honeycombed into caves and temples cut out of the rock. These cave dwellings are believed to form the very earliest memorials of Buddhism in India. They are of various ages, and of different degrees of architecture. These sandstone caves, as a whole, represent ten centuries of human existence, or from 500 B. C. to 500 A. D. The oldest are on Udayagiri hill, the more modern ones being on Khandgiri, whose summit is crowned by a Jain temple erected by the Marathas at the end of the last century.

Khorda.—Sub-division of Puri District, also town and head-quarters of Khorda Sub-division and police circle (*thana*); situated on the high road from Cuttack to Ganjam in Madras Presidency. Sub-divisional Staff includes Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sub-Deputy Collector, and Tehsildar. A Bench of 8 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. T.].

Kusbhadra.—A deltaic distributary of the Koyakhai branch of the Mahanadi, which, after throwing off a branch, the Prachi, falls into the Bay of Bengal a little south of the Kanarak temple.

Lion's Gate.—Place of post office [m. s. t.].

Manikpatna.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nabha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nalbana (*literally 'the Reed Forest'*).—Island in the Chilka Lake, about 5 miles in circumference, and nowhere more than a few inches above the level of the water. The island is entirely uninhabited, but is regularly visited by parties of thatchers, for the sake of its abundant growth of reeds and high grasses.

Niali.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Nimapara.—Village with post office [m.].

Nun.—One of the principal rivers of Puri District. It rises in the central portion of the District, and after a south-westerly course falls into the Daya. The united streams find their way, under the name of the Daya into the Chilka Lake.

Parikud.—Group of islands lying to the east of the Chilka Lake, which have silted up from behind, and are now partially joined to the narrow ridge of land which separates the Chilka from the sea. Salt making is largely carried on in the Parikud islands, by the process of solar evaporation.

Piple.—Village with dak bungalow and police station. [p. m. s. T.].

Puri.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Puri District, also chief town of District and municipality ; situated on the coast, 53 miles south of Cuttack. Area, 1837 acres, including the whole *Kshetra* or sacred precincts of the town. The ordinary resident population is about 25,000, but during the great festivals of Jagannath the number is sometimes swollen by as many as a hundred thousand pilgrims. Puri has a great temple with three pagodas dedicated to Krishna (under the name of Jagannath), to Balaram, and to Subhadra. The present temple was built A. D. 1198, and is supported by taxes levied on the pilgrims by the Brahman priests, who used formerly to induce many to cast themselves in front of the *rath* or Car at the *rath jatra* or Car Festival (which takes place in June or July), when they were crushed to death by the wheels. It is supposed this was originally a Buddhist shrine appropriated by the Brahmans. The land here is held rent-free on condition of performing certain services about the temple. The Government offices lie upon the beach, with the sandy ridge between them and the town. A *Sadar* Bench of 9 honorary magistrates, police station, dispensary, Zilla School, Normal School, dak bungalow and Post office [m. s. T.].

Rani-nur ('*The Queen's Palace*').—Rock cave in Khandgiri Hill. One of the most modern of a series of cave-temples with which Khandgiri and the neighbouring hill of Udayagiri are honeycombed. The earliest of these excavations exhibit what are believed to be the oldest memorials of Buddhism, and the first human dwellings yet discovered in India. The Rani-nur is the latest and most elaborate of these exacavations, to which dates have been variously ascribed from 200 B. C. to 1,000 A. D.

Ranpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sar Lake.—A back-water of the Bhargavi river, situated to the north-east of Puri town. Length 4 miles ; breadth 2 miles. This lake has no outlet to the sea, and is separated from it by sandy ridges, which are entirely destitute of inhabitants.

Satyabadi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tangi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

PURNEAH.

PURNEAH.—District forming the north-eastern portion of the Bhagalpur Division. In old times it formed part of the ancient *Mithila*, and, according to Hindu tradition, was governed by a Raja whose daughter

was Sita, the wife of Rama. The District is bounded on the north by Nepal and Darjeeling ; on the east by Maldah, Dinajpur, and Jalpaiguri ; on the south by the river Ganges ; and on the west by Bhagalpur. Area, 4,993 square miles. Population 1,944,658. District Head-quarters—Purneah town, 246 miles from Calcutta *via* Sahebganj and Monihari Ghat, railway stations.

PRODUCTIONS.—Rice is the most important crop in Purneah. Next to rice, tobacco, jute and indigo.

MANUFACTURES.—Indigo is the most important manufacture in Purneah There are 34 factories in the District, with 31 subsidiary works ; of which only 3 are owned and managed by Natives. *Bidri* ware, a local manufacture, is made from a mixture of pewter and brass, inlaid with silver ; it is chiefly used for hookah-stands, plates, and jugs, etc. Blanket weaving is carried on by the shepherd caste, almost exclusively in the south and west of the District. Gunny is largely woven from jute in the Kissenganj Sub-division by women of the lower castes. Paper manufacture is carried on in Kissenganj town by a colony of Musalmans, who intermarry only among themselves, and who subsist solely on the profits of their special trade.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Purneah District is of an intermediate character between that of Behar and Central Bengal. Purneah is the most eastern District, that distinctly feels the hot and dry west winds so prevalent in Behar and Upper India The most unhealthy season of the year is towards the close of October, when the rains cease, and the flooded lands begin to dry up, filling the air with malarial exhalations from decaying vegetations. At this season the popularion suffers greatly from fever. The District is in consequence generally considered unhealthy by the people of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Arrareah, Kissengunge and *Sudur* or head-quarters. Revenue about 18 lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure nearly one-sixth of the whole revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 3 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sesssions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Munsiff, Special Sub-Registrar, Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zilla School, Minister, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), Deputy Inspector of Schools, and District Engineer. For further information regarding Purneah town *see* Purneah.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Anchra Ghat.—Railway station, 56 miles from Purneah.

Arrareah (*Old name Basantpur*).—Sub Division of Purneah District (head-quarters at Rohikpur). It is a small village and railway station on the Panar river, 32 miles from Purneah town. Contains Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's office, a Bench of 7 honorary magistrates, police station, a vernacular and a primary school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Asurgarh.—Ruins of fort, said to be named after Asura, one of

five brothers, each of whom built himself a *garh* or fort here. The brothers are represented as having been Domkata Brahmans, and to have lived about 57 B. C. Asurgarh is 4 miles from Dulalganj village, a little east of the Mahananda, and covers an irregular space about 1200 yards in circumference.

Bagnagur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bahadarganj.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Bakra.—A small and rapid stream of North Behar. Rises in the Morang or Lower Himalayan range, and joins the Panar, 5 miles north of Arrareah.

Balarampur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s.].

Baldiabari.—Village about 1½ miles from Nawabganj. The scene of a battle between Shankat Jang, Nawab of Purneah, and Siraj-ud-Daula (October, 1756), in which the latter was completely victorious.

Barara.—Village with post office [m.].

Barhiya-Golah.—Village with post office [m.].

Barsoe.—Village and railway station, also police outpost station, 42 miles from Purneah *via* Katihar station. The village has one of the largest weekly markets in the District. [p. m. s t.].

Beni Rasulpur.—Village situated on the Kankai river ; distant 6 miles from Kadba and 26 from Purneah town. It is the only village in the District with a considerable number of masonry buildings, and is the residence of the Muhammadan *Zamindars* or landholders.

Benugarh.—Fort in the Kissengung Sub-division. Only the foundations and portions of the walls remain. The fort is one of five which were built in a single night by five brothers, Brahmans, who are said to have lived in the Vikramaditya, or about 57 B. C.

Bhariadangee.—Village with post office [m. s. t.],

Bikour.—Village with post office [m.].

Caragolah.—Village situated on the left bank of the Ganges, 27 miles from Purneah by carriage dak. It derives its chief importance from being the site of one of the largest fairs in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The fair is held on a large sanday plain, on ground belonging to the Maharaja of Durbhanga. During the continuance of the fair, which lasts for ten days, the plain is covered with streets of small shops constructed of bamboos and matting, in which nearly every article required for domestic use is to be found. Caragolah contains a police outpost station, and Dak Bungalow or staging inn. A native firm of carriage-owners is also established here. [p. m.].

Chopra.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Churli.—Village with post office [m.].

Damdaha.—Village with police station and post office [m. s.].

Debiganj.—Railway station, 50 miles from Purneah.

Delhi-Dewanganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Dholbaja.—Large village situated on the Matiyari road, 40 miles from Purneah. Primary school.

Dingraghat.—Village with Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.], 20 miles from Purneah.

Dulalganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dumarhat.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Ekamba.——Village and one of the chief seats of commerce in the District, with trade in agricultural products, spices, piece-goods, hides, ect., carried on at permanent markets.

Forbesganj.—Railway station 42 miles from Purneah.

Goalpokhur.—Village with police station. [m. s.].

Gokulnagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Husainganj.—Village with post office [m. s.], 31 miles from Sahebganj station *via Zamindari ghat*, 1 mile by steamer, thence 30 miles by bullock-carts or horse.

Islampur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kadwa.—Village and Munsifee (head-quarters at Saifganj). Police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kala Kusi.—River, which marks one of the old beds of the Kusi. Although it still presents to some extent the character of a river, it is so broken up by diverging, re-uniting and interlacing channels, that it is almost impossible to determine where it begins or what is its course. It may, however, be considered to have its rise under the name of the Kamla, near Raniganj, in the north of the District ; whence it flows southward to Purneah town, where it receives its principal tributary, the Saura, and falls into the Ganges, south-east of Manihari, opposite Sahebganj.

Kaliaganj.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kalindri (*Kalindi*)—River of Northern Bengal, an offshoot or distributary of the Kusi in Purneah District, entering Maldah about 6 miles north of Haiatpur town, near which place a natural connection has been effected with the Ganges. The main stream, however, runs a winding course in a south-easterly direction past Haiatpur for 20 miles, till it joins the Mahananda at Maldah town.

Kanwa Ghat.—Steamer station, about 60 miles from Purneah by rail.

Kasba.—Town and railway station, 5 miles from Purneah. It forms the largest centre of the rice trade in the District. Large vernacular school, police outpost station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kasba-Amaur.—Village and police station. [p. m s.].

Katiyar (or *Hufla Saifganj*).—Town and railway station, 18 miles from Purneah. It is the head-quarters of the sheep-breeding trade of the District. The population of town itself is under 2,000 ; but it is closely surrounded by suburban villages, which being up the total number of inhabitants to about 10,000. The town contains a vernacular school, and a police outpost ; there are also 3 Muhammadan mosques, a Hindu temple, and two old tanks. [p. m. s. t.].

Khanabari.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kharuda.—Village with post office [m.].

Kilparah.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kissengunge (*Krishnaganj*).—Sub-division of Purneah District, also municipal town and head-quarters of Kissengunge Sub-division and police circle ; situated on the high road to Darjeeling, east of the Mahananda river, 40 miles from Purneah *via* Dingra Ghat by horse dak or bullock-train. Sub-divisional Staff includes Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Munsiff, and Assistant Superintendent of Police There is also a Bench of 14 honorary magistrates, dispensary, Sub-registry office, English school, police station, dak and staging bungalows, and post office [m. s. T.].

Koorsakanta.—Village with post office [m.].

Kootigola.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Korah (*Gandwara*).—Village with police station and post office [m.], 14 miles from Caragolah by Shigram.

Kusi.—River of Northern Bengal. In the early part of the 18th century, it passed below Purneah town, but it has since worked westwards across about 50 miles of country to its present line. According to Hindu legend, this river is Kausiki, the daughter of Kusik, Raja, King of Gadhi. Although the daughter of a Kshatriya, she was the wife of a Brahman ; and on giving birth to a son, who preferred the warlike exploits of his mother's race to the sacred duties of his father, she became changed into a river.

Kusiargaon.—Railway station, 19 miles from Purneah.

Manshai.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Purneah. [p. m.].

Matiari.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Monihari.—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Purneah. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Monihari Ghat.—Railway station 35 miles from Purneah.

Mynanagar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nawabganj.—Village situated 34 miles from Purneah town, and 12 from the banks of the Ganges, opposite Sahebganj. Population about 2,000. The village is said to have been founded in order to protect the route from Purneah to Rajmahal, which was infested by ganges of robbers. Nawabganj contains an old fort in ruins, primary school and post office [m. s. t.].

Palasi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Panar.—River formed by the junction of a number of hill streams rising in Nepal. Its course is first south-east through Sultanpur and Haveli Purneah *parganas*, then southwards through Kadba and Hatanda to the Ganges.

Panjpara.—Village with post office [m.].

Purani.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Purneah.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Purneah District, also chief town, municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters

of the District of the same name ; situated on the east bank of the Saura river. Population about 18,000. The old civil station of Rambagh, formerly a western suburb, now lies within the centre of the town. About 1820 the station became one of the most unhealthy in Bengal. About 1835 the Government offices were removed to higher ground, 2 miles west of the military lines of Purneah. After this change there was an appreciable improvement in the health of the officials and other residents ; but the town still retained its unpopularity. Purneah has a considerable trade in jute. There is a *Sadar* Bench of 16 honorary magistrates, police station, dak bungalow, and Post office [m. s. T.].

Ramnagar.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Raniganj.—Small town on the river Kamla, 16 miles due west of Basantpur. It is a seat of trade in rice, indigo, jute, tobacco, etc. The town contains police station, a primary school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Rautara.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Purneah.

Rupadaha.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sonali.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Purneah.

Sontha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Srinagar.—Village with post office [m. t.].

RAJSHAHI.

RAJSHAHI.—Division or Commissionership of Bengal ; being bounded on the north by the independent States of Sikkim and Bhutan ; on the east by Goalpara District, Kuch Behar State, the Garo Hills, Maimensingh and Dacca Districts ; on the south and south-west by the Ganges or Padma river, separating it from Faridpur, Nuddea, and Murshidabad Districts ; and on the west by Maldah and Purneah Districts, and the independent State of Nepal. Area, 17,351 square miles. Population 8,019,187.

RAJSHAHI.—District in the Rajshahi Division ; bounded on the north by Dinajpur and Bogra, on the east by Bogra and Pabna, on the south by the Ganges and Nuddia, and on the west by Maldah and Murshidabad. Area, 2,330 square miles. Population 1,313,336. Divisional Head-quarters Jalpaiguri, and District Head-quarters, Rampore Beauleah, 184 miles from Calcutta *via* Nator railway station.

PRODUCTIONS.—Rice constitutes the staple crop throughout the District. In addition, wheat, barley, and Indian corn are grown to a small extent ; and various pulses and oil-seeds are raised from the rice-fields during the cold season.

MANUFACTURES.—A little of the native-wound silk is woven into a coarse cloth for local use ; and there is a special manufacture in certain villages of brass and bell-metal ware of a peculiarly fine quality.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Rajshahi does not differ from that common to all Lower Bengal. The rainy season sets in about the middle of June and lasts till the end of October.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of *Sadar* or head-quarters, Naogaon, and Nator. Revenue about 12 lakhs of rupess, and the expenditure nearly one-third of the revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 3 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Principal of College, Head Master Collegiate School, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Civil Surgeon (who is alo Superintendent of Jail), District Engineer and Muhammadan Marriage Registrar. For further information regarding Beauleah town *see* Beauleah.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Arani.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Atrai.—Village and railway station, 43 miles from Beauleah, *via* Nator station. [p. m. s. t.].

Bagmara.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Balihar.—Village with police station. [m. s. t.].

Baraigram (*Baraiganj*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Baral.—River in Bengal, an important offshoot of the Ganges in Rajshahi District. It leaves the parent stream near Charghat police station, and flows eastwards through the southern portion of the District, until it passes into Pabna. The Baral throws out two offshoots to the north, the Musa Khan and the Nandakuja, the latter a river of some magnitude, which joins the Atrai a short distance to the north of the Chalan *bil.*

Beauleah (*Rampur-Beauleah*).—*Sadar* or head-quarters Sub-division of Rajshahi District, also chief town, municipality and administrative head-quarters of Rajshahi District ; situated on the north bank of the Ganges, 28 miles form Nator station, Population about 24,000. Besides the usual public offices, there is a *Sadar* Independent Bench of 17 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. T.].

Burigaon.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

Chalan-Bil.—Lake or large marsh in Rajshahi District, lying between Singra, a village on the Nator and Bogra road, and the north bank of the Baral river in Pabna District. Length 21 miles ; breadth, 10 miles ; total area, about 150 square miles in the rains, and 20 square miles during the dry season.

Charghat.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Chaugram.—Village with post office [m.].

Dangapara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dighapatiya.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dubalhati.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Durgapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Eslamgati.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ghoramara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Godagari.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle, situated in

the extreme west of the District, on the banks of the Ganges. Considerable river traffic with the North-Western Provinces. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Gopalpur.—Village and railway station, 43 miles from Beauleah, *via* Nator station. [p. m. s. t.].

Gumani.—Name given to the Atrai river of Northern Bengal, where it passes through the southern extremity of the Chalan *bil*, in Rajshahi District, whence it enters Pabna.

Joari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kajla.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kalam.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kaligram.—Village with post office [m.].

Kasimpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khajura.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kusambi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lakshmanhati.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lalor.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lalpur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s.], 45 miles from Beauleah, *via* Gopalpur, railway station.

Madhanagar.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Beauleah *via* Nator station [p. m. s. t.].

Malsera.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Manda.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.] ; situated on the west bank of the Atrai river. Seat of an annual fair in honour of Rama, on the occasion of the Hindu festival *Ram Navami*, held in March or April. The fair is attended by about 15,000 people from all parts of the District.

Nandakuja.—River, an offshoot of the Barai, which it leaves at Nandakuja factory, and rejoins after a nearly semi-circular course (for the last six miles of which it passes through the centre of the Chalan *bil*).

Nandigram.—Village with post office [m.].

Naogaon (*Nowgong*).—Sub-division of Rajshahi District, also chief village and administrative head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name ; situated on the west bank of the river Jamuna. Important as the centre of the *ganja* (hemp) cultivation of Rajshahi : it is from this small tract of country that nearly the whole of India is supplied with the narcotic. Population under 6000. Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's office, an independent Bench of 5 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. T].

Narad.—A name given to three different streams in Rajshahi District. (1) The first is a small offshoot of the Ganges, which it leaves a few miles below the town of Rampur Baeuleah, and thence flows into the Musa Khan near Putiya. A short distance north of Putiya, (2) another stream, also called the Narad, though in no sense a continuation of the former watercourse, leaves the Musa Khan, and flows eastward

past Nator. Its chief tributary from the south is (8) the Narad, a branch of the Nandakuja. The united streams fall eventually into the Atrai just above its junction with the Nandakuja.

Nator.—Sub-division of Rajshahi District, also chief town, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name : situated on the north bank of the Narad river, 28 miles from Beauleah. Population about 10,000. Nator is a compact town clinging close around the Rajbari or palace of the Nator Rajas, who rose into powers in the earlier half of the last century, and gradually obtained possession of almost the entire District. Their estate now holds only the third or fourth rank in Rajshahi. The town contains Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's office, Munsiff's Court, an independent Bench of 12 honorary magistrates, Assistant Engineer's office, dispensary, police station, and post office [m. s. T.].

Nohata.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Panchupur.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

Patul.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Potishar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Premtoli.—Village, where an annual religious trading fair is held on the 20th day of the moon of Aswin, to celebrate the anniversary of the visit of the reformer-saint Chaitanya to Gaur, the former capital of Lower Bengal.

Puthia.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. T.].

Rampur-Beauleah.—*Sadar* station of Rajshahi *see* Beauleah.

Rajapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Raninagar.—Village and railway station, 51 miles from Beauleah town. [p. m. s. t.].

Sarda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Singra.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Tahirpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Talanda.—Village with post office [m.].

Tanor.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Wala.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

RUNGPUR.

RUNGPUR.—District occupying the central portion of the Rajshahi Division ; bounded on the north by Jalpaiguri District and Kuch Behar State ; on the east by the Brahmaputra river, separating it from Goalpara and Maimensing ; on the south by Bogra ; and on the west by Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri. Area, 3186 square miles. Population 2,065,464. District Head-quarters—Rungpur town, 338 miles from Calcutta *via* Khana, Sahebgani, and Katihar, railway stations. The name of Rungpur—' the abode of bliss '—is said to be derived from the legend that Raja Bhagadatta, who took part in the war of the *Mahabharatha*, possessed a country residence here.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops being rice, jute, oil-seeds, tobacco, potato, sugar-cane, and ginger ; and even the patches of waste land yield a valuable tribute of reeds and cane.

MANUFACTURES.—There are few special industries in Rungpur. Paper is manufactured from jute in certain villages. Other products are cotton carpets, silk cloth, baskets and mats, brass-ware, ornaments carved in ivory and buffalo's horn.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Rungpur does not differ materially from that common to all Lower Bengal. Diseases of a malarious origin are prevalent in the rainy season and winter, but during the remainder of the year the atmosphere is clear and dry.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions of *Sadar* or head-quarters, Nilphamari, Kurigaon, and Gaibanda. Revenue about 17 lakhs of rupees ; and the expenditure nearly one-sixth of the revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 4 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, 2 Munsiffs, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Head Master Training School, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), Deputy Inspector of Schools, and District Engineer. For further information regarding Rungpur town *see* Rungpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akbarbandar.—Trading village and produce depôt in Rungpur District. Chief trade jute and tobacco.

Badarganj.—Trading village and produce depôt, also railway station, 13 miles from Rungpur. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t]. Chief trade—rice, paddy, and mustard seed.

Bagua.—Village with post office [m.].

Bamandanga.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Barabari.—Village and head-quarters of police a circle.

Barabari Siding.—Railway station, 23 miles from Rungpur.

Barakhati.—Town or collection of villages in Rungpur District. Population about 13,000.

Baruni.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Basudebpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Belka-Nababganj.—Trading village and produce depôt in Rungpur District. Chief trade—jute and mustard. [p. m. s. t.].

Betgari.—Trading village and produce depôt in Rungpur District. Chief trade—rice, tobacco, jute and gunny

Bhabaniganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t].

Bharatkhali.—Village with post office [m. s. t].

Bhitarbanda (*Dinhata*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhotmari.—Trading village and produce depôt in Rungpur District. Chief trade—jute, tobacco and ginger. [p. m. s. t].

Bhurangamari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Boragari.—Trading village and produce depôt in Rungpur District. Chief exports—Rice, mustard, jute and gunny-bags.

Bura-Dharla (or *Nilkumar*).—Tributary of the Dharla river. The name would seem to imply that this was at one period a channel of the Dharla.

Burir Hat.—Trading village and produce depôt in Rungpur District. Chief exports, jute and tobacco.

Chhalapak.—Depôt in Rungpur District. Trade in jute and lime

Chhanchia Mirganj.—Depôt in Rungpur District. Trade in rice and jute.

Chilahati.—Village and railway station, 63 miles from Rungpur *via* Parbatipur station. [p. m. s. t.]

Chilmari.—Trading village situated on the banks of the Brahmaputra river. Considerable export trade in rice, paddy and jute. [p. m.s. t.].

Darwani (*Daroani*).—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Rungpur, *via* Parbatipur station. [p m. s. t.]. Seat of an annual fair of considerable importance, at which cattle and horses form the principal articles of sale.

Daudpur.—Depôt in Rungpur District. Trade in rice, paddy, and mustard.

Dhaperhat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dharla Left Bank.—Railway station, 39 miles from Rungpur.

Dharla Right Bank.—Railway station, 35 miles from Rungpur.

Dimla.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Domar.—Village and railway station, 54 miles from Rungpur, *via* Parbatipur station. [p. m. s. t.].

Fulkumar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gagla.—Trading village and produce depôt in Rungpur District, lying between the Sankos and Dharla rivers. Chief exports, jute, tobacco and ginger.

Gaibandha—Sub-division of Rungpur District, also chief village of the Sub-division of the same name, 41 miles from Rungpur by bullock-cart, or 5 miles from Kaliganj steamer station. Contains Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's office, Munsiff's Court, Independent Bench of 16 honorary magistrates, dispensary and post office [m. s t.].

Gajghanta.—Trading village and produce depôt in Rungpur District. Chief exports, jute and lime. [p. m. s. t.].

Gharialdanga.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Ghoramara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gobindjanj.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Gurjipara.—Trading village with an export of rice, paddy, and mustard.

Jaldhaka.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

Jatrapur.—Trading village and junction station (steamer and railway) [R.], near the river Dharla, 43 miles from Rungpur. Exports—jute and mustard-seed. [p. m. s. t.].

Kakina (*Kankina*).—Market village, situated on the left bank of the Tista river. Exports of jute, tobacco, and sugar. [p. m. s. t].

Kalidoharghat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kaliganj.—Village and police station, situated on the right bank of the Brahmaputra, and a port of call for the Assam river steamers. Considerable exports of rice and jute. [p. m. s. t.].

Kamarjani.—Market village situated on the right bank of the Manas river. Large exports of rice and jute. [p. m. s. t.].

Kaunia.—Village and junction station (railway and ferry), on the right bank of the Tista river, 11 miles from Rungpur. Considerable exports of jute and tobacco. Refreshments at dak bungalow. [p. m. s. t.].

Kishoriganj—Market village, situated on or near the Sankos river. Exports of rice, jute, and tobacco. [p. m. s. t.].

Kulaghat.—Village and important trading mart, situated on the right bank of the Dharla river. Export of jute, tobacco, and ginger. [p. m. s. t.].

Kurigram (*Kurigaon*).—Sub-division of Rungpur District, also village, railway station and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Dharla river, 33 miles from Rungpur. A tobacco and jute mart. The village also contains Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's office, Munsiff's Court, an Independent Bench of 11 honorary magistrates, police stasion, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kursha.—Village with post office [m.].

Lalmanirhat.—Railway station, 26 miles from Rungpur *via* Teesta junction.

Madarganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mahiganj.—Town situated in the vicinity of, and within the municipal limits of, the civil station of Rungpur. Dispensary. [p. m. s. t.]

Mirganj.—Trading village and produce depôt in Rungpur District. Chief trade, rice, jute, and tobacco.

Mithapukur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.]

Mogalhat.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Rungpur *via* Teesta station. [p. m s t.].

Nageshwari.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.]

Naldanga.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nilphamari (or *Bagdogra*).—Sub-division of Rungpur District, also chief village, railway station and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, 43 miles from Rungpur, *via* Parbatipur station. Population about 6,000. Contains Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collecto's office, Munsiff's Court, an Independent Bench of 11 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Nisbetganj.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

Palashbari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Panga.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Payaraband.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Payra langa.—Village with post office [m.].

Pirgachha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pirganj.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Rajarhat.—Railway station, 26 miles from Rungpur.

Rungpur.—*Sadar* or head-quarters Sub-division of Rungpur District, also chief town, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the north bank of the Ghagat river. Population about 15,000. Rungpur is a municipality, and consists besides the civil station, of the hamlets of Mahiganj, Dhap, and Nawabganj. The town contains the District head-quarters courts and offices, a *Sadar* Independent Bench of 20 honorary magistrates, police station, dak bungalow, jail, dispensary, public library and reading room and post office [m. s. T.].

Saidpur.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Rungpur, *via* Parbatipur. Contains a Bench of 7 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Shadulapur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Shyamganj (*Shamganj*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shyampur (*Shampur*).—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Rungpur. [p. m. s. t.].

Singherdabrihat.—Railway station 23 miles from Rungpur.

Sundarganj.—Trading village and produce depôt in Rungpur District. Chief exports—rice, mustard seed, and jute. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Tepa-Madhupur.—Village with post office [m.].

Tista.—Railway junction station, 17 miles from Rungpur. Contains dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Tograi Hat.—Railway station, 28 miles from Rungpur.

Tulshighat.—Village with post office [m.].

Tushbhandar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ulipur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

SARAN.

SARAN.—District, forming one of the north-western Districts of the Patna Division. Bounded on the north by Gorakhpur, on the east by Champaran and Muzafferpur, on the south by the Ganges, separating it from Shahabad and Patna, on the south-west by Azimgarh, and on the west again by Gorakhpur. Area, 2653 square miles. Population 2,467,477. District Head quarters—Chupra, 374 miles from Calcutta, *via* Bankipur, Digha Ghat, and Paleza Ghat, stations.

MINERALS.—The minerals found in Saran District are *Gulbar sora* and nodular limestone of excellent quality used for metalling the roads, and is exported in large quantities to Patna.

PRODUCTS.—Rice is the chief crop ; the other cereals cultivated are wheat, barley, and Indian corn. Green crops comprise *matar* or peas, *khesari*, gram, *arhar*, *mug*, *urid*, beans, sweet potatoes, mustard-seed, etc. cotton, hemp, and flax are also grown. Special crops comprise tobacco, sugar-cane, indigo and opium.

CLIMATE.—The seasons in Saran are very similar to those of Mozufferpur, but perhaps a little hotter. The hot weather begins about the end of March ; and in a fortnight afterwards, hot westerly winds begin to blow during the day. At night, the wind comes generally from the east, and the temperature is comparatively cool, being lowered by occasional thunderstorms. The rains set in about the middle of June, and continue, with intermissions, till about the end of September or the middle of October. September is by far the most trying month of the year ; the air is damp and steamy, while the sun's rays are extremely strong. The cold weather begins about the middle of October, and continues till the beginning of March.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 Sub-divisions of Gapalganj, Sewan and *Sadar* or head-quarters. Revenue about 20 lakhs of rupees ; and the expenditure nearly one-fourth of the revenue. The total number of estates 4207, with 45593 registered proprietors or co-parceners. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 2 Assistant Magistrates and Collectors, 4 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Superintendent of Distillery, District and Sessions Judge, 2 Sub-Judges, 3 Munsiffs, Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master Zilla School, Medical Officer (who is also Superintendent of Jail), and District Engineer. For further information regarding Chupra town *see* Chupra.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amnaur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Anarpur.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Chupra.

Ander.—Village with post office [m.].

Aphur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Arakpore.—Village with post office [m.].

Badram.—Village with post office [m.].

Baniapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Banwarchak.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Chupra. [p. m.].

Baragaon.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 51 miles from Chupra. Nearest railway station Savan, 14 miles by ekka, *via* Mirganj.

Barauli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Barharia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Basant.—Village with post office [m.].

Basantpur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Bazar-Bandi (*Khujwa*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhatapokhar.—Village and railway flag station, 43 miles from Chupra. [p. m.].

Bhoreh.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chainpur.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Chainwa.—Village and railway flag station, 21 miles from Chupra. [p. m.].

Cherand.—Village situated on the main stream of the Ganges, 7 miles east of Chupra. Contains the remains of an old fort, and a ruined mark.

Chupra.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Saran District, also chief town, municipality, railway station [R], and administrative head-quarters of Saran District ; situated on the left bank of the Gogra, about a mile above its confluence with the Ganges. It is a long straggling town, 4 miles in length, with a breadth nowhere exceeding half a mile. Population about 45,000. The town contains the usual Government courts and offices, jail, police station, ragular and municipal Benches of 10 and 7 honorary magistrates respectively, dak bungalow, handsome *sarai* or rest-house, Government English School, and charitable dispensary. It has also a station of the German Lutheran Mission. It is a place of importance, and contains many wealthy native banking houses. Goods of all kinds are obtainable in the *bazar*, pottery and brass utensils forming a specialty. [p. m. s. T.].

Chupra Kacheri.—Railway flag station, 2 miles from Chupra town.

Darauli.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Daronda.—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Chupra. [p. m. s. t.].

Daudpur.—Village and railway flag station, 12 miles from Chupra. [p. m.].

Digha Ghat.—Junction station (railway and ferry steamer) [T. & C.], 29 miles from Chupra.

Digwara.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Chupra. [p m. s. t.].

Dyalpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ekma.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Chupra. [p. m. s. t.].

Enai.—Village with post office [m.].

Garkha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gopalganj—Sub-division of Saran District, also chief village and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, and of a police circle (*thana*). Sub-divisional staff includes Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector and Munsiff. Primary school and post office [m. s. t.].

Gothni.—Town situated on the east bank of the Little Gandak river, 54 miles north-west of Chupra town. Noted as being a principal seat of the sugar manufacture. The town possesses 4 sugar refineries, and has a large export trade. Fine *bazar* and post office [m. s. t.].

Gultanganj (*Goldinganj*).—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Chupra. [p. m. s. t.].

Hariharpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Hathuwa (*Hatwa*).—Village with dispensary and post office [m. s. T.]. It is also a place of residence of the Maharaja of Hathuwa, a wealthy Hindu landholder, who owns 1339 villages in Shahabad, and 46 villages in neighbouring Districts. His estate comprises an area of 390,015 local *bighas*, and yields him a gross rental of Rs. 1,022400 including cesses, of which Rs. 277,650 is paid to Government as land revenue and cesses. The estate has been held by the present family from a period anterior to the Muhammadan conquest to the Province, and the succession is said to have been uninterrupted during a line of 102 Rajas.

Husainganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 6 miles from Chupra.

Hussunpora.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ichawapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Katiya.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Katra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khodai-Bagh.—Village with post office [m].

Kopa-Samotha.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Chupra. [p. m. s. t.].

Kuchaikote.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Maharajganj.—Town situated in the centre of Saran District, 25 miles north-west of Chupra, and 10 miles south-east of Sewan. Next to Revelganj, Maharajganj is the largest *bazar* in the District, especially for the export of grain and spices ; imports of English and native iron, salt, and piece-goods. Police outpost and post office [m. s. t.].

Maharani.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mairwa.—Village and railway station, 50 miles from Chupra. [p. m].

Manjhi.—Town and police station on the Gogra. Population about 8,000, chiefly engaged in river traffic. [p. m. s. t.].

Mashrak.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Meerganj.—Village with police station and post office [m.].

Mirzapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mokair.—Village with post office [m.].

Muhammadpur.—Village and produce depôt in Saran District. Population 5,000. One of the principal rice-importing marts of the District.

Mustafabad.—Village with post office [m.].

Nabiganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Nagra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nayagaon.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Pachrukhi.—Village and railway flag station, 32 miles from Chupra. [p. m].

Paleza Ghat.—Junction station (railway and steamer), [T. & C.], 29 miles from Chupra.

Panapur.—Agricultural town with about 7000 population.

Parsa.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Paterhi.—Village with post office [m.].

Raghunathpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ramkola.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Revelgunge (or *Godna*).—Town, railway station, and municipality ; situated just above the junction of the Ganges and Gogra, and built along the banks of the latter river ; the largest mart in Saran District. The native name of this town is Godna. Revilgunge is the great changing station, where the boats from Lower Bengal tranship their cargoes of rice and salt into the Fyzabad and Gorakhpur boats, which give in exchange wheat, barley, pulses, and oil-seeds. Several Calcutta firms are represented in the town. Population about 15,000. The town contains two benches (independent and municipal), each of 3 honorary magistrates, dispensary, *bazar*, and post office [m. s. T.]. It is celebrated as the residence of Gautama, the founder of the school of Nyaya philosophy or Indian logic. No traces of his dwelling exist : but a wretched hovel and a pair of shoes are still pointed out to pilgrims, Fair held here twice a year.

Revelgunge Ghat.—Railway station, 7 miles from Chupra.

Sahajitpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Santa.—Village and railway flag station, 13 miles from Chupra. [p m.].

Sarai.—Railway station, 44 miles from Chupra, and 25 miles from Mozufferpore.

Saran (*Old name for Chupra*).—Head-quarters Sub-division of Saran District.—*see* Chupra.

Sarharwa.—Village with post office [m.].

Sewan (*Aligunge* or *Savan*).—Sub-division of Saran District, also town, railway station [R.], municipality and head-quarters of the Sewan Sub-division ; situated on the Daha river, 37 miles from Chupra. Population about 16,000. The place is noted for the manufacture of superior pottery, brass vessels, and chintzes. Sub-divisional offices of Sub-Deputy Collector, Munsiff, Assistant Engineer, and Assistant Surgeon. Police station and post office [m. s. T.]. There are also a regular bench of 3 honorary magistrates.

Shapur-Satihar.—Village with post office [m.].

Simaria.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sisawan.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sonpur.—Village and railway station ; perhaps the most widely known place in the District ; situated at the confluence of the Gandak and the Ganges, 34 miles from Chupra. It contains police station and post office [m. s. t.]. The village has a resident population of about 300 souls, but is famous for its great fair, held for ten days during the full-moon of Kartik. This is probably one of the oldest *melas* in India, its origin being said to be contemporaneous with Rama and Sita. It was at Sonpur that Vishnu rescued an elephant, who had gone to drink, from the clutches of a crocodile. A temple was subsequently erected here by Rama, when on his way to Janakpur to fight for Sita. Sonpur is considered to be a spot of exceptional holiness. The fair, attended by great numbers of persons, lasts a fortnight ; but it is at its height two days before, and two days after, the bathing in the Ganges. The chief articles of trade are elephants and horses and piece-goods. But the great attraction of Sonpur is the annual race meeting, the occasion of one of the most agreeable social gatherings for Europeans held in Northern India. A large camp is pitched in a magnificent grove. There are also an excellent race course and stand. The races last for a week.

SHAHABAD.

SHAHABAD.—District, forming the south-western portion of the Patna Division ; bounded on the north by Ghazipur and Saran, on the east by Patna and Gya, on the south by Lohardaga, and on the west by Mizapur and Benares Districts, Area. 4365 square miles. Population 2,063,337. District Head-quarters—Arrah town, 368 miles from Calcutta by rail *via* Chord Line.

PRODUCTIONS.—The chief staple of Shahabad is rice. The other crops include—wheat, barley maize and other cereals ; gram, peas, lentils, and several other green crops ; *til*, linseed, castor-oil, and mustard ; many kinds of vegetebles, cotton, hemp and jute, poppy, sugar-cane, betel-leaf, tobacco, safflower, indigo, etc.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Shahabad is fairly healthy.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions of *Sadar* or head-quarters, Buxar, Sasseram and Bhuboosh. Revenue about 25 laksh of rupees, and the expenditure nearly one-sixth of the revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 5 Deputy Magistrates and 6 Deputy Collectors, Superintendent of Distillery, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, 3 Munsiffs, Special Sub-Registrar, Minister, Civil Surgeon, Town and District Executive Engineers, and Superintendent of Jail. For further information regarding Arrah town *see* Arrah.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adhara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 100 miles from Arrah. Nearest railway station, Zamania, 60 miles.

Agiaon.—Town with post office [m. s. T.], 12 miles from Arrah. Steamer leaves Arrah every Tuesday and Saturday for this place.

Arrah (*Old name Shahabad*).—Head-quarters Sub-division of Shahabad District, also the administrative head-quarters and most populous town of the District ; and a railway station and municipality. Population about 5,000. The town is well built, and has a *Sadar* Bench of 13 honorary magistrates, police station, High School, dispensary, dak bungalow, and the usual public offices. [P. m. s. T.].

Arrah Canal.—A branch of the Son Canal system in Shahabad District. It commences at the fith mile (from the head works at Dehri) of the Main Western Canal, and follows a northerly course, passing Arrah town ; finally falling into the Gangi *nadi* which communicates with the Ganges. Length 65 miles.

Ayer.—Village with post office [m.].

Baidyanath.—Village containing a ruin, with many obelisks and images, attributed to Madan Pal, a Sivira Raja.

Banas.—River of Shahabad District. At first it is merely a spill channel from the Son, which it leaves near Belta village ; as it proceeds northwards, it becomes the drainage channel between the Arrah Canal and the Bihiya branch of the Son Canal System. After passing under the railway between Arrah and Bihiya, it turns to the east, and finally falls into the Gangi *nadi*. It contains very little water, except during the rains.

Barhampur (*Barahpur*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Barhara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Behea.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Arrah. [p. m. s. t.]. Considerable local trade.

Belauti.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

Benwalia.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhagwanpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bihiya.—A branch Canal of the Son irrigation System, branching from the 27th mile-post of the Arrah Canal, and extending to a small watercourse connected with the Ganges, near Bihiya village, a distance of 30½ miles. It has 7 distributary channels, which again have small cuts or trenches leading in all direction to convey the water over the fields.

Bhubooah.—Sub-division of Shahabad District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the Bhubooah Sub-division, and of a police circle. Contains Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's office. [p. m. s. t.].

Buxar.—Sub-division of Shahabad District, also chief town, municipality, railway station [R.], and head-quarters of Buxar Sub-division, and of a police circle ; situated on the south bank of the Ganges, 48 miles from Arrah. Population about 20,00. Considerable traffic is carried on both by rail and river, principally in sugar, cotton, piece-goods, and salt. Sub-divisional Staff consists of an Assistant Magistrate and Collector, and Munsiff. There is also a central jail, dak bungalow and post office [m. s. T.]. Buxar is a place of great sanctity, and is said to have been originally called *Vedagarabha*, ' the womb of the Vedas, as many of the inspired writers of the Vedic hymns lived here.

Buxar Canal.—A branch of the Main Western Canal of the Son Canal System, which leaves the Main Western Canal at the twelfth miles from the head-works at Dehri, and runs in a northerly direction until it joins the Ganges at Buxar.

Chainpur.—Town with post office [m. s. t.], 7 miles west of Bhubooah. Population about 3,500. An old fort, a mosque, and the ruined temple of Mandeswari (5 miles east of the town) are the objects of interest here.

Chand.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chausa.—Village and railway station close to the east bank of the Karamnasa, 50 miles from Arrah. Police outpost station and post office [m. s. t.].

Chausa Canal.—A branch of the Son Canal system, leaving the Buxar Canal at the second mile, which latter takes off from the Main Western Canal at the 12th mile from the head-works at Dehri. Length, 40 miles.

Chenari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Darauti.—Village 5 miles north-east of Ramgarh. Contains some old remains attributed to the Suars or Saviras.

Darihat.—Village with post office [m.].

Dehree.—Town with police station, dak bungalow and post office [m. s. T.], situated on the west bank of the Son river. Noted as the site of the head-works of the Son Canals, and of the workshops designed by Mr. Fouracres in 1869-70, to construct and maintain the various stone, wood, and iron works, distributed over the canal system. To the north of the Dehri town is a large indigo factory, the property of Messrs. Gisborne & Co.

Dhamar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dhangain.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Dhansoe.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dinara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dumraon.—Town and municipality, also railway station, 33 miles from Chupra. Contains a bench of 6 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. T.].

Dumraon Canal.—Branch of the Arrah Canal, forming a portion of the Son system. It is 40 miles long, with 12 distributaries, and leaves the main Canal at the 17th mile.

Durgauti.—Village with post office [m.].

Garhani.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gunri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Guptasar.—Sacred cave about 7 milev from Shergarh and 18 miles from Sasseram. It is situated in a glen ; and the entrance, about 18 feet wide by 12 high, lies a little way up the hill. The surface of the interior is every-where broken and irregular, and masses of rock project from the sides. There are three galaries in the cave, one of which contains the

chief object of worships, viz. a stalactite revered as Mahadeo. This cave has never been thoroughly explored, but its various windings are said to be half a mile long.

Jagdispur.—Town and municipality; contains an independent bench of 4 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s.].

Jehanabad—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Kachwa.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kayamnagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t].

Khargarh.—Village with police station and post office [m. t.].

Kheri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khutaha.—Village with post office [m.].

Koath—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Koilwar—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Arrah. [p. m. s. t.].

Manjhwari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Masar.—Village 6 miles west of Arrah. The old name of Masar, was Mahasara; but the original name was Sonitpur, famous as the residence of Banasur, whose daughter Ukha was married to a grandson of Krishna. There is a Jain temple here, with several Brahmanical images. It bears an inscription dated 1386 A. D. The town contains 14 fine old wells and numerous tanks. The population of the old town has been estimated at about 20,000. At present it is only a straggling village, half a mile long by a third of a mile broad. A colossal image found at Masar was in 1882 removed to Arrah, and the fragments being pieced together, it was set up in the public garden at that place.

Mohania.—Village with police station, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. Distance 22 miles from Zamania railway station.

Murar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nasriganj.—Town and police outpost station, situated on the Koelwar-Dehri road, about half a mile from the river Son. Population about 7000. The central town of the escheated Government estate of Bibi Maula Baksh. Large trade in bamboos and wood, and considerable manufacture of sugar and paper. [p. m. s. T.].

Nawanagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Neazipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nimaz.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Noan.—Village with post office [m.].

Nokha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Patana.—Village in Bhubooah Sub-division, sometimes called Srirampur, from a hamlet of that name which now occupies part of the ruins to the south-west of the village. In the immediate neighbourhood of Patana, is a *linga*, surrounded by a wall and some broken images, the largest of which represents Mahavira, or the warlike monkey. Many other ramains are scattered about.

Piru (*Piaro*).—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Raghunathpur.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Arrah [p.m. s. t.].

Rajpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Ramgarh.—Village with post office [m.].

Rotasgarh.—Hill fort with post office [m. s. t.], about 30 miles south of Sasseram town, overlooking the junction of the Koel with the Son river. The principal place of interest in the District from an antiquarian point of view It derives its name from Rohitaswa, (Rohidas), son of Harischandra, a Hindu King of the Solar dynasty, whose image was worshipped on this spot till destroyed by Aurangzeb. The remains of the fortress occupy a part of the table-land of Rotasgarh, about 4 miles from east to west, and 5 miles from north to south, with a circumference of nearly 28 miles. Much of the area is bare rock, but there is also a large quantity of red soil. The hill is accessible by 83 paths, of which four are called the great *ghats* ; and the rest *ghatis* The principal antiquities of Rotasgarh are two temples built by Man Sing ; a small mosque ascribed to Aurangzeb ; and the palace with the building known as the *bara dwari* or twelve gates, where business was transacted.

Sahar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sarinja.—Village with post office [m.].

Sasseram (*Saheram*).—Sub-division of Shahabad District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of a police circle, and of Sasseram Sub-division ; situated on the Grand Trunk Road, 72 miles south of Arrah. The name Sasseram signifies one thousand toys, because a certain Asur or infidel who lived here had a thousand arms, each holding a separate plaything. The town is noted as containing the tomb of the Afghan Sher Shah, who conquered Humayun, and subsequently became Emperor of Delhi. The remarkable mosque of Chandan Shahid is situated on a lofty hill east of the town. Sub-divisional Courts and Offices of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Munsiff, Assistant Superintendent of Police and Assistant Surgeon. There is also an independent bench of 8 honorary magistrates, a dak bungalow and post office [m s. T.]. Routes from Zamaniah *via* Mohani and Jehanabad, 48 miles ; or from Arrah *via* Dehree, 72 miles ; or from Buxar *via* Bedali, 57 miles.

Seosagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Shapur-Pati.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Shergarh.—Ruined village, 20 miles south-west of Sasseram. This spot was selected by Sher Shah as the site of a fortress soon after he had begun strengthening Rohtas, which he abandoned on discovering the superior advantages of Shergarh.

Simri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sinha.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Son Canals.—A grand system of irrigation works in the Province of Behar, taking its name from the Son river. It consists of a series of

canals in the three Districts of Shahabad, Gya and Patna, which all branch off from an anicut or dam thrown across the Son at the village of Dehri.

Tilathu.—Village and police outpost, situated 5 miles east of the gorge by which the Tutrahi, a branch of the Kudra river, leaves the hills. This spot is sacred to the goddess Totala. This gorge itself is half a mile long, terminating in a sheer horse-shoe precipice from 180 to 250 feet high, down which the river falls. The object of interest is an image (bearing the date Samvat 1389 or 1332 A. D.),which represents a many-armed female killing a man springing from the neck of a buffalo. A fair is held here every year on the last day of *Kartik*, which is attended by about 100,000 persons, many from distant places. [p. m.].

SIKKIM.

SIKKIM.—Native State in the Eastern Himalaya Mountains ; bounded on the north and north-east by Tibet, on the south-east by Bhutan, on the south by the British District of Darjeeling, and on the west by Nepal. It is a small mountainous tract, covering an area of about 1550 square miles, with an estimated population of 7,000. The capital is Tumlong, where the Raja resides during the winter and spring, usually going to his estates at Chumbi in Tibet in summer to avoid the heavy rains of Sikkim. The Tibetan name for Sikkim is *Dingjing* or *Demojang*, and for the people *Deunjong Mars* ; the Gurkha name for the people of Sikkim (which has been adopted by English writers) is *Lepcha* ; but they call themselves *Rong*, according to Mr. Clements Markham.

PRODUCTIONS —Near Mintugong are some copper mines worked by Nepalese. The chief cultivated crops in the valleys and in the clearings on the hills of Sikkim are wheat, buckwheat, barley, *marua*, maize, and a little rice ; but no more grain is grown than suffices for local consumption. Cardamoms and oil-seeds are cultivated in the low valleys in the extreme west of the State. Plantains, oranges, and other fruits are grown in the gardens. Cattle and ponies are imported from Tibet.

COMMERCE.—There are several trade routes through Sikkim, from the British District of Darjeeling into Tibet : but owing partly to the natural difficulties of the country, and partly to the jealousy of the Tibetans, these are not much used. At Rangpo-tang, on the Tista, and at other points, there are good cane-bridges, and in some places there are raft-ferries ; but all roads are mere hill bridle-paths, and communication is exceedingly imperfect and difficult.

CLIMATE.—The ranges between Darjeeling and Tumlong are lower than Darjeeling itself, and generally less cool ; whilst the deep narrow valleys of most of the rivers have a hot and stifling climate, notorious for its malaria and jungle-fever. The rainfall, like that of Darjeeling, is very heavy. There is usually a little dullness, and perhaps rain, late in December and early in January ; after which the weather remains bright and clear until May, when storms, growing more and more frequent, usher in the rainy season, which lasts till October.

REVENUE.—The land is not assessed, and pays no revenue. The assessment is on the revenue-payer personally.

ADMINISTRATION.—There are twelve Kazis in Sikkim, and several other officers with various names exercise jurisdiction over specific tracts of land. Each of these officers assesses the revenue payable by all the people settled on the lands within his jurisdiction, and keeps the greater portion for himself, paying over to the Raja a certain fixed contribution. At the same time, he has no proprietary right in the lands though the Kazis have at least a kind of hereditary title to their office. The Kazis and other officers exercise limited civil and criminal jurisdiction within the lands the revenue of which they collect, all important cases being referred to the Raja, and decided by Changzod (the minister) and the Diwans, who are at present three in number. A Deputy Superintendent of Chinkona plantation is stationed here.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Chhola.—Lofty range of the Himalayas, forming the eastern boundary of Sikkim, and separating it from Bhutan and Tibet. It runs south from the immense mountain of Dankia (23,176 feet), situated 50 miles east-north-east of Kanchanjanga, and is, throughout its length, much higher than the parallel Singalila range, which forms the western boundary between Sikkim and Nepal. The most northern pass is the Taukra (16,000 feet), from the Lachung valley to the Ammochu valley. Next in order towards the south is the well-known Chhola pass (14,500 feet). This pass is on the direct route from Tumlong. Seven miles south of the Chhola pass is the Jelep pass (14,400 feet), much frequented by Tibet traders with Darjeeling, and connected with that station by a good bridle road. South of the Jelep pass, the range is a wilderness of forest.

Dankia.—Mountain in the north of the Chhola range ; height 23,176 feet ; situated 50 miles east-north-east of Kanchanjanga. The well-known but little-frequented Dankia pass (elevation, 18,400 feet), at the head of the Lachung valley, is four miles west of the Dankia peak.

Gantak.—Village with post office [m. t.]. An Assistant Political Agent and Executive Engineer hold their offices here.

Kanchanjanga.—An immense mountain peak in the Eastern Himalayas, on the boundary between Sikkim and Nepal. The second loftiest measured mountain in the world ; elevation, 28,176 feet. This peak is 130 miles east of Gosainthan, and forms the extreme eastern horn of the Nepal Himalayas.

Kanchanjhau.—A lofty spur of the Himalayas, forming the northern boundary line of Sikkim.

Ranjit, Great.—River, which rises in Independent Sikkim, flows through Darjeeling District, and falls into the Tista.

Ranjit, Little.—River, rising in the Singalila range, on the borders of Sikkim and Nepal. It flows generally in a north-easterly direction, and falls into the Great Ranjit on its right bank.

Tista (*Teesta, Trisrota*).—A large river of Northern Bengal. It

rises in the Chatamu Lake, Tibet, but is said to have another source below Kanchanjanga; flows through Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Rungpur Districts, and finally falls into the Brahmaputra below Bagwa in the latter District. The Sankrit names for the Tista are Trishna and Trisrota ; the forming implying ' thirst, ' the latter, ' three springs. The Kali *Purana* gives the following account of its origin :—' The goddess Parvati, wife of Siva, was fighting with a demon (Asur), whose crime was that he would only worship her husband and not herself. The monster becoming thirsty during the combat, prayed to his patron deity for drink ; and in consequence, Siva caused the river Tista to flow from the breast of the goddess in three streams, and thus it has ever since continued to flow.

SINGBHUM.

SINGBHUM (*Sinha-bhumi*, ' Lion Land ').—District, forming the south-eastern portion of the Chutia Napur Division. Bounded on the north by the Districts of Lohardaga and Manbhum, on the east by Midnapur, on the south by the Tributary States of Orissa, and on the west by Lohardaga and the Tributary States of Chutia Nagpur. Area, 3753 square miles. Population 545,488. District Head-quarters—Chybasa, 260 miles from Calcutta, Nearest railway station, Purulia, 70 miles.

MINERALS.—Iron in a nodular form is obtained in most of the hill ranges. Ore also occurs in the form of a black earth, which is rich in metal, and is usually found in stratified masses, which to have to be dug out and broken in pieces before smelting. Gold is found in minute quantities in the sands of the rivers in the form of spangles. Copper is worked near Chaibasa. Nodular limestone (*kankar*) occurs all over the District, but not in sufficient quantities to be useful for road-making. Slate and coloured earths are founded to the south-west of Chaibasa. Soapstone occurs in several places, and is manufactured into cups and platters.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crops of the District, besides rice, are wheat, Indian corn, peas, gram, mustard, sugar-cane, cotton, and tobacco.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Singhbhum is dry. The civil station of Chaibasa is healthy, but the jungle-clad hill tracts are so malarious that they cannot be visited with safety before the month of November. December and January are the coldest months. The weather in the hot season is extremely trying.

ADMINISTRATION.—There are no Sub-divisions in this District. Revenue about 1 lakh of rupees, and the expenditure nearly three-fourths of the revenue. *District Staff*— Deputy Commissioner, Medical Officer and Sub-Assistant Commissioner exercing powers of a Magistrate, 1st class ; Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector exercising civil powers of a Munsiff , Deputy Conservator of Forests, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Chybasa town *see* Chybasa.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amda.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Chakradharpur railway station. [p. m. t.].

Angarbari.—A detached peak of the Saranda Hills ; height, 2137 feet.

Baharagura—Market village ; one of the chief trading places of the District. [p. m. s. t.].

Chaitanpur.—Hill range in Kharsawan estate ; greatest elevation 2529 feet. Crossed by the old road to Chutia Nagpur, but not accessible for wheeled traffic.

Chakradharpur.—Village and railway station, 142 miles from Chybasa, *via* Purulia station. Contains Executive Engineers' office, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Chybasa.—Chief town, municipality and administrative head-quarters of Singbhum District ; situated on rising ground overlooking the right bank of the river Roro, and commanding a pleasant view. Population about 8,000. Besides the Deputy Commissioner's residence and the ordinary Government buildings, there are a few masonry houses, forming a short street, belonging to grain and cloth merchants. Jail, police station, Government English School, a bench of 4 honorary magistrates, charitable dispensary and Post office [m. s. T.]. A large fair, attended by 20,000 visitors from all parts of Singbhum, is held annually at Christmas time ; on the last day of the year, races, national dances, and athletic sports take place. Chybasa is the only place in the District which has permanent shops, occupied by dealers in *tasar* silk cocoons, cloth, and grain.

Gailkura—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ghatsila.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Haludpukur.—Village with post office [m.].

Jiraikola (*Monarpur*).—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kakpara.—Village with post office [m.].

Kalikapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Kandra.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Chakradharpur.

Kapargadi.—Range of hills (belongs to the Raja of Dalbhum), rising abruptly from the plain to the Kapargadi peak, 1398 feet above sea-level, from whence the range runs in a south-easterly direction, until it culminates in the Tuiligar Hill, 2492 feet high. Thence the ridge gradually widens out, and forms the northern limit of the Meghasani range in the Orissa Tributary State of Mayurbhanj. On the north of the ridge are copper-bearing rocks, extending for a distance of 80 miles. These copper beds were formerly worked by European companies, but on too expensive a scale to yield a profit,

Kharsanwa (*Kharsawan*).—One of the petty States in Singbhum District. Area, 145 square miles ; total population about 32,000. Revenue Rs. 18,000 The Thakur or Chief is a Hindu Rajput. This State, with others in Chutia Nagpur, was ceded to the British by the Marathas. The Chief is under engagements binding him to right administration, and his

decisions in serious cases are subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur. [p. t.].

Kolhan.—Tract of country forming a Government estate in Singbhum District. Area, 1905 square miles, with 883 villages, and a population of about 200,000 persons. The indigenous village system of the Kols, based upon a federal union of villages under a single divisional head-man, which is gradually dying out elsewhere in Chutia Nagpur, still survives in this tract. A group of from 5 to 20 villages forms a *pirhi* or *pir*, each of which has its own *munda* or village head, all of whom are subject to the authority of the *manki* or divisional head-man, who exercises the functions of divisional collector of rents and of divisional police superintendent within the limits of his *pir*. Every *munda* or village head is responsible for the payment of the revenue, and for the detection and arrest of criminals in his own village, to the *manki* or divisional head of the *pir* ; and this latter official is in his turn responsible to Government. For acting as revenue collectors, the *mankis* receive a commission of one-tenth, and the *mundas* one-sixth, of the rent which passes through their hands. Besides these duties, the *mankis* and *mundas*, each in his degree, have certain informal powers to decide village disputes and questions of tribal usage.

Layada.—Range of hills running from east to west, and throwing out numerous rocky spurs into Singbhum District.

Parahat.—Sequestrated estate in Singbhum District. Area, 791 square miles ; population about 60,000. The estate is now under the direct management of Government.

Raghunathpali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Saraikala.—Political estate, and village of the same name. Weekly market and Bengali school.

Saranda.—Hill range in the extreme south-west corner of Singbhum District, bordering on Gangpur State. Consists of a grand mass of mountains, rising to the height of 2738 feet, known as 'Saranda of the seven hundred hills.' The population inhabiting this region is scattered over a few poor hamlets nestling in deep valleys and belongs for the most part to one of the least reclaimed tribes of Kols.

Saranda.—One of the *pirs* or groups of villages of the Kolhan, containing 88 villages, assessed at a Government revenue of rupees 580.

Sini.—Railway station, 22 miles from Chakradharpur.

SONTHAL-PERGANNAHS.

SONTHAL-PERGANNAHS (or *Santalia*).—District, forming the southern portion of the Bhagalpur Division. These Pergannahs, for the most part jungly tracts inhabited by Santhals, are partly in Bhagalpur and partly in Birbhum Districts. They are bounded on the north by Bhagalpur and Purneah ; on the east by Maldah, Murshidabad, and Birbhum ; on the south by Burdwan and Manbhum ; and on the west by Hazaribagh. Area, 5469 square miles. Population 1,754,196. District

Head-quarters—Nya-Doomka, 162 miles from Calcutta *via* Sainthia railway station.

MINERALS.—Coal and iron are found in almost all parts of the Sonthal-Pergannahs. The copper ore was found to be very poor. Picturesque waterfalls are formed near the villages of Kuskira, Shinhpur and Maharajpur, and there are several mineral springs in the District.

PRODUCTS.—Rice forms the staple food-grain of the District. The other crops are millets, wheat, barley, maize, various pulses and oil-seeds, jute, flax, sugar-cane, cotton and indigo.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the Sonthal Pregannahs varies in the different tracts. On the whole the winter months are very cool, and the hot season is correspondingly trying.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into six Sub-divisions of Deogarh, *Sadar* or Doomka, Godda, Jamtara, Rajmehal and Pakour. Revenue about 5 lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure nearly one-fourth of the revenue. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also District Judge). Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 4 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Assistant Settlement Officer, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Civil Medical Officer, Superintendent of Vaccination, Deputy Inspector of Schools and District Engineer. For further information regarding Dumka town *see* Dumka.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amjora.—Village with post office [m.].

Babla (or *Dwarka*).—River of Lower Bengal; rises in the Sonthal Pergannahs; flows through Birbhum and Murshidabad Districts, and falls into the Bhagirathi.

Baidyanath-Deogarh (or *Deogarh*)—Sub-division of the District of the Sonthal-Pergannahs, also chief town, railway station, municipality and head-quarters of Deogarh Sub-division, 44 miles from Dumka. Sub-divisional staff consists of Deputy Mogistrate and Deputy Collector, and also Sub-Deputy Collector. Dak bungalow, police station and post office [m. s. T.]. The principal object of interest is the group of 22 temples dedicated to Siva, which forms a centre of pilgrimage for Hindus from all parts of India. The oldest temple is called Baidyanath, and is said to contain one of the twelve oldest *lingas* of Siva in India. A few ruins, like those of ancient Buddhist *Viharas* stand near the monolithic group.

Baidyanath.—Railway junction station, 40 miles from Dumka. [p. m. s. t.].

Bansloi.—Tributary of the Bhagirathi river, rising in the Sonthal-Pergannahs, and flowing a generally eastern course through Birbhum and Murshidabad Districts till it falls into the Bhagirathi opposite the large commercial town of Jangipur. As its name implies, it was largely utilised for floating down rafts of bamboos, till the neighbouring hills became almost denuded.

Barharwa (*Bahawa*).—Village and railway station, 87 miles

from Dumka *via* Rampore Haut station. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Bario.—Village with post office [m.].

Barkop.—Village and group of hills 9 miles north of Godda. They are four in number, nearly in line with one another; the two central peaks being conical, while the outside ones slope down to the plain in long irregular ridges. The village is at the foot of the hills, and is the seat of the Rajas of Barkop.

Benagaria.—Village with post office [m.].

Daman-i-Koh.—A tract of hilly country, literally 'Skirts of the hills', extending over portions of Dumka, Rajmehal, Pakur, and Godda Sub-districts. Area, 1366 square miles. The total population about 400,000. The Daman-i-koh is the property of Government, having been 'resumed' from the *Zamindars* who held it between 1780 and 1839, when the last formal resumption was effected. It has been kept exclusively for the hill tribes, who were first found in it, and for the Santals and other cognate primitive races who began to immigrate into it about 1820. Foreigners are not allowed to reside in this tract without special permission.

Dumkah (*Nya Dumka*).—Administrative head-quarters of the District of the Sonthal-Pergannahs, and also of Naya-Dumka Sub-division. It is one of the oldest British stations in Bengal; situated on the banks of the Mor river, 43 miles from Sainthia, and 38 miles from Rampore Hat, railway stations. Population about 3,000. Contains Sub-Deputy Collector's office, dak bungalow, small *bazar* and post office [m. s. T.].

Godda.—Sub-division of Sonthal-Pergannahs District, also chief town and head-quarters of a police circle, and of the sub-division of the same name, 30 miles from Ghogha railway station. Sub-divisional offices of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and of Sub-Deputy Collector. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Gumani.—River of the Sonthal-Pergannahs District, rises in the Rajmehal Hills in Godda Sub-division, and at first runs north-east into the Barhait valley. It is there joined by the Moral, coming from the northern hills; and the united stream, which has thus collected the entire drainage of the range, flows south-east through the Ghatiari Pass to join the Ganges near Mahadeo-nagar.

Hiranpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Jagdispur.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Madhupur junction station.

Jamtara.—Sub-division of Sonthal-Pergannahs District, also chief town, railway station, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, 26 miles from Madhupur station. Sub-divisional offices of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and of a Sub-Deputy Collector. [p. m. s. t.].

Jarmundi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kamrabad.—Village with post office [m.].

Karmatar.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Madhupur junction station. [p. m. s.].

Katikund.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kotal-Pakur.—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Rampore Haut station. [p. m. t.].

Madankotta.—Village with post office [m.].

Madhupur.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Dumka. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Mahagama.—Village with police station and post office [m.].

Maharajpur.—Village and railway station, 74 miles from Rampore Haut station. [p. m].

Maheshmunda.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Madhupur junction station.

Maheshpur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s t.].

Mahuagarhi.—The highest peak of a range of hills in Naya Dumka Sub-division, and within the Government forest reserve. The range rises to about 1500 feet in the form of a long ridge of unequal height, with numerous flanking spurs. One part is a table-land of considerable extent, on which it was at one time proposed to form a sanitarium.

Maluti.—Village with post office [m.].

Mihijam.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Jamtara station. [p. m.].

Mor (*Maureksha*).—River of Bengal, rising in the Tior Hill, a little east of Deogarh ; flows through Birbhum and Murshidabad Districts, and joins the Dwarka, which flows into the Bhagirathi. For some miles from its source in the Tior Mountain, the Mor is called the Motihara. At the summit of the hill, the people point out some roughly-arranged blocks of rude stone, as the remains of the fort of one Khusial Singh, a Rajput adevnturer who established himself here as Raja of the hill people during the last century, and was slain in battle at the foot of the hills by the Kshattriya Raja of Handua, in a spot still known as 'Rajamara.'

Mori.—Hill in the Daman-i-koh tract of the Godda Sub-division. One of the principal peaks in the northern section of the Rajmehal Hills, overlooking the great central valley.

Motijharna.—Waterfall in the Daman-i-koh tract of the Rajmehal Sub-division ; picturesquely situated at an angle where two hill ranges meet, in the north-east corner of the District, close to the Maharajpur railway station. The fall is formed by the waters of a small hill stream, which leaps over two successive ledges of columnar basalt. The base of the lower ledge is being gradually eaten away into the form of a cave behind the fall. An annual fair is held here in February.

Nakrapahari.—Village with post office [m.].

Nanihat.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pakur (*Pakaur*)—Sub-division of Sonthal-Pergannahs District, also chief town, railway station, and head-quarters of Pakur Sub-division, and of a police circle (*thana*), 33 miles from Rampore Haut station. Contains Sub-divisional offices of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and of a Sub-Deputy Collector. [p. m s. t.].

Pakuriah.—Village with post office [m.].

Parayahat.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

Patehpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Pathargama.—Village with post office [m.].

Pathrol.—Village with post office [m.].

Rajgan.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Ramproe Haut station. [p. m.]

Rajmehal (*Akbarnagar*).—Sub-division of the Sonthal-Pergannahs, also chief town, railway station and administrative head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 104 miles from Dumka *via* Rampur Haut station. Sub-divisional staff consists of an Assistant Magistrate and Collector, and of a Sub-Deputy Collector. The town contains police station, dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. The chief antiquities of Rajmehal are the Jama Masjid of Man Sing, the places of Sultan Shuja and Mir Kasim Ali, Nawab of Bengal, the Phulbari or flower-garden, and numerous mosques and monuments.

Rajmehal Hills.—Hill tract, known as the Daman-i-koh, covering an area of 1366 square miles. The height nowhere exceeds 2000 feet above sea-leavel, and the average elevation is considerably less. The most striking feature of the northern portion of this range is the great central valley, which extends 24 miles north and south, with an average width of 5 miles, and is surrounded by hills on every side.

Ranibehal.—Village with a dak bungalow.

Rohini.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sakrigali (or *Sahebganj*).—Town and municipality n the Damn-i-koh tract of the Sonthal-Peagannas, also railway station [R], and head-quarters of a police circle (thana) ; situated on the deep channel of the Ganges, which at all seasons runs close under the town, 121 miles from Dumka *via* Rampore Haut station. The town contains a bench of 4 honorary magistrates, dak bungalow, hotel and post office [m. s. t.]. Sahebganj has become of late years a great depôt for the exchange of traffic between the river and the rail, and has attracted to itself trade before localized at Bhagalpur. Pirpainti, Rajmehal, and other marts of less note. Population about 7000.

Sarath (*Surat* or *Sarhit*).—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Sarwan.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sendgarsa.—High table-land, overlooking the great central valley of the Rajmehal hills. Height, about 2000 feet.

Singanmat.—Principal peak in the Sankara range, Sonthal-Parganas District. Well known as a landmark to all the country round.

Taljhari-Dumka.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Taljhari-Rjmehal.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Teliagarhi.—Pass, lying between the Rajmehal Hills on the south, and the Ganges on the north. Formerly of great strategic importance, as commanding the military approaches to Bengal Proper. The ruins of a large stone fort still exist, through which the East Indian Railway passes. It seems never to have been completed, and was constructed in the last century by the Teli *Zamindar*, who was forcibly converted by the Muhammadans. Hence the name of the fort and the *parganna* in which it is situated.

Tinpahar.—Railway junction station, 59 miles from Rampore Haut station. [p. m. s. t.].

Udhua.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Udhunala (*Oodeynullah*).—Village and old stream, situated 6 miles south of Rajmehal. The remains of entrenched camps, where the army of the Nawab Mir Kasim was defeated by Major Adams in 1763, may still be seen at this spot. The ruins of a beautiful Mughal bridge over the *nala* are also visible, but are rapidly being destroyed by the main stream of the Ganges, which now occupies the bed of the old stream.

SUNDARBANS.

SUNDARBANS.—The numerous small marshy islands adjoining the sea form a tract called the Sundarbans ; extends along the sea-face of the Bay of Bengal, from the estuary of the Hugli to that of the Meghna. Area, 7532 square miles. Length 165 miles, and breadth about 181 miles. They are bounded on the north by the permanently settled lands of the Districts of the Twenty-four Pergannas, Khulna, and Bakarganj ; on the west and east by the estuaries of the Hugli and the Meghna respectively ; and on the south by the Bay of Bengal. The name 'Sundarban' has been variously explained, some deriving it from *Sundar*, beautiful, and *ban*, forest : others from the *Sundri*, which is, as already stated, the commonest tree in the jungles. *Sundri* simply means 'beautiful,' but the word has been connected by some writers with *sindur*, 'vermilion,' the wood being of a reddish colour. The name may also be a corruption of *Samudraban*, 'the forest near the sea,' the same name being given to similar lands in Chittagong. A much less probable derivation traces the word to Chandrawip, the name of an old *Zamindari pargana* ; while, according to another but altogether unlikely etymology, the tract took its name from the Chandabhandas, or Shandabhandas, a tribe of salt-makers. The extension of the name to the whole coast is modern. This tract is entirely devoted to rice cultivation. There are no 'villages,' in the ordinary acceptation of the word ; and the cultivators live far apart in little hamlets. The principal staple of the Sundarbans is rice. The cultivators grow a few other crops—vegetables, pulses, etc.—for home consumption. Sugar-cane and *pan* are cultivated in the Bakarganj Sundarbans ; and successful attempts have been made to grow jute.

TIPPERAH.

TIPPERAH (*Tripura*).—District in the Chittagong Division, bounded on the noth by the Districts of Maimensingh and Sylhet, on the south by Noakhali District, on the east by the State of Hill Tipperah, and on the west by the river Meghna, which separates it from the Districts of Maimensing, Dacca, and Bakarganj Area, 2491 square miles. Population 1,782,935. District Head-quarters—Comillah, 260 miles from Calcutta *via* Goalundo railway station, and Satnol, and Daudkandy steamer stations.

PRODUCTIONS.—The staple crop of the District is rice. The green crops include *til* (sesa-mum) mustard and chillies ; peas, gram and several other pulses also cultivated. The fibres of the District are jute, flax, and hemp ; and the miscellaneous crops include betel-leaf, and betel-nut, sugar-cane, tobacco, coriander, safflower, turmeric and ginger.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Tipperah is comparatively mild and healthy. The cold weather is very pleasant, for, although the mornings are foggy, and heavy dews fall at night, the sky is clear during the day-time, and a mild north-west wind generally prevails. During the hot season, too, a sea-breeze usually blows from the south-east.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Brahmanbaria, *Sadar* or head-quarters, and Chandpur. Revenue about 17 lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure nearly one-sixth of the revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 3 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, 2 Sub-Judges, 2 Munsiff's, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Civil Surgeon and District Engineer. For further information regarding Comillah town *see* Comillah.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Azabpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Baburhat.—Village with post office [m].

Bajapti.—Village with post office [m.].

Banchharampur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bangora (*Kholla*).—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Barkanta—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Barera.—Village with post office [m.].

Bidyakot.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Binauti.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Brahmanbaria.—Sub-division of Tipperah District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, and of a police circle (*thana*) ; situated on tha north bank of the Titas river. Population about 18,000. Considerable trade in rice. Lock-up and dispensary. Sub-divisional Staff includes Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector and 2 Munsiffs. There is also a bench of 17 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Chandina.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle (*thana*).

Chandpur.—Sub-division of Tipperah District, also chief town of Chandpur Sub-division and head-quarters of a police circle (*thana*). Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2 Munsiffs, a bench of 8 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Chandura.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Chartala-Lalpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chatalpur.— Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chauddagram.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Chitashi.—Village with post office [m.].

Chunta.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Comillah.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Tipperah District, also chief town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of Tipperah District; situated on the Gumti river, on the main road from Dacca to Chittagong. Population about 15,000. The largest of the many fine tanks in Commillah is the Dharm Sagar, constructed by a Raja of Tipperah. Besides the ordinary Government Courts and buildinds, the houses of the Europan residents, and the post office [m s. T.], there are very few brick houses in the place. There is also a bench of 14 honorary magistrates and police station Steamer routes either from Goalundo, or from Narayanganj, stations.

Daudkandi.—Village with police station, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s t.], 80 miles from Goalundo *via* Satnol steamer station.

Dharmandal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dollai-Nababpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Elliatganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Fanda-Uk.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gazra.—Village with post office [m.].

Gouripur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gumti.—River formed by the junction of two rivers—the Chaima and Raima, which rise respectively in the Atharamura and Lanktharai ranges of the Tipperah Hills. These streams unite to form the Gumti near the eastern boundary of the Tipperah State, just above the succession of rapids known as the Dumra Falls. The Gumti flows through Tipperah District, and joins the Meghna above Daudkandi. Length 66 miles.

Hajiganj.—Town and head-quarters of a police circle (*thana*); situated on the Dakatia river. An important seat of river traffic. Betel-nut is extensively cultivated, and a considerable trade in the article carried on with Dacca, Naraingunj, and Calcutta. [p. m. s. t.].

Harimangal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Harinber.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jafarganj.—Village situated on the Gumti, and the seat of a considerable river traffic, 12 miles from Comillah. [p. m. s. t.].

Jagannath-Dighi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jagatpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Jahapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Jenodpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kaitala.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Karaitali.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kasba.—Village with munsifee, police station and post office [m. s.t.].

Khiddirpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Konda.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Krishnanagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Kuti.—Village with post office [m.].

Laksam—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Lalmai Hills.—A low range in Hill Tipperah District, nowhere exceeding 100 feet in height ; about 5 miles west of Comillah. The range extends 10 miles north and south, with an average breadth of about 2 miles. An old fort, with statues and bas-reliefs, was found buried in the jungle The range takes its name from a princess, Lalmai, of the royal house of Tipperah.

Matlabganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Meher.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mudafarganj.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Muradnagar—Village and head-quarters of a police circle (*thana*). Contains 2 Munsiffs' Courts and post office [m. s. t.].

Nabinagar.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle. Contains 2 Munsiffs' Courts and post office [m. s. t.].

Naotala.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Narsingpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nasirnagar—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Panchpukuria.—Village situated on the Gumti. Large river-borne trade in rice, jute, hides, etc.

Pattan—Village with post office [m.].

Ramchandrapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ramroygram.—Village in *Sadar* Sub-division, with a Munsiff's Court.

Rasulabad.—Village with post office [m.].

Roshnabad.—Estate or *Zamindari* in Tipperah District. Area 589 square miles, comprising 53 fiscal divisions. A permanently settled estate, belonging to the Raja of Hill Tipperah, who pays an annual land revenue of Rs. 153,610.

Rupsa.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sarail.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Satmora.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Shabazpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Shachar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Shyamagram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Singhair.—Village with post office [m.].

Sultanpur—Village with post office [m.].

Titas.—River of Tipperah District, which rises in, and flows through, the northern part of the District, till it debouches into the Meghna at Char Lalpur. Length, 92 miles.

TIPPERAH, HILL.

TIPPERAH, HILL (*Hill Tipperah*)—Native State adjoining the British District of Tipperah. As its name implies, the country is hilly, and is bounded on the north by the District of Sylhet, on the west by the Districts of Tipperah and Noakhali, on the south by Noakhali and Chittagong, and on the east by the Lushai country and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Area, 4086 square miles Population about 100,000. The capital of the State is Agartala, the residence of the Raja and of the British Political Officer.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crop and main food staple is rice. The other crops are cotton, chillies, and vegetables.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The principal exports of the State are cotton, timber, *til*, bamboo, canes, thatching-grass, and firewood. The food crops are scarcely more than sufficient for local wants, and the export is very small. Occasionally indeed, small imports are required from the neighbouring districts of Tipperah, Sylhet, and Chittagong. There are 21 markets, five held at places in the hills, and all frequented by hill tribes. The only manufacture is cloth of the coarsest quality.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Hill Tipperah is said to be generally pleasant.

GOVERNMENT.—The government of the country is in the hands of a number of chiefs, who pay annual tribute in ivory, goats, and cotton fabrics, to the Raja ; the chiefs levy tribute on their subjects at will.

ADMINISTRATION.—The total annual income of the State is about 750,000 rupees. The State maintains about 30 schools, attended by about 600 boys and 40 girls. There are three jails at Agartala, Kailashahar, and Sonamuna. The police force consisted of 125 men of all kinds, in addition to a military force of 325 officers and men.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agartala (*New town*).—Capital of Hill Tipperh State, and the occasional residence of the Raja ; 38 miles north of Comillah. Population about 2400. Contains a palace of the Raja, Diwan's cutcherry, jail, police station, school, hospital and post office [m. s. t.].

Agartala (Old).—Village about 4 miles east of the present capital. Population about 1200. Residence of the Rajas until 1844, when the capital was removed to the new town. The ruins of the old palace still

stand, together with some monuments to the Rajas and Ranis. On some of these ruins new buildings have been erected, in which the Raja has generally resided since 1875. Adjacent to the palace is a small temple much venerated by the hillmen, and containing 14 heads of gold, silver, and other metals, which represent the tutelary gods of the Tipperahs. Every one who passes the temple is expected to bow his head.

Athara-mura—Range of hills, running north and south, and covered with bamboo and other low jungle. Principal peaks—Athara-mura, 1431 feet high, Churamain, 291 feet; Jarimura, about 1500 feet; Tula-mura and Chapu, each about 800 feet.

Dakatia.—River of Bengal; rises in Hill Tipperah, and flows through the southern portion of Tipperah District, where it is joined by numerous hill streams. After taking a westerly course past Laksham, Chitosi, and Hajiganj, the Dakatia sweeps suddenly round to the south-ward 6 miles east of Chandpur, and empties itself into the Meghna, a little above the village of Raipur, in Noakhali District.

Dumra Falls.—A succession of rapids, situated just below the point where the Chaima and Raima unite to form the Gumti. These rapids continue for a distance reckoned at a day's journey, and in a picturesque cascade, which leaps into a pool whence the stream issues through a narrow gorge.

Jampui.—One of the chief ranges, runs directly north and south between the rivers Deo and Lungai. Highest peaks—Betling Sib (formerly Sorphvel), 3200 feet above the sea; and Jampui, 1860 feet. Small hillocks connect the Jampui hills with those of Sylhet on the north, and with the Lungtene range in Chittagong towards the south.

Kailashahr.—Sub-division of Hill Tipperah State, also town and head-quarters of Kailashahr Sub-division; prettily situated at the foot of a low range of hills. The town contains a Magistrate's and Munisiff's Court, jail, *bazar*, dispensary and school. A military guard is stationed at Cherakuti, two miles from the town.

Langtarai (*Laktrai*, the name of a god of the hill people).—Hill range, runs through the State in a northerly direction, gradually disappearing in the plains of Sylhet. The principal peaks are—Pheng Pui, 1581; and Sim Basia, 1544 feet. These hills, like the other Tipperah ranges, are covered with dense bamboo jungle and huge forest timber.

Pheni.—River of Eastern Bengal; rises in Hill Tipperah, flows through Chittagong Hill Tracts, and falls into the Sandwip Channel, an arm of the Bay of Bengal.

Udaipur.—Village situated on the left bank of the Gumti, a few miles lower down the river than Old Udaipur (*vide infra*), the former capital of the State, and the ancient residence of the Rajas, which is now deserted and overgrown by dense jungle. Udaipur was formerly the head-quarters of the Sub-division, which were, however, removed in 1877 to Sonamuna, on the opposite or north bank of the Gumti river. It is now but a small village, only of importance as a mart for large quantities of cotton,, timber, and bamboos, which are brought down from the

hills by the wild tribes and sold for money or bartered for tobacco, salt, and dried fish. The name Tripura or Tipperah was prabably given to this tract of country in honour of the temple at Udaipur, of which remains still exist. It ranks as the second *tirtha*, or sacred shrine, in this part of Bengal, and was dedicated either to Tripuradana, 'the sun god,' or to Tripureswari, 'the mistress of the three worlds.' The temple is visited annually by thousands of pilgrims.

Udaipur, Old.—Ruined town, the ancient capital of Raja Udai Manikya, who reigned over this part of the country in the latter half of the 16th century; situated on the left bank of the Gumti river, a few miles above the modern village of Udaipur. The palace and all the buildings connected with it have long been deserted, and are now overgrown by dense forest jungle, the wall which apparently once encircled the Raja's residence being traced with difficulty amidst the profusion of vegetation. Within the enclosing wall there are still many houses in excellent preservation. Others again are fast falling to the ground, but enough remains to show their former strength, and the care with which they were constructed. There is one two-storied building, with large doorways on each side of the upper storey, and on three sides of the lower storey. Near this house are some large brick buildings, apparently mounments erected to the memory of deceased Rajas or Ranis. At a short distance from the ruins of the palace is a Sivait temple, to which pilgrimages are still made by devout Hindus. Close to the temple are several small buildings, with square blocks of white stone sunk above the doorways, with Bengali inscriptions. Hard by is an enormous tank full of clear water, and abounding in fish. Thick forest trees have now grown up on its banks, and give it the appearance of a huge oval-shaped lake in the midst of an almost impenetrable jungle.

TIRHUT.

TIRHUT.—Formerly a District of Bengal, now divided into the two distinct Districts of Durbhanga and Muzafferpur; each of which *see* separately.

TWENTY-FOUR PERGANNAHS.

TWENTY-FOUR PERGANNAHS.—The metropolitan District, forming the south-western portion of the Presidency Division; and is bounded on the north by Nuddea, on the north-east by Jessore, on the south and south-east by the Sundarbans, and on the west by the river Hugli. Area, 2108 square miles. Population 1,892,033. Divisional Head-quarters—Calcutta: District Head-quarters—Alipore, 4 miles south of Fort William (Calcutta).

PRODUCTS.—Rice forms the staple crop of the District. In the neighbourhood of the city large quantities of vegetables and fruits are raised for the Calcutta market.

CLIMATE.—The hot season from the middle of March till about the

middle of June, when the rainy season sets in, and lasts till October; the cold weather occupies the intervening months till the ensuing March.

ADMINISTRATION.—The Distrist is divided into six Sub-divisions of Diamond Harbour, *Sadar* or head-quarters, Btrrackpore. Dum-Dum, Buseerhat and Baraset. Revenue about 32 lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure nearly one-fourth of the whole revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 2 Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, 3 Assistant Magistrates and Collectors, 9 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge with an additional Judge, 2 Sub-Judges, 3 Munsiffs, Special Sub-Registrar, District Engineer, Superintendent of Police with an assistant, Superintendent of Jail with an assistant, Civil Surgeon with an assistant, and Muhammadan Marriage Registrar. For further information regarding Alipur town *see* Alipur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Achipur (*Atcheepore*).—Village and signalling station on the Hugli river, 20 miles from Alipur. Movements of ships passing Achipur (up or down) are telegraphed to Calcutta, and published several times each day in the Telegraph Gazette. [p. m. s. T.].

Agarpara.—Town 10 miles from Calcutta by the Hugli river. Contains, besides other institutions, a female orphanage and school under the Church Missionery Society.

Akra—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Calcutta. [p. m. s. t.].

Akra.— Railway junction station, 10 miles from Calcutta.

Aligar.—The site of a small fort on the west bank of the Hugli river, near Garden Reach, 5 miles below Calcutta, which was taken by Lord Clive at the re-capture of Calcutta, on the 30th December 1756. Only the site now remains.

Alipur.—The principal Sub-division of the District of the Twenty-four Pargannas, also chief town, and civil head-quarters of the District of the Twenty-four Pargannahs. It forms a southern suburb of Calcutta, and contains Belvedere House, the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and a number of handsome mansions. It lies within the limits of the South Suburban Municipality, and is a cantonment of native troops. There is a well supplied market at Kidderpur, less than a mile off. A handsome and well-stocked Zoological Garden has been opened in this suburb. There is a large Central and District Jail here, mainly filled with longterm male convicts from various Districts of Bengal. There is also a Central and District Jail for females at Russa in the neighbourhood. Alipur contains also a cantonment magistrate's court, and independent bench of 11 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. T.].

Arbalia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ardabak.—Village noted for its iron and brass manufactures.

Aridaha.—Thriving village, half-way between Calcutta and Barrackpore.

Atharabanka.—River, which forms a portion of the boat route

between Calcutta and the Eastern Districts, known as the Outer Sunderbans Passage. It enters the Bidyadhari river at Port Canning, and the united stream, together with that of the Karatoya, which also joins the Bidyadhari at this place, flows southward through the Sundarbans as the Matla river, and falls into the Bay of Bengal under that name.

Badu (*Badu-Bazar*)—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Baduria.—A considerable market town and municipality, situated on the right bank of the Jamuna river. Population about 13,000. Contains a bench of 10 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Baghjala (*South Dum-Dum*).—Town with population about 15,000, including the cantonment of Dum-Dum.

Balchari (*Bulcherry*).—Island in Lower Bengal, on the western side of the entrance to the Matla (Mutlah) river, which it separates from the Jamira.

Baliaghata.—Trading village on the Circular Road Canal, principal trade—fine rice imported from Bakarganj and the Eastern Districts, and firewood.

Baliaghata.—Canal, extending from the old to the new toll-house on the Salt Water Lake, 5½ miles in length.

Baliganj.—Suburb south-east of Calcutta, and railway station, situated within the limits of the Suburban Municipality, 7 miles from Alipur. There are a number of fine houses occupied by Europeans ; and the lines of the Viceroy's Body-Guard, consisting of brick-built ranges,with stabels, are situated here. Police station and post office [m. s. T.].

Bamangachi.—Railway station, 21 miles from Alipur, *vai* Calcutta.

Bankipur.—Ancient village on the Hugli river, near the modern Palta above Barrackpur. It is now the head-quarters of a police circle.

Bansra.—Village and railway station on the Bidyadhari river, 20 miles from Calcutta and 8 from Port Canning. Important depôt of the timber trade of the Sundarbans, and the scene of a weekly market, at which rice and stores of all kinds are sold [p. m.]. It was here that the celebrated *fakir*, Mubarak Ghazi, who overawed the wild beasts and rode through the jungles on a tiger, settled while the place was yet in the heart of the forest. In the Revenue Surveyor's report of the District, it is stated that ' altars to Mubarak Ghazi are common in every village in the vicinity of the jungles adjoining the Sundarbans, and wood-cutters never enter the jungle without invoking Mubarak Ghazi's protection against wild beasts. A number of *fakirs*, who call themselves descendants of Mubarak Ghazi, gain their livelihood by the offerings made on these altars by wood-cutters and boatmen. The custom is for the *fakir* to go to the spot where the wood is to be cut, and remain there three days without food, during which time Mubarak Ghazi appears to him in a dream, marking out the precincts within which wood can be cut, by lopping branches from the trees. Prayers and offerings are then made, and the wood-cutters warned not to go beyond the boundary marked out. When the

boat is filled, offerings are again made, and one or two rupees are given to the *fakir*. It is strange enough that these wood-cutters are very seldom carried off by the tigers which everywhere infest the jungles ; they go in without fear, the hatchet required to hew the timber, being their only weapon and means of defence.

Barakulia Khal. —River, forming part of the Outer Sundarbans Passage, one of the chief boat routes by means of which traffic is carried on between Calcutta and the Eastern Districts. An artifical watercourse, the Sahib Khali, connects the Barakulia with the Kalindi river.

Baraset.—Sub-division of the District of the Twenty-four Pergannahs, chief town, railway station, municipality, and head-quarters of Baraset Sub-division : 18 miles from Alipur *via* Calcutta. Population about 12,000. The town contains Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's office, 2 Munsiffs' Courts, an independent bench of 8 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Barda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Barnagore (*Baranagar*).—Town on the Hugli river, about a mile north of Calcutta. Formerly the seat of a Dutch factory, and during the greater part of last century, Dutch vessels anchored here on their way to Chinsura. Here, says a document of that period, the Dutch Company's pigs are killed. Hence perhaps the name, from *baraha*, a pig although one local legend connects the place with the Boar-incarnation of Vishnu, and another with a chief called after that *avatar* of the god. Old Dutch tiles of artistic design are still found in some of the native architecture in the neighbourhood. The town is known also as the North Suburban municipality of Calcutta. Population about 30,000. Barnagore is a rising town and a place of considerable trade. The river side is studded with villas, the Suburban residences of wealthy native gentlemen and merchants of Calcutta. Two large jute mills are worked under European supervision ; but the chief article of trade is castor-oil, which is extensively manufactured in the town, and exported to Europe. Contains an independent bench of 9 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. T.].

Barrackpore (*Achanak*).—Sub-division of the District of the Twenty-four Pergannahs, also chief town, municipality, railway station, and cantonment in the District of the Twenty-four Pergannahs ; situated on the Hugli river, 18 miles from Alipur. Population including Nawabganj, about 18,000. The name of the place is said to be derived from the fact of troops having been stationed here since 1772. The natives call Barrackpore ' Achanak, ' after Job Charnock, the founder of Calcutta, who built a bungalow here, in which he occasionally lived, and established a small *bazar* (1689). To the south of the cantonment is Barrackpore Park which is laid out with much taste and contains a small collection of wild animals and birds Within this park is the Suburban residence of the Viceroy of India, built by Lord Minto and enlarged by the Marquis of Hastings ; and also the tomb of Lady Canning. The town contains an independent bench of 12 honorary magistrates, Cantonment

Magistrate's Court, Civil Medical Officer, 2 Chaplains, police station and post office [m. s. T.].

Baruipur.—Town and railway station, situated on the east bank of the Adi Ganga, the now almost dry bed of the ancient channel, 15 miles from Calcutta. Population about 4,500. Betel-leaf is extensively grown in the village. It is a Mission station of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and has a church capable of holding 700 people. The town contains 2 Munsiffs' Courts, a bench of 11 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Basaldanga.—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Calcutta.

Basirhat (*Busseerhat*).—Sub-division of the District of the Twenty-four Pergannahs, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of Basirhat Sub-division, and of a police circle (*thana*), 45 miles from Alipur *via* Barasat railway station. Sub-divisional staff includes Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sub-Deputy Collector, and 2 Munsiffs. There is also an independent bench of 15 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. T.]. Population about 16,000.

Bawali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Behala.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Belghoria.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Calcutta. Contains vernacular school and post office [m. s. t.].

Beniapukur.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

Bhangar.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhangarhat.—Village situated on the Bhangar Canal. Large market frequented by boatmen, and the scene of an annual Muhammadan fair.

Bhatpara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Bhawanipore (*Bhobanipur*).—Suburb of Calcutta, with a central lunatic asylum for Europeans, several schools, police station, dispensary and post office [m. s. T.]. Some trade in firewood is carried on.

Bidyadhari.—River, which flows from the Sundarbans on the east, northwards past Harua, where it takes the name of the Harua Gang; after which it bends to the west, and is joined by the Nona Khal; it then flows south-west to the junction of the Baliaghata and Tolly's canals, and afterwards south-east to Canning town. Here the Karatoya and the Atharabanka join it, and the united stream passes south through the Sundarbans as the Matla river, entering the Bay of Bengal under that name.

Birati.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Alipur.

Bishnupur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Boral.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Budge-Budge (*Baj-Baj*).—Small village and railway station on the bank of the Hugli, 15 miles from Calcutta, and is noted as being the site of a fort captured from the forces of Suraj-ud-daula by Clive in 1756. The inhabitants belong almost entirely to the fishing castes. The village contains police station and post office [m. s. T.].

Calcutta.—The capital of India, and seat of the Supreme Government ; also Divisional Head-quarters and a Central District in the Presidency Division ; but for administrative purposes it is included in the District of the Twenty-four Pergannahs. Area, 20 square miles. Population 681,560. Calcutta is also one of the largest, richest and great commercial cities, a Presidency Town and port in Bengal ; situated on the east bank of the Hugli, 1473 miles from Ajmere, 564 from Allahabad, 1279 from Bombay, 954 from Delhi, 1142 from Indore, 2057 from Lahore, 678 from Lucknow, 1889 from Madras, 759 from Nagpur, 800 from Rangoon, 80 from sea, and 527 from Shillong. It derives its name from Kalighat, a temple of Kali, in the southern suburb. It is divided into two distinct portions, the northern portion contains many narrow and crowded streets and lanes ; and the southern portion called Chowrangi, occupied by Europeans, has mostly broad, straight streets, and edifices so large and handsome as to gain for Calcutta the name of 'The City of Palace.' The day population of Calcutta is larger than the night population, as many come in the morning for business and leave in the evening.

The railway stops at Howrah, on the opposite bank of the river Hugli, which is crossed by a bridge about three-quarters of a mile long.

Conveyances.—Calcutta abounds with all sorts of carriages, chariots, whiskies and phaetons, and is also provided with some lines of tramway. Railways connects Calcutta with other parts of Bengal, telegraphs with the principal parts of India, streams with other parts of Asia, and ships with all other parts of the world.

Board and Lodging Houses.—Bailey, Mrs., 10 Middleton Row ; Clough, Mrs., 9 Middleton Street ; Couret, Madame, 15 Camac Street, and 1 Theatre Road ; Day, Mrs., 50 Chowrangi Road ; Dury, Mrs. M., 17 Camac Street ; Hillier, Mrs., 3 Middleton Street ; Lakin, F. W., 17 Chowrangi Road ; Monk, Mrs., 11 Middleton Row ; 7 Chowrangi Road ; and 15-1 & 15-2 Chowrangi Road ; Pell, Mrs., 9 Middleton Row : 1 Little Russell Street ; and 1 Camac Street ; Scott, Mrs., 13 Sudder Street ; Walters, Mrs., 6 7, 8 & 9 Russell Street, and 10 Middleton Row.

Clubs.—Bengal Club, 33 Chowrangi ; Bengal U. S. Club, 30, Chowrangi ; German Club, 49 Free School Street ; India Club, 6 Bankshall Street ; and New Club, 46 Park Street.

Hotels.—The following hotels are all near the Government House—Adelphi, Waterloo Street ; Bellevue, 149 Dhurrumtallah ; E. B. Railway, 107 Lower Circular Road ; Esplanade, 14 & 45 Esplanade ; Great Eastern, Old Court House Street (clean and comfortable), Hotel d' Europe, 1-22 Chowrangi Road ; Hotel de Paris, 27 Dhurrumtallah ; Spence's, Wellesley Place ; Universal, 40 Bentinck Street ; Victoria, 10 British Indian Street ; Waterloo, 8 Waterloo Street ; and Wellington, 39 Bentinck Street.

Banks—Agra Bank, Ld. ; Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. Agency ; Bank of Bengal ; Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China ; Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China ; Comptaire National D' Escompte de Paris ; Delhi and London Bank, Ld. ; Government Saving Banks ; Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ; Land Mort-

gage Bank of India ; Mussoorie Bank, Ld. Agency ; National Bank of India, Ld. ; New Oriental Bank Corporation ; and Umballa Bank, Ld.

Commerce.—About one-third of the trade of India passes through Calcutta. The principal imports are cotton goods, metals, machinery, salt and liquors. The exports are opium, rice, jute, oil-seeds, indigo, hides, tea, silk, and salt-petre.

Commercial Associations.—Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, and Calcutta Traders' Association.

Calcutta Press.—Calcutta has the largest number of newspapers of any city in India.

Societies : Literary, Scientific, Social, &c.—Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India ; Agurparah Association ; Asiatic Society of Bengal ; Bagbazar Reading Library ; Bengal Christain Young men's Association ; Bengal Social Science Association ; Bethune Society ; Bhowanipore Young men's Association ; Bi-metallic League ; Brahmo Tract Society ; British Indian Association ; Burra Bazar Family Literary Club ; Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society ; Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society ; Calcutta Improvement Association ; Calcutta Cricket Club ; Calcutta Literary Society ; Calcutta Public Library ; Calcutta Reading-Rooms and Literary Institute ; Calcutta School Book Society ; Calcutta Seamen's Friend Society ; Calcutta Christian Schools Society ; Calcutta Phrenological Institute ; Calcutta Vegetarian Society ; Central Bengal Union ; Central National Mahomedan Association ; Church of England Temperance Society ; the Christian Union ; Christian Vernacular Education Society for India ; Dalhousie Institute ; Doveton Literary Society ; Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association ; European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association ; Friends' Improvement Association ; Geological Museum ; Hare Association ; Hindu Literary Society ; Howrah Mechanics' Institute ; Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science ; Indian Association ; Indian Museum ; Indian Reform Association ; Indian Union ; Kshatriya Sabha ; Mahomedan Literary Society ; Microscopical Society ; National Indian Association ; Public Health Society for Calcutta and its Suburbs ; Society for the improvement of Bengali Language and Literature ; Society for promoting Christian knowledge ; Soldiers' Institute ; Soldiers' total Abstinence Association ; St. James's Club ; Zoological Gardens.

Charitable Societies.—Alms House and House of Industry ; Bruce Institution ; Foundling Asylum and American Mission Orphanage for Native Children ; Jewish Board of Administration ; Marine Humane Society ; National Association for supplying Female Medical aid to Women ; Sailors' Home ; Seamen's Institute ; Seamen's Reading and Coffee Rooms ; Society for the prevention of cruelty to Animals ; Society of St. Vincent De Paul ; St. Vincent's Home for Destitute Females ; Temperance Society.

Charitable Hospitals.—Alipore Police case Hospital ; Bhowanipore Charitable Dispensary ; Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution ; Campbell Hospital ; Choony Lal Seal's Charitable Dispensary ; Eden Hospital for

Women and Childern ; Erza Hospital ; European Lunatic Asylum ; Garrison Dispensary ; Homœopathic Charitable Dispensary ; Howrah General Hospital ; Mayo Native Hospital ; Medical College Hospital ; Metropolitan Vaccine Department ; Native Lunatic Asylum ; Ophthalmic and Aural Hospital ; Police Hospital ; Presidency General Hospital ; Sealdah Lock Hospital ; Station Hospital ; Sumbhoonath Pundit's Dispensary ; Woman's Friendly Society.

Missions.—American Baptist, American Presbyterian, Baptist Missionary Society, Calcutta Auxiliary, Baptist Zenana, Bengal Evangelistic, Calcutta Diocesan Additional Clergy Society, Calcutta Seamen's, Church Missionary Society, Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, Doremus American Zenana, Free Church of Scotland, German Evangelical Lutheran, London Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal, Oxford, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Forein Parts, Wesleyan and Welsh Presbyterian Mission.

Objects of Interest.—Garden Reach, the Botanical Gardens, the Palace of the late King of Oudh, the Fort, the Prinsep's Ghat (landing place, opposite the Fort), the Baboo's Ghat (a handsome columnar edifice), the Museum, the Gwalior Monument (1847), the Eden Gardens, the Statues and Monuments on the *Maidan* or Plain, the Government House (Viceregal Palace (1804), the High Court (1872), the Town Hall, the Legislative Council Office for the Bengal Council, St. Paul's Cathedral (southwest of Chowrangi), Writers' Buildings in Dalhousie square (now offices of the Bengal Secretariat), the Post Office, St. John's Cathedral (old Cathedral), Telegraph office, Metcalfe Hall (1844), Dalhousie Institute in the square, St. Thomas' Roman Catholic Church, the Hospital, the Medical College (College Street), the Presidency General Hospital, the Mayo Hospital, the Military Hospital, the Howrah Bridge, and the Zoological Gardens (best in the world) at the Hastings Bridge.

Administration.—The Viceroy or Governor-General is appointed by the Crown, and resides here. His ordinary term of office is five years. The supreme authority in India is vested in the Viceroy or Governor-General-in-Council, subject to the control of the Secretary of State in England. Every executive order and every legislative Statute runs in the name of the 'Governor-General-in-Council' ; but in certain cases, a power is reserved to the Viceroy to act independently. The Governor-General's Council is of a two-fold character—*first*—the ordinary or Executive Council, usually composed of about six official members (Extraordinary Member, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and 5 Ordinary Members) besides the Viceroy, which may be compared with the cabinet of a constitutional country. It meets regularly at short intervals, usually once a week, discusses and decides upon questions of foreign policy and domestic administration and prepares measures for the Legislative Council. Its members divide among themselves the chief departments of State, such as those of Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Public Works, etc. The Viceroy combines in his own person the duties of constitutional Sovereign with those of Prime Minister ; and has usually charge of the Foreign Department. As a rule, the Viceroy is himself the initiating Member of Council for Foreign and Feudatory Affairs. *Second*—the Legislative Council, which

is made up of the same members as the preceding, with the addition of the Governor of the Province in which it may be held ; certian officials selected by the Governor-General from Bengal, Madras, Bombay, or other Provinces ; and nominated members, representative of the non-official Native and European communities. The official additional members thus appointed to the Legislative Council must not exceed in number the non-officials, and the total of the additional members must not exceed twelve. The meetings of the Legislative Council are held when and as required, usually once a week. They are open to the public ; and a further guarantee for public is ensured by the proviso that draft Bills must be published a certain number of times in the *Gazette*. As a matter of practice, these draft Bills have usually been first subjected to the criticism of the several Provincial Governments. All orders issue through his (Governor-General's) Secretaries (seven in number, each for different heads of departments)—*viz.* Finance and Commerce, Home, Revenue and Agriculture, Foreign, Military, Public Works and Legislative) in his own name. The Personal Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India includes a Private Secretary, a Military Secretary, 5 Aides-de-camp, 3 Extra Aides-de-camp, 8 Honorary Aides-de-camp, 2 Native Aides-de-camp, and 2 Native Honorary Aides-de-camp.

The management of the Province of Bengal, or rather Lower Bengal is firmly concentrated in a single official with the style of Lieutenant-Governor, who is answerable to the Government of India. His responsibility is divided by no executive Council, as in Madras or Bombay. All orders issue through his Secretaries (ten in number, namely—Chief Secretary to Government ; Secretary to Government with an Under-Secretary, General, Revenue, and Statistical, Department ; Secretary to Government, Financial and Municipal Departments ; Under-Secretary, Judicial, Political and Appointment, Departments ; Under-Secretary, Financial Department ; Assistant Secretary, Legislative Department ; Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and Chief Engineer for Railways, Buildings and Roads ; Joint Secretary to Government and Chief Engineer for Irrigation ; and Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department) in his own name ; and although his policy is subject to the watchful control of the Government of India, represented by the Viceroy, yet to the Lieutenant-Governor personally belongs the honour or disgrace of a successful or an inglorious administration. In making laws for his people, he is assisted by a Legislative Council, composed partly of his principal officers, and partly of leading members of the non-official European and Native communities. In his legislative, as in his executive functions, a power of control, amounting if needful to veto, rests with the Governor-General—a power which, by reason of the English talent for harmonious proconsular rule, is very seldom exercised. The personal staff of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor consists of a Private Secretary and Aide-de-camp.

Administrative Staff.—Accountant-General, Military Department ; Accountant-General of Bengal ; Accountant-General, Public Works Department ; Adjutant-General in India (Head-quarters, Simla) ; Agent

to the Governor-General with the King of Oudh and Superintendent of Political Pensions ; Agent of the Office of Government Consignments ; Archæological Surveyor of India ; Army Remount Agent, Presidency District ; Assistant Comptroller-General in charge Currency Department ; Board of Examiners ; Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces ; Chief Superintendent of Stores ; Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs in charge Check office ; Collector and Supervisor, Calcutta Canals ; Collector of Customs ; Collector of Stamps, Revenue &c. ; Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer ; Commissary-General-in-Chief (Simla) ; Commissary of Ordnance in charge Arsenal, Fort William ; Commissioner of Calcutta Police ; Comptroller and Auditor-General and Head Commissioner of State Paper Currency ; Comptroller of Military Accounts ; Comptroller of Post Office ; Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways ; Deputy Conservator of the Port ; Deputy Director of the Indian Marine; Deputy Surgeon-General, H. Ms Forces, Presidency District ; Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture ; Director of Public Instruction ; Director of the Agricultural Department, Bengal ; Director of the Geological Survey of India and of the Geological Museum ; Director-General of Ordnance in India ; Director-General of Post Offices of India ; Director-General of Railways ; Director-General of Telegraphs in India ; Examiner of Commissariat and Remount Accounts ; Examiner of Marine Accounts ; Examiner of Medical Accounts ; Examiner of Ordnance and Army Clothing Accounts ; Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal; Examiner of Railway Accounts with the Government of India ; Examiner, Railway Mail Service ; Examiner of Telegraph Accounts ; Executive Commissariat Officer ; Ex-officio Shipping Master ; General Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity Department ; Inspector of European Schools, Bengal ; Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle ; Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal ; Inspector-General of Forests, Bengal ; Inspector-General of Military Works ; Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle ; Inspector-General of Police, Bengal ; Inspector-General of Prisons ; Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal ; Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, India ; Judge Advocate-General (Army Head-quarters, Simla) ; Judge of Marine Court ; Master of the Mint ; Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal ; Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India ; Municipal Commissioners ; Pay Examiner ; Post Master General, Bengal ; Presidency Pay Master ; 94 Presidency Magistrates ; Presidency Post Master ; President Examination Board for Engineers ; President Marine Examination Board ; Principal Medical Store-keeper of Government ; Quarter-Master-General in India ; Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal ; Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India (Simla) ; Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing; Superintendent of Foundary and Shell Factory ; Superintendent of Government Central Press ; Superintendent of Gun Carriage Factory ; Superintendent of Gunpowder Factory ; Superintendent of Harness and Saddlery Factory (Cawnpore) ; Superintendent of British Army Schools and Director of Garrison Instruction in India ; Superintendent of Emigration ; Superintendent of Presidency Jail ; Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery ; Superintendent, Preventive Service and Sulkea Salt Golahs ;

Superintendent, Small Arms Ammunition Factory ; Superintending Engineers, Central, Eastern and South-western circles ; Surgeon-General and Principal Medical Officer in India ; Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner ; Surveyor-General of India Calcutta contains also Armenian Church of St. Nazareth, Armenian Church of St. John, Greek Church of the Transfiguration of Mount Tabor, Magain David Jewish Synagogue, Beth-ael Synagogue, Parsee Agiaree or Temple of the sacred Fire and Native Churches called the Brahmo Samaj of India, Adi-Brahmo Samaj, Biswa Boishnab Sava, Calcutta Colootollah Harrivukti Prodayini Sabha, Kalikata Harrivukti Prodayini Sabha, Sudharana Brahama Samaj, and 24 branch post offices.

Canning (or *Matla*).—Decayed town and port, which occupies a tongue of land round which sweep the collected waters of the Bidyadhari, Karatoya, and Atharabanka rivers, forming the Matla estuary, which then takes a fairly straight course southward to the sea. Traffic consists almost solely of firewood, bamboos, and fish from the Sundarbans. [p. m. s. t.].

Champahati.—Small village and railway station, 15 miles from Calcutta.

Chandipur.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Calcutta.

Changripota.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Calcutta.

Chhota-Jagulia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chitpore.—Suburb of Calcutta and municipality, also head-quarters of a police circle (*thana*).

Circular Road Canal.—Canal, leading from the Hugli river at Bagh Bazar on the north of Calcutta, to the old toll-house on the Salt Water Lake. Length, 6 miles.

Cossipur.—Ancient village on the Hugli ; now a northern suburb of Calcutta, on the river bank a few miles above the custom house. The site of an important Government Gun foundary. Contains a municipal bench of 8 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. T.].

Dakhineswar.—Village on the Hugli, situated a little north of Calcutta. Contains a powder magazine, and a few country houses of Europeans. Also noted for its twelve beautiful temples in honour of Siva, built on the river bank. Aided vernacular school here.

Dakshin-Barasat.—Village with post office [m.].

Dattapukur.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Calcutta [p. m s t.].

Debipur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Dhakuria.—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Calcutta.

Dhalandhar.—Village with a native asylum for lunatics.

Diamond Harbour.—Sub-division of the District of the Twenty-four Pergannahs, also port, railway station, and head-quarters of the Sub-

division of the same name, and of a police circle (*thana*) ; situated on the left bank of the Hugli river, 38 miles from Calcutta. Well known as the anchorage of the Company's ships in old times ; now a telegraph station. A Harbourmaster and customs establishment are maintained here to board vessels proceeding up the river ; and the movements of all shipping up or down are telegraphed from Diamond Harbour, and published several times a day in the Calcutta Telegraph Gazette. Sub-divisional staff includes Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and 3 Munsiffs. There is also a Superintendent of Distillery, an independent bench of 6 honorary magistrates, dispensary and post office [m s. t.].

Diamond Harbour Canal.—Canal, extending from Thakurpukur to Kholakhali, a distance of 23 miles, although a portion of it for three miles in length has silted up.

Diganga.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Dock Junction.—Railway station 8 miles from Calcutta.

Dum-Dum (*Dam-Dama*).—Sub-division of the District of the Twenty-four Pergannahs, also chief town, municipality, railway station, and cantonment in Dum-Dum Sub-division, 4 miles from Calcutta. There is a Cantonment Magistrate and Judge of the Small Cause Court of that Cantonment, also a Civil Medical Officer and Chaplain. The town possesses also an independent bench of 7 honorary magistrates, police station, a magazine and percussion-cap manufactory, barracks, European and Native hospital, a large *bazar*, a Protestant Church, an English school and post office [m. s. T.].

Durgapur.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle (*thana*).

Entalli.—Suburb of Calcutta. Contains an English school, large Native school belonging to the Baptists, and a Roman Catholic convent.

Falta.—Village on the Hugli, nearly opposite its point of junction with the Damodar. The site of an old Dutch factory, and also noted as the place of retreat of the English fleet on the capture of Calcutta by Suraj-ud-daula. A small fort opposite the mouth of the Damodar ; mounted with 8 guns.

Fort William.—Citadel of Calcutta, and the name officially applied to the Government of Bengal [p. m. s. T.].

Galghasia (Or *Banstala*)—River, formed by the junction of the Banstala *Khal* and Guntiakhali. Falls, after a south-easterly course, into the Kholpetua, opposite Kalyanpur village.

Garden-Reach.—A suburb of Calcutta, situated on the Hugli, 3 miles south of the city. The Peninsula and Oriental Navigation Company and the Messageries Maritimes have large establishments here, where passengers for Europe by their mail steamers embark. The suburb was long a favourite place of residence for the European inhabitants of Calcutta, and contains many fine houses, situated in large 'compounds.' The residence of the ex-King of Oudh has been fixed here by the Government, and he occupies a series of magnificent mansions on the river bank, with menagerie and pleasure-grounds attached. Contains a police station, branch dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Garia.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Calcutta.

Garulia.—Village with a regular bench of 4 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Ghateshwar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gobardanga.—Town and municipality, also railway station ; situated on the eastern bank of the Jamuna, 36 miles from Calcutta. Contains a bench of 10 honorary magistrates, English school, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. Tradition points out this village as the spot where Krishna tended his flocks.

Gobardanga-Ichapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gorifa.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Guasuba.—River, one of the principal arms of the Ganges, falling into the sea.

Guma.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Calcutta.

Hadipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Halisahar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Haroa.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Hotar.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Calcutta.

Husainabad.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Ichapur.—Town and railway station, 17 miles from Calcutta. Site of a large Government powder manufactory. Contains a vernacular school and post office [m s. t.].

Ichapur-Nawabganj—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Ikbalpur.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle (*thana*).

Intally—Village and head-quarters of a police circle (*thana*).

Itinda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jadabpur.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Calcutta.

Jaynagar (*Mozilpur*).—Town and police station situated near the old bed of the Ganges, which has been dammed across, and forms at this place a continuous line of tanks, by one of which are some Hindu temples. Large *bazar*, English school, a bench of 3 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Kadihati.—Town with a population about 6000. Contains English school.

Kalighat.—Sacred village, situated on the bank of the old bed of the Ganges, a few miles south of Calcutta. The temple in honour of Kali, the wife of Siva, derives sanctity from the following legend. Her dead body was carried all over the world by her disconsolate husband, until at length the corpse was cut into pieces by Vishnu with his sacred disc (*Sudarsan Chakra*), and the 52 places where the different parts of the body fell became sacred as places of pilgrimage. One of her fingers is said to have fallen at this spot. The principal religious festival of the year is on the second day of the *Durga-puja*, when the temple is visited by crowds of pilgrims from all parts of the District [p. m. s.].

Kamarhati.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kanchrapara.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Calcutta. [p. m. s. t.].

Kanthalpara.—Village, noted as a place of Sanskrit learning. A fair is held here during the *Ras-jatra* of Madan Gopal, the local deity.

Kaorapukur.—*Khal*, or watercourse, connecting Tolly's Canal, below the village of Tollyganj, with the Magra *khal*. Length, 23 miles.

Kazipara.—Village situated about 2 miles from Baraset town. The site of a large annual fair held in December or January, in honour of a famous Musalman saint, Pir Ekdil Saheb, which is attended by Hindus as well as Muhammadans.

Khardaha.—Village, railway station, and head-quarters of a police circle, situated on the left bank of the Hugli river, 11 miles from Calcutta. A Vaishnav place of pilgrimage in honour of Nityanand, one of the disciples of Chaitanya, who took up his residence here.

Khari.—Village on the old bed of the Ganges. It contains a small church connected with the society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and many of its inhabitants are native converts. A tank called Ganga Chakraghata is held peculiarly sacred by the Hindus, and multitudes annually resort to its waters. English school.

Kidderpore.—Village on the left bank of the Hugli, immediately south of Calcutta. The seat of the Government dockyard, constructed in the last century by General Kyd, after whom the village is named. It is now used merely for repairing and fitting out ships etc. A church and post office [m. s. T.].

Kulpi.—Village, with large *bazar* and market-place, on the right bank of the Hugli, 48 miles below Calcutta. The river at this point forms an anchorage for vessels proceeding up or down. [p. m. s. t.].

Madari.—Small river with the grain marts of Chaital and Bansra on its banks.

Magrahat—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Calcutta. [p. m. s. t.].

Maheshtala.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Malancha.—Estuary (one of the principal arms of the Bay of Bengal), situated from 4 to 6 miles eastward c. the Raimangal estuary, and has a channel running to seaward in a south-westerly direction. This name is given to the combined stream of the Kabadak and Kholpetua as it approaches the sea.

Maniktola.—Village and police station. Contains a municipal bench of 8 honorary magistrates, and the office of the superintendent of distillery.

Maslandapur.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Calcutta.

Mathurapur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Matla (or *Raimtala*).—River. The name given to the united streams of the Bidyadhari, Karatoya, and Atharabanka, which flow south-

ward through the Sundarbans into the Bay of Bengal. The Matla has several branches at its mouth, the western-most of which extends to the salt-water lake near Calcutta, and contains never less than 3 fathoms of water.

Mayapur.—Village situated a short distance below Achipur, on the Hugli There is a powder magazine here, where all ships passing up the river are compelled to land any gunpowder they may have on board.

Mullikpur.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Calcutta.

Mutla—Village and head-quarters of a police circle (*thana*).

Naihati.—Town and municipality, also railway station, 24 miles from Calcutta. Contains a bench of 11 honorary magistrates, police station, sub-registry office, English and girls' school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nangi.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Sialdah (Calcutta).

Narayanpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Natagarh.—Village with a vernacular school. Manufactures of brass and iron work.

Nazra.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Calcutta. [p. m. s. t.].

Netra.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Calcutta.

Nilganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Palta.—Village on the left bank of the Hugli, 2 miles above Barrackpur. It is celebrated for its works supplying Calcutta, 14 miles distant, with water, the purity of which is daily tested in Calcutta by the Government analyst. The works include a jetty for landing machinery, coals, and filtering media, while it protects the two large suction pipes, 30 inches in diameter, which here dip into the river, and through which the water is drawn by pumps. English vernacular school.

Panchannagram (*The fifty-five villages*).—The name given to the suburbs of Calcutta, containing an area, according to the latest Revenue Survey Report, of 14,829 acres.

Piali.—River, a cross stream from the Bidyadhari to the Matla ; it branches off from the former river, near Bhagirathpur, and flows a southerly and south-westerly course till it falls into the Matla about 15 miles below Port Canning.

Pratapnagar.—Chief village of Jamira Fiscal Division, situated on the bank of the Kholpetua river. Contains a large rice mart.

Prithiba.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Punra (*Purah*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rajarhat-Bishnupur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rajibpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rajpur.—Town with a bench of 6 honorary magistrates. Population about 12,000.

Ramnagar.—Village with a market (twice a week).

Rangilabad.—Village with post office [m.].

Rassa.—Village noted as the residence of the descendants of the Mysore princes. Central prison for female convicts, and distillery.

Sahipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Salt-Water Lake (or *Dhapa*).—Lake situated about 5 miles east of Calcutta, between the Hugli and Bidyadhari rivers, and covering an area of about 30 square miles. It contains a section of the Inner Sundarbans Passage for boats bound to Calcutta *via* Baliaghata. The neighbourhood of the Salt-Water Lake is intersected by innumerable watercourses and rivers, which flood the country at spring-tides.

Sangrampur.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Calcutta.

Sarupnagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shyamnagar (*Shamnagar*).—River-side village and railway station, 19 miles from Calcutta. A short distance east of the station are the ruins of an old fort, surrounded by a moat about 4 miles in circumference. [p. m. s. T.].

Sialdah—Village situated just outside the limits of Calcutta. Terminus of the Eastern Bengal and Calcutta and South-Eastern Railways. Seat of a large transit trade. A Judge of Small Cause Court and 2 Munsiffs hold their courts here. There is also in independent bench of 22 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s.].

Sodpur.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Calcutta. [p. m. s. t.].

Sonarpur.—Village and railway junction station, 10 miles from Calcutta. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Sorisha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tababeria (*Habra*).—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Calcutta. Contains police station and post office [m. s. T.].

Taki.—Town and municipality, situated on the Jamuna river. A boat-halting station, and the centre of a considerable trade in rice. Dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Tanna.—An old fort on the Hugli river, opposite Fort Aligarh in Garden Reach, a suburb of Calcutta. Taken by Clive on the recapture of Calcutta, 30th December, 1756.

Thakurpukur.—Village containing a chapel and school belonging to the Church Missionary Society. The Diamond Harbour Canal extends from Thakurpukur to Kholakhali, a distance of 23 miles.

Titagarh.—Village and railway station, situated between Khardah and Barrackpur, 13 miles from Calcutta. It contains several country residences of European gentlemen. [p. m. s. t.].

Tollygunge.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Tolly's Nala.—Canal, extending from Kidderpur, about a mile south of Calcutta, to Tardaha. It is 18 miles in length, and connects the Hugli with the Bidyadhari. The channel has now become a much frequented passage (forming part of the Inner Sundarbans route), and is a source of considerable revenue to Government.

Tolly's Nallah.—Railway station, 5 miles from Sialdah (Calcutta).

Ultadanga.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

Vishnupur.—Village in *Sadar* Sub-division, and head-quarters of a police circle.

Watganj.—Village in *Sadar* Sub-division, and head-quarters of a police circle.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

BOMBAY.—The Western Presidency of British India, with the Native States included in it, extends from the south of the Punjab to the borders of Mysore. It is bounded on the north by the Punjab; on the east by the Dominions of Sindia, Holkar, the Nizam, and the Presidency of Madras; on the south by the Madras Presidency; and on the west by the Arabian Sea. Area, 194,109 square miles. Population 26,916,342. The Bombay Presidency contains about one-twelfth of India. It is rather smaller than the Madras Presidency. The capital of the Presidency, the residence of the Governor, and the head-quarters of all the administrative departments, is Bombay City.

Sea.—The Arabian sea is a port of the Indian Ocean, on the west of India, and separates this country from Arabia and Africa.

Ports.—The chief ports having foreign trade are—Aden, Bombay, Broach, Cambay, Dholera, Karachi, Karwar, Ratnagiri, Surat, and Vingurla. Bombay is now recognised as the one port of arrival and departure for all the English mails, and also for the troopships of the Indian army. It also possesses one of the finest harbours in the world. Karachi harbour is also good and remarkable.

Mountains.—The Western Ghats (Sahyadri), stretching from north to south and separating the Deccan from the Konkan; the Satpura hills, which run from east to west and separate Khandesh from Indore; and the valley of the Narbada from that of the Tapti.

Rivers.—The Indus (Sindhu) in Sind, the Sabarmati, Mahi, Narbada and Tapti in Guzerath, flow through the Northern Districts into the Gulf of Cambay: the Godavari, Nira and the Kristna, with their tributaries, water the Deccan; the Bhima with which the Sina unites, is the principal tributary of the Kristna. The rivers in the Konkan have a short course, and are of little importance.

Climate.—The climate varies much in different parts. Bombay island itself, though in general, cooled by the sea-breezes, is oppressively hot during May and October. The Konkan is hot and moist. In Cutch and Guzerath, the sultry heat, if not so excessive is still very trying. The table-land of the Deccan above the Ghats, possesses an agreeable climate, as also does the South Maratha Country. Sind is hot and dry. The south-west monsoon generally breaks about the first week in June, and pours down torrents of rain along the coast. From that date up to October the rainy season may be said to last, during which travelling is every-

where difficult and unpleasant, except in Sind, where the monsoon rains exert little influence.

Productions.—Grain and cotton are the principal products. Jawari and Bajri are the principal grains in the Deccan. Rice in the low lands of the Konkan. Cotton and indigo in the Khandesh, Dharwar, Bijapur and Broach Districts. Wheat is cultivated in Guzerath and in Sind. Sugar-cane flourishes in several parts. Potato in Kaira, Poona and Satara Districts. Tobacco and oil-seeds almost everywhere. Cacoa-nut trees are numerous along the western coast. The forests on the Ghats yield teak and other timber.

Commerce and Trade.—The chief trade is with London and Hongkong; but considerable commerce is also carried on with the Persian Gulf, Calcutta, Malabar, Aden, and the opposite coast of Africa. The foreign trade of Bombay is nearly as large as that of Calcutta, amounting to about 60 crores of rupees a year. The coasting trade of Bombay is much larger than that of Calcutta. The chief exports are—cotton, wool, Kashmir Shawls, and oil-seeds to Great Britain ; cotton and opium to China. The chief imports are—cotton, woollen, and hardware goods, and machinery from the united Kingdom ; Shawls from Kashmir ; opium from Malwa ; silk and tea from China.

Manufactures.—Cotton goods and salt are the two great manufactures carried on in this Presidency. Indigo is made to some extent at Khairpur in Sind. Weaving is carried on to a trifling extent, and coarse pottery almost everywhere. The manufacture of country liquor is also profitable employment.

Religion.—Hinduism is the prevailing religion. About one in six are Muhammadans. Jains are here more common than in any other part of India. There are also Parsis, Christians, and Jews.

Languages.—Marathi is spoken in the centre or Deccan ; Canarese in the south ; Guzerathi in the north of Western India or around the Gulf of Cambay ; Sindi in Sind ; and Baluchi in the west of the Indus. Other languages such as Portuguese, Arabic, Persian, Urdu or Hindustani, and English are also used in almost all parts of the Presidency.

Education.—The Bombay University was founded by Lord Elphinstone in 1857. It consists of a chancellor, vice-chancellor and senate ; and its function is to examine and confer degrees in arts, law, medicine, and engineering. There are colleges for higher education (the most important are the Elphinstone and Grant Colleges in Bombay City, the Deccan and Science College at Poona, the Guzerath College at Ahmedabad, and the Rajaram College at Kolhapur). There are about 5,000 Institutions, including Government, private (aided and unaided), police and jail schools. Besides these, there are technical schools, normal schools, separate high schools for boys and girls separately. The law school, the Grant Medical College, and the Poona College of Science are institutions for special instruction. The Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy school of art, is also under the Education Department. The leading association for the advancement of learning in the Presidency is the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, originally founded in 1804, with which the Bombay Geographical

Society was amalgamated in 1874. The Medical and Physical Society was founded in 1863. The Sassoon Mechancis' Institute has a reference library of 15,000 volumes.

Revenue and Expenditure —The revenue is derived from land, opium, salt, customs, stamp and excise, and amounts to about 14 crores of rupees (about one-fourth of which is derived from opium) ; and the expenditure is nearly 12 crores of rupees annually.

Government.—The Government of the Presidency is vested in the " Governor of Bombay in Council " subject to the control of the Government of India. The Native Chiefs are under the control of the Bombay Government, and pay tribute to it or to the Gaekwar. Many small States of this kind are grouped together and formed into a Political Agency, the affairs of such an agency being managed by a Political Agent. In some cases a few States are placed under the supervision of the Collector or Judge of the neighbouring British District.

Administration.—The Government of Presidency of Bombay is administered by the Governor and his Council. This body is the chief executive and legislative authority of the Presidency, and consists of the Governor as President and the Commander-in-chief of the Bombay Presidency, with two officers of the covenanted civil service as members. The various departments of the administration are portioned out among the several members of Council, and for each department, there is a separate secretariat staff. There is also a Legislative Council composed of the Governor and his executive council above mentioned together with from four to eight other members nominated by the Governor. A certain proportion of these additional Legislative members of the Council must be non-officials with a view to the due representation of the European and Native communities in the legislative body. The personal Staff of the Right Hon'ble the Governor consists of a Private Secretary, a Military Secretary, Aides-de-camp, Extra Aides-de-camp, Native Aides-de-camp, Medical Officer, and Commandant to His Excellency the Governor's Body-Guard.

For administrative purposes the Presidency is divided into four revenue Divisions called the Northern, Central, Southern, and Sind Divisions ; these Divisions embrace (including Bombay City and island, which is regarded for many purposes as constituting a district by itself), 24 Districts (all of which see separately) ; each Division being placed under the control and superintendence of a Commissioner. The District is the actual unit of administration for both fiscal and judicial purposes. The Regulation Districts of Bombay number 17, each under the control of a Magistrate-Collector, who must be a member of the covenanted Civil Service. The Province of Sind, and the Panch Mahals in Guzerath, form 7 Non-regulation Districts under officers who may be either military, covenanted or uncovenanted servants. Each District is on the average divided into 10 *talukas* or sub-divisions, each of which again contains about 100 Government villages, or villages of which the revenue has not been alienated by the State. Every village is, for fiscal and police, as well as social purposes, complete by itself. It has its regular complement of officials, who are usually hereditary, and are remunerated by grants of

land held revenue free. The more important of these officials are the *patel* or head-man ; the *talati* or *kulkarni*, who is the clerk and accountant ; the *mahar*, who is a kind of beadle ; and the watchman. Over each *taluka* is set a Government officer termed a *mamlatdar* ; and on an average about 3 *talukas* are placed in charge of an Assistant or Deputy Collector. The supreme administration of justice in the Regulation Districts is entrusted to the High Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and seven Puisne Judges. This Court exercises both original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. In Sind, the same functions are discharged by the Judicial Commissioner. The superior administration of both civil and criminal justice is vested in officials styled District and Assistant District Judges. Original civil suits (if not against the Government) are decided as a rule by two classes of subordinate Judges, and by the Small Cause Courts ; and the greater part of the original criminal work is disposed of by the executive District officers, who in addition to their revenue duties are entrusted with magisterial powers. The remaining principal departments of Government are the police, public works, forests, education, jails, registration and medical departments, each of which possesses an organization extending throughout all the different Districts of the Presidency.

Administrative Staff.—Accountant-General ; Accountant-General in charge Paper Currency ; Adjutant-General Head-quarters (Poona) ; Archælogical Surveyor ; Chief Superintendent of Telegraph Department ; Collector of Salt Revenue ; Commissaries of Ordnance ; Commissary-General Poona ; Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, & Reporter-General of External Commerce ; Commissioner of Town Police ; Conservator of Forests ; Consulting Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government of Bombay ; Controller of Military Accounts ; Coroner ; Director Indian Marine ; Director of Public Instruction ; Engineer Surveyor ; Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts ; Examiner of Medical and Fund Account, Poona ; Examiner of Public Works Accounts ; Examiner of Ordnance and Army Clothing Accounts ; Executive Commissariat Officer ; Executive Engineer, Presidency District ; Harbour Master ; Inspector-General of Ordnance ; Inspector General of Police ; Inspector-General of Prisons ; Inspector General of Registration and Stamps ; Judge Advocate-General, Poona ; Master of the Mint ; Meteorological Reporter for Western India ; Military Secretary, Commander-in-chief's Office ; Municipal Commissioner ; Opium Agent, Rutlam ; Pay Examiner ; Port Officer ; Port Store-keeper, State Railway ; Post Master General ; Presidency Post Master ; Principal Medical Store-keeper ; Protector of Emigrants ; Quarter-Master General Poona ; Registrar of Bambay and Joint Stock Companies &c. ; Resident Superintendent, Common Jail (Civil and Criminal sides) ; Sanitary Commissioner ; Shipping Master ; Superintendent, Army Clothing Agency ; Superintendent Botanical Gardens ; Superintendent, Government Photo Zinco, Poona ; Superintendent, Guzerath Survey, Surat ; Superintendent, House of Correction and Government Workhouse ; Superintendent of Government Central Press : Superintendent of Government House Establish

ment ; Superintendent of Gun-Carriage Factory ; Superintendent of Gun-powder Factory ; Superintendent of Small-Arms Ammunition Factory Kirkee ; Superintendent of Stamps and Stationary ; Superintendent, Poona, Nasik and Southern Maratha Country Survey, Poona ; Superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, Poona ; Superintendent, Sind Survey ; Superintending Engineers, Central, Northern, Southern and Sind Divisions ; Surgeon-General, H. M's Forces ; Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay ; Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Poona.

A detail account of all the Districts as well as of the Native States of Bombay Presidency, and also of the other important heads, which form the subjects of separate articles will be found under their respective alphabetical headings.

AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD.—District in the Province of Gazerath, Northern Division. It is bounded on the south and west by the Peninsula of Kathiawar, on the north by the Gaekwar's territory, on the north-east by the Mahikantha territory, on the east by the State of Balasinor and the British District of Kaira, and on the south-east by the State and Gulf of Cambay Area, 3949 square miles. Population 921,712. District Head-quarters—Ahmedabad city, 309 miles from Bombay by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The principal agricultural products are bajri, jawari, wheat, gram, cotton and rice ; also a little tobacco, sugar-cane, ginger, indigo, sesamum, and oil-seed. Cotton and grain are sent to Bombay in large quantities.

MANUFACTURE.—Salt and saltpetre. The other manufactures are silk, gold, and silver work, hardware, copper and brassware, pottery, wood work, cotton cloth, shoes, blankets, soap and paper.

CLIMATE.—Except in the southern tracts lying along the sea-coast, the District, especially towards the north and east, is subject to considerable variations of temperature. Between the months of November and February, periods of severe cold occur, lasting generally from two days to a week. During the hot months, from February to June, the heat is severe ; and as the rainfall is light, the climate in the rainy season is hot and close. October is the most silkly month.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into seven *talukas* of Parantij, Viramgam, Dholka, Daskrohi, Dhandhuka, Ghogo and Sanand. Revenue about 35 lakhs of rupees and the expenditure nearly three-fourths of the revenue. *Divisional and District Staff*—Commissioner of Northern Division, Collector and Magistrate with an Assistant and two 2nd Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, District and Sessions Judge, Judge of the Small Causes Court, 2 Subordinate Judges, Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Probationer, Educational Inspector N D., Superintendent of Medical School (who is also Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum), Head Master High School, Principal Training College, Deputy Educational Inspector, Lady Superintendent Female Normal School, Chaplain, and 3 Executive En-

gineers. For further information regarding Ahmedabad city *see* Ahmedabad.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adval.—Village 67 miles from Ahmedabad *via* Dhandhuka, 5 miles. Nearest railway station, Limdi. [p. m. s.].

Ahmedabad.—The chief city in the District of the same name, and municipality, also railway junction station [W. R. & S. A.], situated on the Sabarmati river, about 50 miles north of the head of the Gulf of Cambay. It is the head-quarters station of the Northern Division of the Bombay Army, and the cantonment is situated to the north of the city at a distance of 3½ miles. Ahmedabad was founded by Ahmed Shah (the second of the dynasty of the Musalman Kings of Guzerath) in 1314. It ranks first among the cities of picturesque and artistic town. The prosperity of Ahmedabad is on silk, silver, gold and cotton threads. Tin and electro-plating is also carried on to some extent. Black wood carving is another important industry. In point of religion, Ahmedabad is considered the head-quarters of the Guzerat Jain or Srawak sect, who have upwards of 120 temples here. Though in and around the city, there is no place deemed holy enough to draw worshippers from any great distance, no less than 24 fairs are held, and every third year, the Hindu ceremony of walking round the city barefooted is observed. There are many large tanks or artificial lakes in the vicinity of Ahmedabad, the most remarkable of which is the Kankariya tank, within ¾ mile south-east of the city, and it is probably the largest in India. The lake, oblong in shape, is a work of great beauty and noticeable. Besides the usual public offices, there are a City Magistrate's and Cantonment Magistrate's Courts, two churches, a Bank of Bombay, an arsenal, a hospital, a lunatic asylum, an asylum for lepers, two dispensaries, and 18 Government and Missionary schools, of which 4 are girls' schools, in addition, about 100 private schools are taught by Brahmans. A home for animals called the Panjrapol, is another interesting institution of the city.

The mosques, tombs of the Mahomedan Kings of Guzerath, are very numerous both in the city and neighbourhood. The most striking objects on arrival are two minarates near the station platform highest in Ahmedabad. The Jama masjid, Rani Sipri's or Asni's mosque, Haibat khan's mosque, and the Queen's mosque in Mirzapur lies near the Delhi gate. A more recent building that should be visited is the Swami Narayan temple (the work of a religious sect) and a large palace and monastery in connection with the temple. The *teen* Darwazas or three gateways, is a fine structure which crosses the main business street in Ahmedabad, and is adorned with some rich carving. The jail and municipal garden. Out side the walls may be noticed, Hasting's temple (1848), a jain temple, Dada or Dhai Harir's well, Shah Alam (a group of buildings) to the north of the city, comprising a tomb, a mosque, and an assembly hall, Shahi Bag (royal garden), and Sarkhej, 5 miles to the west of the city, with its lake, mosques and tombs.

The Railway station is a few hundred yards from the city walls of Ahmedabad. It is the junction of the Bombay Baroda and Central In-

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dia Railway with the Rajputana Malwa Railway. Passengers for Palanpur, Mount Abu, Ajmere, Agra and Delhi must change here. There are waiting rooms in addition to a refreshment room with sleeping accommodation at the station, and a travellers' bungalow in the city for Europeans. Dhurmashalas and sarais for Natives near the station as well as inside the city. Conveyances are always procurable. Population about 120,000. [P. m. s. T.].

Ambli.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ambli Road.—Railway station, 10 miles from Ahmedabad.

Aslali.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bareja.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Barejadi.—Village and railway station [W.], 11 miles from Ahmedabad.

Barvala.—Town on the left bank of the river Utauli, 80 miles from Ahmedabad. Travellers' bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Bauliari.—Seaport on the creek of the same name, in the Dhanduka Sub-division.

Bavla.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhandu.—Village with post office [m. s.]. Nearest railway station, Mehsana.

Bhankoda.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Viramgam. Court of special magistrate.

Chharodi.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Ahmedabad

Dangarwa.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Ahmedabad. Special magistrate's court.

Dasada.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Daskrohi.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Ahmedabad District. It stretches round Ahmedabad town for about 30 miles north and south, and 20 miles east and west. Area, 348 square miles. Population, including the inhabitants of Ahmedabad town about 300,000. Mamlatdar's Court.

Detroj.—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Viramgam [p. m].

Dhandhuka.—Sub-division of Ahmedabad District, also chief town of the Sub-division of the same name; situated on the right bank of Bhadhar, 62 miles south-west of Ahmedabad, and 100 miles north-west of Surat. Population about 12,000. The town lies in an open plain, exposed to the burning winds of the hot season Water-supply extremely bad. Borahs form a large class of population. Coarse cloth, pottery, and carpenter's work are the chief industries. There are 5 Government schools, one of them for girls. Dhandhuka, which is a place of some antiquity, has a Sub-Judge's Court, dispensary, travellers' bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Dholera.—Seaport in the Dhandhuka Sub-division, 62 miles south-west of Ahmedabad. One of the chief cotton-marts in the Gulf of

Cambay. Situated in the swampy tract extending along the west of the Gulf of Cambay, within the limits of the Peninsula of Kathiawar. Though called a port, the town of Dholera lies about 12 miles from the sea. Population about 12,000. Dholera has given the trade name to a quality of cotton well known in the European market. Police station, dispensary, 3 schools and post office [m s. T.].

Dholka.—Sub-division of Ahmedabad District also chief town of the Sub-division of the same name ; situated on the Sabarmati, on the chief land route between Guzerath proper and Kathiawar, 22 miles south-west of Ahmedabad. Population 18,000. Dholka is situated amidst ruined palaces, mosques, mausoleums, and spacious tanks, embanked and lined with masonry. Though not regularly fortified, it is surrounded by a wall of mud 4 miles in circumference. Probably one of the oldest towns in Guzerath. The chief industry is the weaving of women's robes, *saris*, the best of their kind in Ahmedabad District. There are 5 schools, Sub-judge's and Mamlatdar's courts, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Gamph.—Village with post office [m.].

Gangad.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Godhavi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gogha (*Gogo*).—Sub-division of Ahmedabad District, also chief town of the Sub-division of the same name ; situated in the peninsula of Kathiawar, on the Gulf of Cambay, 8 miles from Bhavnagar. Population about 10,000. About three-quarters of a mile east of the town is an excellent anchorage, in some measure sheltered by the island of Perim, which lies still farther east. The natives of this town are reckoned the best sailors or *laskars* in India ; and ships touching here may procure water and supplies, or repair damages. Mamlatdar's Court and post office [m. s. T.].

Gomtipar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Goria.—Village with post office [m.].

Harsol.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 14 miles from Parantij.

Jakhvada.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Viramgam.

Jetalpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jhotana.—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Viramgam.

Jhund.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Viramgam.

Kasandra.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Katosan Road.—Railway station, 24 miles from Viramgam.

Kharaghoda.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Viramgam. Office of Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.] Kharaghoda is noticeable as the place where the Government salt pans are situated. The country about Kharaghoda is a treeless plain. Good grouse-shooting here.

Khas.—Village with post office [m.].

Kheralu.—Village and railway terminus station, 68 miles from Viramgam.

Khodiar.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Ahmedabad.

Khun.—Port and light-house in the Dhandhuka Sub-division. It is five miles east of Dholera, on the Bhadar or Dholera creek. The light-house is at the entrance of the creek. It is provided with a common lantern with five oil-burners and reflectors fixed on a conical building on wooden piles. The lantern is 50 feet above high-water, and visible for 15 miles.

Koth.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kundli—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Wadhwan. Nearest post town Rampar.

Mandal.—Town 15 miles north-west of the Viramgam station. Contains school and post office [m. s.].

Modasa (*Morasa*).—Town in Parantij Sub-division, situated on the river Maghani, 52 miles north-east of Ahmedabad city. Population about 8000. The town occupies an important strategical position between Guzerath and the hilly tracts constituting the Native States of Edar and Dungarpur. Industries—dyeing, calico-printing, and oil-pressing. *Mahua* oil is exported for soap. Has a through camel traffic in raw cotton and opium with Malwa. Two schools, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Nal.—Lake about 37 miles south-west of Ahmedabad city. Area, 49 square miles.

Naroda.—Village with post office [m.].

Odu.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pansar.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Ahmedabad.

Parantij.—Sub-division of Ahmedabad District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name; situated about 33 miles north-west of Ahmedabad city. Population about 10,000. It is a prosperous town, and its special manufacture is soap. There are six soap factories here. Mamlatdar's Court, dispensary, two schools, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Patri.—Town and railway station, situated in a bare plain on the border of the Rann of Cutch, surrounded by a wall and with a strong central castle, 17 miles from Viramgam. Population about 7,000. A town of rising importance ; trade in cotton, grain and molasses. [p. m. s. t].

Pipli.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Polarpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Rampura.—Village with post office [m. s.]. Special magistrate's Court.

Randala.—Village and railway station, 47 miles from Ahmedabad.

Ranpar.—Town and railway station, situated on the north bank of the Bhadhar river, at its meeting with the Goma, 32 miles from Wadhwan. Population about 7,500. On the raised strip of land between the

two rivers is a large District bungalow ; and near it, an old fort partly in ruins, the chief ornament of the town. [p. m. s. t.].

Roho.—Village and railway station, 105 miles from Ahmedabad.

Sabarmati.—Village and railway station, on the north bank of the river of that name, 5 miles from Ahmedabad. [p. m s. t.].

Sabli Road.—Railway station, 10 miles from Viramgam.

Sanand.—Sub-division of Ahmedabad District, also chief town of the Sub-division of the same name, and railway station, 18 miles from Ahmedabad. Mamlatdar's Court, dispensary, *dharmasala* and post office [m. s. t.]

Sanchor.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Santalpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Saraspar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sarkhej.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sarotra.—Village and railway station, 97 miles from Ahmedabad.

Sitapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Umerdeshi.—Village and railway station, 78 miles from Ahmedabad.

Uvarsad.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vagad (*Wagad*).—Village with post office [m.].

Vassia.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Viramgam.—*Taluka* of Ahmedabad District, also town, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of Viramgam *Taluka*, 41 miles from Ahmedabad. Population about 20,000. Sub-Judge's and Mamlatdar's Courts, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Visalpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

AHMEDNAGAR.

AHMEDNAGAR (*Nagar* or *Chandbibi-che-nagar*).—District in the Deccan or Central Division of the Bombay Presidency. Bounded on north by Nasik District, on the east by the Nizam's Dominions, on the south-east by Sholapur, and on the south-west the Bhima separates it from Poona District. Area, 6,645 square miles. Population 888,755. District Head-quarters, Ahmednagar City, 218 miles from Bombay, *via* Dhond, railway station (shortest route).

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops are wheat and gram in the vicinity of the rivers Godavari and Bhima ; Indian millet or *joar* throughout the rest of the District, except in the inferior soils near the hills, where the chief crop is millet or *bajri*. Among other products, sugar-cane, *pan*, and vegetables of many kinds are raised in irrigated land. In some of the superior soils near the Godavari, hemp is sown. In the north-east, cotton and inferior rice are cultivated to a small extent.

MANUFACTURES.—The chief manufacturing industries are the weaving of *saris* or women's robes and inferior turbans, and the manufacture of copper and brass pots.

CLIMATE.—The rainy season generally begins in the early part of June and ends in November.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 11 *Talukas* of Akola, Jamkhed, Karjat, Kopargaon, Nagar (Ahmednagar), Newasa, Parner, Rahuri, Sangamner, Sheogaon, and Shrigonda. Revenue about 18 lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure nearly one-fifth of the revenue. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, 3 Assistant Collectors, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector and Forest Settlement Officer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Superintendent of Police, Police Probationer, Deputy Educational Inspector, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Ahmednagar City *see* Ahmednagar.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahmednagar.—Sub-division of Ahmednagar District, and chief town of the District of the same name, also a large military and civil station, municipality and railway station [W. & R.] ; situated on the plain of the river Sina, about 12 miles from its source, and on its left bank. Area, 3 square miles ; population including cantonment nearly 40,000. It was founded in 1494 A. D. by Ahmed Nizam Shah, an officer of the Bahmini Kingdom. Ahmednagar is the third among the cities of the Deccan and seventeenth in the Bombay Presidency. It has a fort with trench and draw-bridge. In the trench there are nilghai antelopes. A subterraneous passage leads from the fort to the Bhingar village. Ahmednagar is celebrated for the strength and durability of its carpets. Ahmednagar *Saris* have a high reputation ; and dealers flock from neighbouring District, and from Nizam's Dominions to purchase them. Besides the usual District offices ; it contains Mamlatdar's and Cantonment Magistrate's Courts, an American Church, a Parsi *agiari* (fire temple), 4 or 5 Hindu temples, and Post office [M. S. T.]. Water is brought into the city by pipes. The wells inside the city are brackish. The places of note are—Salabatkhan's tomb, 6 miles distant, and now converted into a " hot weather sanitarium" for British troops. Happy Valley, 12 miles, a nice bungalow and underground and surrounded by hills, is a cool, shady retreat, and water from a rock keeps continually flowing ; Castle (now in ruins) about 2 miles from the cantonment, surrounded by water. The old Muhammedan acqueducts should also be seen here. From Ahmednagar the traveller may visit Ellora and Ajanta caves.

The city is about 3 miles, and the cantonment about 5 miles from the railway station. Tongas and Carts meet every train. There is a travellers' bungalow about 3 miles from the station for Europeans, and *Dharmsala* and Hindu *khanawals* for Native passengers. Passengers for Ahmednagar from the south-east line of the G. I. P. Railway change trains at Dhond, and those from the north-east line at Manmar.

Akola.—*Taluka* of Ahmednagar District, also town and headquarters of the *taluka* of the same name, 74 miles from Ahmednagar,

Mamlatdar and Sub-Judge hold their courts here. Nearest railway station, Belapur, 44 miles [p. m. s. t.].

Akolner.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Ahmednagar. Special magistrate's Court and post office [m. s.].

Alkuti.—Village with post office [m. s.], 38 miles from Ahmednagar, *via* Vadzira (7 miles), Parner (8), Kamergaon (14), and Kedgaon (7 miles).

Ashvi.—Village with post office [m. s.], 49 miles from Ahmednagar, *via* Rahuri (24 miles) by road, thence by rail, 25 miles.

Astgaon.—Village with post office [m.], 58 miles from Ahmednagar. Nearest railway station, Chitali, 8 miles.

Balamtakli.—Village with post office [m.], 50 miles from Ahmednagar.

Belapur.—Village and railway station, 41 miles from Ahmednagar [p. m. s. t.].

Belvandi.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Ahmednagar. [p. m.].

Bhanas-Hivra.—Village with post office [m. s.], 32 miles from Ahmednagar. Nearest railway station, Lakh, 16 miles.

Bhingar.—A more ancient and now municipal town about 2 miles from Ahmednagar city. Area of town site 39 acres. Population about 6,000. Noted for weaving of saris or women's robes.

Bodhegaon.—Village with post office [m. s.], 50 miles from Ahmednagar. Population 2,200.

Chichondi.—Village with post office [m.], 13 miles from Ahmednagar.

Chitali.—Village and railway station, 49 miles from Ahmednagar.

Dhandarphal.—Village with post office [m.], 66 miles from Ahmednagar. Nearest railway station, Belapur, 36 miles.

Harischandragarh.—Hill fortress in Ahmednagar District. One of the most remarkable of the ancient Maratha rock fortresses of the Western Ghats ; elevation above sea-level, 3894 feet ; distant 109 miles from Ahmednagar city. Nearest railway station, Akola, 33 miles.

Jamgaon.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 15 miles from Ahmednagar.

Jamkhed.—*Taluka* of Ahmednagar District, situated to the south-east of Ahmednagar city, and east of the Sina river, indenting into and intermixed with the Nizam's Dominions ; distant 44 miles from Ahmednagar city. The chief town of the Jamkhed *taluka* is Kharda Mamlatdar's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Javla.—Village with post office [m. t.], 40 miles from Ahmednagar.

Jeur.—Village with post office [m.], 10 miles from Ahmednagar.

Kada.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kanhar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Karanji.—Village with post office [m.]. Population 1200.

Karjat.—*Taluka* of Ahmednagar District, and chief town of the *taluka* of the same name, 36 miles south by east of Ahmednagar town. Population about 6,200. Contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts, large school, weekly market on Saturdays and post office [m. s. t.].

Kendai.—Village with a Roman Catholic mission, 4 miles from Rahuri railway station.

Khadamba.—Village with post office [m.].

Kharda (*Shir-Patan*).—Town in the Jamkhed *taluka*, situated 56 miles south-east of Ahmednagar town. Population about 6,200. Kharda belonged to the Nimbalkar, one of the Nizam's nobles whose handsome mansion in the middle of the town is now in ruins. In 1745, the Nimbalkar built a fort to the south-east of the town. The fort is square, and in good repair ; but its ditch, now in ruins. The town contains upwards of 500 substantial merchants, shopkeers, and money-lenders, many of whom carry on a large trade in grain, country cloth, and other articles. The cattle market on Tuesday is the largest in the District. [p. m. s. t.].

Kohar (*Bhagvatipur*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kolgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Kopargaon.—*Taluka* of Ahmednagar District, also village and head-quarters of the *taluka* of the same name ; situated on the north bank of the Godavari river, 60 miles north of Ahmednagar city. Kopargaon was the favourite residence of Raghoba, the father of Bajirao, the last Peshwa. His palace is now used as the sub-divisional office. Contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts. Weekly market on Monday and post office [m. s. t.].

Kopargoan Road.—Railway station, 2 miles from Kopargaon village.

Korpala.—Village with post office [m.].

Kotul.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kukana.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Lakh.—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Ahmednagar. [p. m.].

Mirajgaon.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Miri—Village with post office [m.]. Special Magistrate's Court.

Murshidpur (*Bhalevadi*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nevasa.—*Taluka* of Ahmednagar District, also head-quarters town of the *taluka* of the same name ; situated 35 miles north-east of Ahmednagar town. Population about 4,000. Contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. Weekly markets on Sundays In 1290, Dnyaneswar, the great Maratha poet, wrote his commentary on the Bhagwatgita at Newasa, which he calls Nivas.

Nighoj.—Village with post office [m.].

Nimbgaon-Jali—Village with post office [m.].

Nimon.—Village with post office [m].

Palhegaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Pargaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Parner.—*Taluka* of Ahmednagar District,, also town and head-quarters of Parner *taluka* ; situated 20 miles south-west of Ahmednagar town. Population about 5,000. Weekly markets on Sundays. Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts, and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Sarola, 15 miles.

Pathardi.—Town 30 miles east of Ahmednagar town. Population about 8,000 The town lies picturesquely on the side of a steep hill which rises in the midst of a barren tract, skirted on the north and east by a range of hills which pass from Dongargaon into the Nizam's territory. Two schools and post office [m. s. t.].

Pedgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Pimpalgaon Pisa.—Village with post office [m.].

Pimpri.—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Ahmednagar.

Puntamba.—Ancient town, municipality and railway station, situated on the river Godavari, 54 miles from Ahmednagar. It is much visited by such pilgrims as wish to bathe in the Godavari, and worship in the finely carved temples on its banks. Population about 6,000. It was once a flourishing city, but is now in great decay. There is a temporary travellers' bungalow for Europeans, and a *Dharamsala* for Natives. [p. m. s. t.].

Rahata.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rahuri.—The most central *Taluka* of Ahmednagar District, also town, railway station and head-quarters of Rahuri *taluka* ; situated on the north bank of the Mula river, 25 miles north of Ahmednagar. Population about 5,000. The railway station is situated 3 miles to the east. Weekly market on Thursday. Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts ; two Government schools for boys and one for girls. Some three miles from the station, a Bazar is held every Thursdy, when a considerable number of horses, cattle, vegetable and other produce change hands. [p. m. s. t.].

Rajur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ranjangaon.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Rasin.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sangamner—*Taluka* of Ahmednagar District, also town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *taluka* of the same name ; situated 49 miles north-west of Ahmednagar city. Population about 10,000. Contains Mamlatdar's, Special magistrate's and Sub-Judge's Courts, four schools, dispensary, American Mission house and post office [m. s. t.]. Brisk trade and markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Sanwatsar.—Railway station, 59 miles from Ahmednagar.

Sarola.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Ahmednagar. [p m s.].

Shevgaon (*Shivgaon*).—*Taluka* of Ahmednagar District, also town and head-quarters of the *taluka* of the same name ; situated 40 miles

north-east of Ahmednagar city. Population about 5,000. It is a ruined town on a wide plain ; joined with Paithan and Ahmednagar by a good road. It is surrounded by a wall. Contains Mamlatdars' and Sub-Judge's Courts, dispensary, school, temples and post office [m. s. t.]. Weekly markets on Sundays.

Shrigonda (also called *Chamargonda*, from Govind, a pious Chamar). —Sub-division or *Taluka* in the south of Ahmednagar District, also chief town of the Shrigonda *Taluka* ; situated about 32 miles south of Ahmednagar city. Population about 6,000. Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts, post office [m. s. t.], markets on Mondays, four temples, and two mansions belonging to Sindhia (Gwaliar).

Sirur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sonai.—Town situated about 24 miles north by east of Ahmednagar town. Population about 6,000. It is a large market town, surrounded by a rich plain, and divided by a water-course into the Peth occupied by merchants, and the *Kasba* or agricultural quarter. American Mission Church and post office [m. s. t.].

Songaon.—Village with post office [m].

Supa.—Village with post office [m.].

Tisgaon.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Toka.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vadgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Vadjhira.—Village with post office [m.].

Valki. —Village with post office [m. s.].

Vambori (*Wambori*).—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Ahmednagar. It is a town of some commercial importance situated four miles from the railway station, and can be reached by bullock carts. [p. m. s. t.].

Vari.—Village with post office [m.].

Vilad—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Ahmednagar.

Visapur.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Ahmednagar.

BELGAUM.

BELGAUM (*Belgam, Belgaon*).—District in the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency. Bounded on the north by the States of Miraj, Sangli, and Jath ; on the south by the Dharwar and Kanara Districts ; on the east by the States of Jamkhandi, Mudhol, and Ramdrug ; on the south-west by the territory of Goa ; and on the west by the States of Sawantwari, and Kolhapur. Area, 4,657 square miles. Population 1,013,261. Divisional and District Head-quarters, Belgaum Town, 364 miles from Bombay *via* Poona, by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The principal agricultural products are rice, cotton, jawari, ragi, wheat, bajri, sugar-cane, barley, and pulses. A little tobacco is grown.

MANUFACTURES.—The chief occupation of the people are agriculture,

spinning and weaving, manufactures in wool and metals, pottery, and shoe-making.

CLIMATE.—Sometimes in April and May the heat is extreme, and in June and July the air is close and heavy, but on the whole the climate is equable and pleasant to Europeans At the close of the rainy season, in October and November, fevers are common, but at other times except in the wilder or less cultivated tracts near the Sahyadri Hills, the climate is healthy.

LANGUAGES.—The languages in use are Marathi, Hindustani, and Kanarese. The Parsis employ Guzerathi among themselves, both in conversation and writing. Kanarese is the official language of the District.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into seven *Talukas* of Belgaum, Chikodi, Gokak, Athni, Sampgaon, Bidi, and Parasgad. Revenue about 18 lakhs of rupees ; and the expenditure nearly one-third of the revenue. *Divisional and District Staff*—Commissioner of Southern Division with an Assistant and Native Assistant, Collector and Magistrate with four Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Conservator of Forests with a Deputy and an Extra Assistant, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Superintendent of Police, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail). Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Belgaum town *see* Belgaum.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Athni—*Taluka* of Belgaum District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name and municipality, 24 miles from Miraj. It is a place of increasing importance as a local centre of trade. Its wheel wrights are known as excellent workmen, and it has manufactures of coarse cotton cloth, native blankets, and saltpetre. It is the chief rural market in the District, sending cotton and grain westwards to Miraj, and receiving from the sea-coast through Miraj rice, cocoa-nut and dried fish. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's Courts, dispensary, vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station Shedbal, 24 miles.

Bagevadi.—Village with post office [m.], 9 miles from Sampgaon.

Bail Hongal.—Town with post office [m. s. t.], 9 miles from Murgod. Population about 10,000. The prefix 'Bail' refers to the act of the town being built in an open black-soil country. There are manufactures of coarse cotton cloth and articles of native apparel, some of which are sold in the neighbouring markets, and the remainder exported *via* Belgaum to the Konkan. The market is celebrated for the superior class of bullocks brought to it for sale. A large annual fair is held, at which wrestlers from the surrounding country assemble. A fine tank.

Bedag.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Belgaum—*Taluka* of Belgaum District, also railway station [R], chief town of the District of the same name, in the Southern Maratha

Country, and a military station, 85 miles from Miraj. The municipal population about 25,000. The native town lies between the fort on the east and the military cantonment, which extends along its western front, separated from it by a watercourse. The city contains more than 300 looms for the manufacture of cotton cloth. The water supply is entirely derived from wells. Besides the usual staff of the District, there are Mamlatdar's and Cantonment Magistrate's Courts and 15 Government schools. There is also a bench of 6 magistrates. Club and post office [m s. T.].

Bidi.—The most southern Sub-division of Belgaum District till 1869, in which year the head-quarters was transferred from Bidi to Khanapur, and the name of the *Taluka* changed. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chandgad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chikodi.—*Taluka* of Belgaum District, also head-quarters town of the *Taluka* of the same name, 42 miles north-north-east of Belgaum. Population about 7,500. Chikodi is a considerable entrepôt of trade between the interior and the coast, with which it has ready communication by a road from Nipani over the Phonda Ghat Ordinary cotton goods are manufactured chiefly for local use. Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts and post office [m. s. t.].

Chikodi Road.—Railway station, 17 miles from Chikodi.

Chinchli.—Village with post office [m s.].

Daddi.—Village with post office [m.].

Desur.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Belgaum.

Dhupdhal.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Belgaum. This station was especially opend in consequence of an important irrigation work called ' Gokak Canal ' being constructed here.

Gargoti.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gokak.—*Taluka* of Belgaum District, also chief town of the Gokak *Taluka*, municipality, and head-quarters of the chief revenue and police officers of the *Taluka*. Gokak town was once famous for its dyers, and is still noted for a coarse kind of paper made in large quantities. Toys representing figures and fruits, made of light wood, and of a particular earth found in the neighbourhood, command an extensive sale. Mamlatdar's Court and post office [m. s. t.]. There is a fine and celebrated waterfall, on the Ghataprabha river worth seeing ; distant 6 miles from Gokak Road station. [p. m. s. t.].

Gokak Canal.—Irrigation work near Dhupdhal village and railway station, 3 miles from Gokak Road station. [p. m. s. t.].

Gokak Road.—Railway station [T. & O.], 8 miles from Gokak town.

Gunji.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Belgaum.

Gurul-Husur.—Village with post office [m.].

Halkarni.—Village with post office [m.].

Halshi.—Village with post office [m.].

Hera.—Village with post office [m.].

Hukeri.—Town 30 miles north-north-east of Belgaum. Population about 6000. It is a *Mahalkari's* station and has a post office [m. s. t.]. On the outside of the town, to the north, there are some interesting Muhammadan remains, including two domed tombs in the same style as those at Bijapur. One of the tombs is kept in repair and furnished for the use of the Collector, or as a rest-house for travellers. A few miles to the east, there is another large tomb of the same architecture.

Kagvad.—Town with post office [m. s. t].

Katkol.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khanapur (*formerly known as Bidi*).—*Taluka* of Belgaum District, also chief town, railway station and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of the same name ; situated on the Malprabha river, 16 miles south of Belgaum town. Population 5000. The climate of the *Taluka* is temprate and healthy during the hot months, feverish in the cold season, and sickly during the south-west rains. The town contains Mamlatdars' Court, a school, post office [m. s. t.], rest-house, and Portuguese mission with a chapel.

Kittur.—Town and fort 26 miles south-east of Belgaum. Population about 7000. Bi-weekly markets on Mondays and Thursdays, at which cotton, cloth, and grain are sold. Weaving and glass bangle-making are the sole industries. School and post office [m. s. t.].

Kognoli (*Kongnoli*).—Town situated 4 miles north of Sadalgi, and 22 miles north-west of Chikodi on the Belgaum-Kolhapur road. The town has a large trade, sending rice to Belgaum and various places in Kolhapur, and importing cloth, date, salt, spices and sugar, through the ports of Rajapur and Vingurla. Weekly market on Thursday, when cotton, yarn, grain, molasses, tobacco, and from 2000 to 3000 cattle form the chief articles of trade. Weaving of women's robes, waistcloths, and inferior blankets are the only industries. Travellers' bungalow, rest-house, post office [m. s. t.], and two Government schools, one for boys and the other for girls. Population about 6000.

Kudchi.—Village and railway station, situated on the river Kristna, 20 miles from Miraj. [p. m. s. t.].

Londa.—Village and railway junction station [R.], 33 miles from Belgaum. Passengers for Mormugao Harbour (Goa) change train here. [p. m. s. t.]. Water supply is extremely bad.

M noli.—Town on the bank of Malprabha river, 42 miles east of Belgaum, and 6 miles north-west of Hubli The town contains 8 temples dedicated to Panchalinga-Deva, built of coarse-grained stone, without any remarkable carving. [p. m s t.].

Migut-Khan-Hubli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Murgod.—Town situated 27 miles east of Belgaum town. Population about 5,500. It is a considerable martket for cotton and grain, and a small business is done in printing coarse cloth. A fair is held annually, attended by about 400 people. Post office [m. s. t.].

Murgud.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nagargali.—Village and railway station, 45 miles from Belgaum.

Nandgad (*Nandigarh*).—Town situated 23 miles south of Belgaum town, and about 7 south-east of Khanapur. Nandgad is an important trade centre ; the chief imports are areca-nuts, cocoa-nuts, cocoa-nut oil, dates and salt. These articles are bought in exchange, from native Christian traders of Goa, for wheat and other grain Not far from the town is the ruined fort of Pratapgarh, built by Desai of Kittur in 1809. Weekly markets on Wednesdays. The town contains 3 schools and post office [m. s. t.].

Nesargi.—Village with post office [m.].

Nipani.—Town and municipality, situated on the road from Belgaum to Kolhapur, 40 miles north of Belgaum town. Population about 12000. Nipani has a large trade, and a crowded weekly market on Thursdays ; on market days 2000 to 3000 cattle are offered for sale Travellers' bungalow, rest-house, library, four Government, and two private schools, a bench of 5 magistrates, and Assistant Engineer's office. [p. m s. T.]. The water supply is poor.

Pachhapur.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Belgaum [p. m.].

Parasgad.—*Taluka* of Belgaum District. The head-quarters of the *Taluka* is at Saundati village.

Sadalgi.—Town situated 51 miles north of Belgaum town, and 25 south-east of Kolhapur. Population about 8,000. Coarse waist-cloths, blankets, and women's robes are woven ; but the chief industry in the town and neighbourhood is sugar-making. A large area is cultivated with sugar-cane, and a considerable quantity of molasses is prepared here. Weekly market on Tuesdays. Government vernacular school

Sampgaon.—*Taluka* of Belgaum District, also town and head-quarters of Sampgaon *Taluka* ; situated about 18 miles south-east of Belgaum town. Population about 4000. Sampgaon has few looms ; weekly market on Sundays, when cattle, cloth, cotton and grain are sold. Mamlatdar's Court, library, two schools, one for girls, an old mosque and post office [m. s. t.].

Saundatti (old name *Parasgad*).—Chief town of the Parasgad *Taluka* of Belgaum District, and municipality ; situated 41 miles east by south of Belgaum town. About 2 miles due south of Saundatti are the ruins of an extensive hill fort called Parasgad, from which the whole *Taluka* derives its name. Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts, two schools, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. Weekly market on Wednesdays, when cloth, cotton, oil, salt, and spices are sold. The water supply is poor.

Shedbal.—Village and railway station, 75 miles from Belgaum.

Sirsangi.—Village with post office [m.]. Special magistrate's Court.

Suldhal.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Belgaum.

Sulebhavi.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Belgaum

Ugargol.—Village with post office [m.].

Vantmuri.—Village with post office [m.].

Yadvad.—Village with post office [m.].

Yakkandi.—Village with post office [m.].

Yamkanmardi.—Municipal town situated 21 miles north of Belgaum town. Population about 6,000. [p. m. s. t.].

Yargatti.—Village with post office [m.].

Yellama's Hill.—Hill of the goddess Yellama, situated about 5½ miles north-west of Saundatti. The only famous place of pilgrimage in the District is the hill on which, twice in the year, at the full moon of April and November, large Hindu fairs in honour of the goddess Yellama are held, lasting for three days. The number of pilgrims varies from 15,000 to 20,000. The November ceremonies represent the death of Yellama's husband, and those in April his return to life. In November, the mysteries are performed at a small shrine about a quarter of a mile distant from the main temple. At a certain stage in the ceremony the immense multitude raise a deep wail, not unlike the crone of watchers at an Irish wake. With this mingles a crackling sound, arising from the great throng of women, numbering about two-thirds of the whole assembly, who, in sympathy with the goddess in her widowhood, shatter the glass bangles on their arms.

BIJAPUR.

BIJAPUR.—District in the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency. On the north Bijapur is separated by the river Bhima from the District of Sholapur and Akalkot State ; on the east and south-east it is bounded by the Nizam's Dominions ; on the south the Malaprabha river divides it from the District of Dharwar and the State of Ramdrug ; and on the west it is bounded by the States of Mudhol, Jamkhandi, and Jath. Area, 5,668 square miles. Population 796,339 District Head-quarters, Bijapur town, 350 miles from Bombay *via* Hudgi and Poona by rail.

PRODUCTIONS.—The mineral products are iron, slate, basalt, limestone, laterite, boulders, and a shale containing vegetable remains The chief agricultural products are jawari, wheat, gram, cotton and bajri. Jawari is the staple food.

MANUFACTURES.—The chief manufactures of the District are cotton and silk cloth. Blankets are woven to a considerable extent. Large quantities of cotton, yarn, and cloth are also dyed and exported.

CLIMATE.—Dry and healthy. The rainfall is very uncertain.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 8 *Talukas* of Bagalkot, Badami, Hungund, Muddebihal, Bagevadi, Kaladgi, Sindgi and Indi. Revenue about 16 lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure nearly one-eighth of the revenue. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 2 Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, 2 District Deputy Collectors, Deputy Conservator, Assistant Judge, Subordinate Judge, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Educational Inspector, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superinten-

tendent of Jail), and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Bijapur town *see* Bijapur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Almati.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Bijapur.

Almel.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Amingad.—Town 9 miles west of Hungund. Population about 8,000. The town has a large cattle market. It is also a great mart for cocoa-nuts and rice, which reach Amingad westwards from the sea-coast. [p. m. s. t.].

Badami.—*Taluka* of Bijapur District, also chief town of the Badami *taluka*, railway station, and a fort 73 miles from Bijapur. Contains Mamlatdar's Court and post office [m. s. t]. Population about 4000. Interesting for a Jain excavation and cave temple ascribed to 650 A. D., together with three caves of Brahmanical construction, one of which has an inscription bearing the date 579 A. D. The Jain cave is only 31 feet across by about 19 feet deep. These caves mark the period when Hinduism was re-asserting itself previous to its final triumph over Buddhism in the next century or two. The Narasingha *avatar*, Vishnu seated on the five headed serpent Ananka, and a variety of sculptures, still survive. In one cave temple the front pillars. have three brackets of a wooden-like design, ornamented by male or female figures and dwarfs, of considerable beauty of execution. Some of the pillars are more architectural in their forms, and in the best style of Hindu art

Bagalkot.—*Taluka* of Bijapur District, also chief town of the *taluka* of the same name, municipality and railway station ; situated on the river Ghatprabha, 57 miles from Bijapur. Population about 14,000. It is a place of considerable trade, with manufactures of silk and cotton goods. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, dispensary and post office [m s. t.].

Bagevadi.—*Taluka* of Bijapur District, also chief town of the Bagevadi *taluka*, 9 miles from Sampgaon Mamlatdar's Court, Assistant Engineer's office and post office [m. s. t.].

Banhatti.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Belur.—Village with post office [m.].

Bijapur (*Vijayapura*).—Chief town of the District of the same name, also municipality, railway station [R. & T. B.], and administrative head-quarters of the District ; lies spread out upon the plain, a veritable Palmyra of the Deccan. Area of town site, 1361 acres. Population about 15000. Besides the usual public offices Bijapur possesses Mamlatdar's Court, Travellers' and Dak bungalows, and post office [m. s. T.] Tongas and bullock coaches or Dhamnies obtainable at the railway station at reasonable rates. Bijapur was at one time the head-quarters of a province under the Bedar Government. The citadel of Bijapur contains interesting memorials of departed Muhammadan greatness in the shape of mosques and handsome mausoleums and will amply repay the visit of the tourist and antiquarian. The most important are—the Great Gol Gumbaz (or ' Rose Dome ' the mausoleum of Sultan Muham-

mad) with one of the largest domes in the wolrd—124 feet in diameter, internally 175 feet high, externally 198 feet ; its general thickness being about (10 feet) ; the Jumma Masjid (principal mosque) ; the Mehtar Mahal (the gate of the sweeper) ; the Asar Mahal ; the Taj Bauri ; the Ibrahim Roza (Tomb in garden, 2 miles from the station) ; the Gagan Mahal ; the Sat manjili ; the Mecca Mosque ; the Chini Mahal ; the Anand Mahal ; and the Andu Masjid. The Government have converted numerous ruined buildings in the *Arkilla* or Inner Fortress into spacious offices and residences for the head-quarters of the District. There are also some very large guns chief among which is the Malik-i-Maidan '*Lord of the Plain*' (the largest piece of ordnance in the world) with a calibre, 2 feet 4 inches diameter. Two or three days can be well spent in rambling about this old city of ruins and its suburbs.

Bilgi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chadchan.—Village with post office [m.].

Guledgudd.—Town situated 9 miles north-east of Badami. Population about 12,000. Local manufactures of cotton and silk cloth. Guledgudd is one of the stations of the Basle mission ; in its neighbourhood are valuable stone quarries. Post office [m. s. t.].

Halsangi.—Village with post office [m.].

Hangandi—Village with post office [m.].

Hippargi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Horti.—Village with post office [m.].

Hungund.—*Taluka* of Bijapur District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, 43 miles south-east of Kaladgi. Population about 6,200. One of the best markets in the District. Mamlatdar's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Ilkal.—Town and municipality, 8 miles south-east of Hungund. Population about 11,000 Ilkal is the principal market town of the District ; the staple exports are silk and cotton manufactures, rice and other agricultural produce. Special magistrate's court, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Indi.—*Taluka* of Bijpur District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, 36 miles from Bijapur. Population about 4,000. Mamlatdar's Court and post office. [m. s. t.].

Indi Road.—Railway station, 31 miles from Bijapur.

Jumnal.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Bijapur.

Kaladgi.—*Taluka* of Bijapur District, also chief town of the Kaladgi *Taluka* ; situated on the right bank of the Ghatprabha river, 21 miles from Bijapur. Population about 8,000. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Kamatgi.—Village with post office [m.].

Karlimatti.—Village and railway station, 48 miles from Bijapur.

Katgeri.—Village and railway station, 65 miles from Bijapur. Assistant Engineer's office.

Kaujalgi.—Village with post office [m].

Kerur.—Fortified town on the Sholapur-Hubli road, 11 miles north-west of Badami. Population about 8000. The town and fort contain several temples. [p. m t.].

Kolhar.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m.. s. t.].

Lachyan.—Village with post office [m.].

Mamdapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Mangoli.—Town situated 15 miles south-east of Bijapur town. Population about 6000. School and post office [m.].

Minchnal.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Bijapur.

Maddebihal.—*Taluka* of Bijapur District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name ; situated 48 miles east by north of Kaladgi. Population about 3500. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, dispensary, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Mulvad.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Bijapur. Dak bungalow and post office [m.].

Mutgi.—Village with post office [m.].

Nalatvad (*The Forty Gardens*).—Town situated 56 miles east by north of Kaladgi. Population about 5000. Three temples with four inscriptions, one of which contains the name of the Western Chalukya King Jagadekamalla (1138). Post office [m.].

Nidgundi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nimbal.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Bijapur.

Savalgi—Village with post office [m.].

Sindgi.—North-eastern *Taluka* of Bijapur District, and chief village of Sindgi *Taluka* ; situated 35 miles north-east of Bijapur town. Population about 4,000. Mamlatdar's court, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Sirur.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sitimani.—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Bijapur.

Talikoti.—Town situated 60 miles north-east of Kaladgi town. Population about 6,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tamba.—Village with post office [m.].

Telgi.—Village and railway station [T. C. & M.], 28 miles from Bijapur. Post office. [m. s. t.].

Ukli.—Town with population about 6000. Post office [m.].

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.—Konkan District in the Presidency of the same name. Bombay, that is good bay—from the Portuguese *bom*, good—the root of which is the Latin *bonus* and *bahia* a harbour or bay. The name " Bombay " appears to have been derived from the Portuguese, who used to call the island Mombain or Bombaim. The Maratha name of Bombay is Mumbai, a corruption of Mumba Devi, a well known shrine of a Hindu goddess in Bombay. For certain administrative purposes, Bombay

City is regarded as constituting a District by itself, with an area of 22 square miles, and a population, according to the Census of 1891, of 821,764 souls.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crop grown is rice.

COMMERCE.—The commerce is of great extent and importance, and Bombay merchants are among the wealthiest in India. The traders of dyeing, tanning, and working in metal are specially prosperous. The chief import is cotton piece goods ; and the principal export raw cotton. Ships of the largest size are here constructed.

CLIMATE.—The cool months last from November to May ; the monsoon from the middle of June to the end of September ; and the hottest months of the year are May and October, but even then the heat is tempered by cool breezes from the sea.

ADMINISTRATION.—There is a Collector to look after the land, excise and stamps revenue; and a Commissioner of Customs to levy dues from the shipping. Imperial revenue about 1500,000 rupees a year. Besides the High Court, which is a Court of First Instance for causes arising within the District of Bombay, there are four civil and criminal Courts (a Small Causes Court, and three Presidency Magistrates' Courts, having jurisdiction in the city and island). The civil administration of Bombay City is entrusted to the municipal corporation. For further information regarding Bombay City *see* Bombay.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bombay.—The city of Bombay, the capital of the Presidency of Bombay, and the principal seaport of Western India, is situated on an island of the same name. The Bombay island—or, as it may now be called, the Bombay peninsula—is connected by an artificial causeway with the larger island of Salsette, which is, in like manner, connected with the mainland. Bombay island is in shape a trapezoid. In the beauty of its scenery, as well as in the commercial advantages of its position, Bombay is unsurpassed by any of the cities of the East. The sea-shore is formed by docks, warehouses, and a long line of artificial embankments extending continuously for nearly five miles. With the exception of Malabar and Warlee hills on the western, and Chinchpogly hills on the eastern shore, the land in Bombay is flat. The plain is about 12 miles long and 4 miles broad. The street view gives a good idea of the ordinary Bombay houses. Good roads traverse the island in every direction, and many parts are studded with a pleasing variety of spacious houses standing amidst gardens and groves of fruit-trees. The scenery in the neighbourhood is charmimg. The favourite suburb for the wealthy is Malabar Hill, 180 feet above the sea (4 to 6 miles from the Fort) now terraced to the top with handsome bungalows, commanding a magnificent view over the city and the sea. Government House is at the extreme point. North of Malabar Hill runs another suburb, known as Breach Candy ; and Cumbala Hill, a continuation of Malabar Hill, and the outlying spur of Colaba are being covered with the residences of Europeans. The fort is the most important and busiest quarter of the town. It is the most convenient and pleasantest place of residence.

In Bombay itself the following are the sights and the principal objects of interest best worth seeing :—

ASSOCIATIONS, *Charitable*—Bombay Bible-Women's Association, *Cumbala Hill* ; Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, *Forbes Street, Fort* ; Hindu Widow Marriage Association ; Ladies' Association of St. Isabel, *Mazagaon* ; National Association for supplying female medical aid to Women ; Parsee Girl's school Association ; Theistic Association of Bombay ; Western India Athletic Volunteer Association, *47 Medows Street* ; Young Men's Christian's Associations.

ASSOCIATIONS, *Commercial*—Bombay Chamber of Commerce, *Office Grahams Buildings* ; Bombay Cotton Trade Association ; Bombay Millowners' Association, *50 Grahams' Buildings* ; Bombay Native Merchants' Association, *9 Hornby Road* ; Bombay Trades Association, *Office* 9 *Hamam Street, Fort* ; Bombay Underwriters' Association.

BANKS—Agra Bank, Limited, *Rampart Row* ; Bank of Bengal, *5 Elphinstone Circle* ; Bank of Bombay, *Elphinstone Circle* ; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, *15 Elphinstone Circle* ; Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, *56 Elphinstone Circle, Fort* ; Comptoir D escompte De Paris, *28 Esplanade Road* ; Delhi and London Bank, Ld., Agency ; French Bank, *Fort* ; Government Savings' Bank, *25, Elphinstone Circle* ; Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, *40 Church Gate Street* ; National Bank of India Limited, *Rampart Row, Fort* ; New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, *Esplanade Road.*

BUILDINGS—Arsenal and Bombay Castle, *Fort* ; Central Printing Press, *Fort* ; Crawford Markets, *Esplanade* ; Custom House, *Fort* ; Electric Telegraph Office, *Esplanade Road* ; European Cemetery in the old Botanical Gardens, *Sewree* ; General Post Office, *Esplanade* ; Government Record Office, *Fort* ; Head-quarters of the Artillery Volunteers and Shipping office, *Fort* ; Head-quarters of the Bombay Volunteer and Rifle Corps, *Esplanade* ; Head-quarters of Salvation Army ; High Court Buildings, *Fort* ; Marine Battalion Lines and Parade Ground ; Masonic Hall (a splendid building) *Byculla* ; Mint, *Fort*—(open daily—Admission by permission from the Mint Master) ; Municipal office, *Fort* ; Native Theatre, *Grant Road* ; New Police Court ; Novelty and Gaiety Theatres, *Fort* ; Opium Warehouses, *Fort* ; Paper Currency office, *Fort* ; Presidency Pay and Pensions offices, *Fort* ; Prong's Light House (Admission ticket obtainable from Port officer) ; Public Works office, *Esplanade* ; Rajabai Clock Tower, *Fort* ; Secretariat Buildings, *Mayo Road*, near Band Stand and Swimming Bath, *Mayo Road* ; Sirdars' Mansions and the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, *Apollo Bandar* ; Spinning Mills at *Tardeo, Parel and Girgaum* ; Tata's Mansion, *Esplanade* ; Terminus Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, *Colaba* ; Tower of Silence, *Chopatti*—(Admission ticket obtainable from Secretary, Parsee Panchayat) ; Town Hall, containing Museum and the Library of the Royal Asiatic Society—(Admission by introduction of a member, *Fort*) ; Tramway Stables, *Parel Road* ; University Hall and Library, *Mayo Road* ; Victoria Terminus and Administrative Offices of the G. I. P. Railway ; Wonderland Art Pottery Works, *Fort.*

CHURCHES—Ambrolie Mission Church, *Girgaum Back Road* ; Armenian Chapel, *45 Medows Street*; Baptist Church, *Byculla* ; Christ Church, *Byculla* ; Free Church of Scotland, *Esplanade* ; Memorial Church, *Colaba* ; St. Andrew's Church ; St. John's Church, *Colaba* ; St. Nicholas' Church, *Princes Dock* ; St. Thomas' Cathedral, *Church Gate Street.*

CHURCHES, *Roman Catholic*—Cathedral, N. S. D'esperanca, *Kalakdevi* ; N. S. Derazario, *Mazgaon* ; St. Anne's Church, *Mazgaon* ; St. Joseph's Chapel, *Oomercarry* ; St. Teresa's Chapel, *Girgaum* ; Jewish Synagogue.

CHURCHES, *Portuguese*—Cathedral of N. S. DeGlorea, *Mazgaon* ; Chapel of N. S. DasDores, *Matunga* ; Church of N. S DeSalvacao, *Lower Mahim* ; Church of N. S DeSaude, *Cavelvadi* ; Church of St. Francis Xavier, *Daboolwadi* ; Church of St. Michael, *Upper Mahim* ; St. Francis Xavier's Chapel, Hospicio, *Colaba.*

CHURCHES AND TEMPLES, *Native*—Dady Seth's Agyari Fire Temple, *29 Hornby Road* ; Panchayet-ki-Agyari Fire Temple, 130 *Kavasji Patel Street* ; Prarthana Samaj of Bombay.

CLUBS—Bombay Club, *26 Esplanade* ; Byculla, Club, *Byculla Bombay*; Bombay Liederkranz, *Old Secretariat Building* ; Gymkhana Club, *Esplanade* ; Royal Bombay Yatch Club, *Apollo Bunder* ; Volunteer Club, *Apollo Road.*

DOCKS—Government Dockyard ; Prince's Dock ; Sassoon Dock, *Colaba* ; and Victoria Dock.

FACTORIES—the Gun Carriage Factory, *Colaba*, and Government Factory.

GARDENS.—Malabar Hill Reservoir and hanging Gardens ; Northbrook Gardens, *Grant Road* ; University Gardens containing a fine statue of Sir Thoms Ormistone, *Fort* ; Victoria Gardens contain a museum and small menage (open daily from sunrise to sunset, *Parel Road.*

HINDU SAMAJ AND SABHAS —Arya Gnyana Vardhak Sabha, Arya Samaj, Arya Sudharmodaya Sabha ; Gujerathi Dnyana Prasarak Mandalee, and Niti Prasarak Mandalee.

HOSPITALS.—Bombay Native Dispensary, *Head-quarters Chandanwadi—Branch Khetwadi* ; Camas Hospital for Women, *Near Cruikshank Road* ; Cowasjee Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital, *Byculla* ; European General Hospital ; Fort Gratuitous Dispensary ; Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, *Market Cross Road* ; Hospital for Incurables (in connection with J. J. Hospital ; Institution for Deaf Mutes, *Grant Road, Girgaum* ; Jaffer Suliman Hospital for Women and Children, *Fort* ; Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital and Obsteric Institution (Admission by order from the Principal of the Grant Medcial College and Surgeon to the Hospital, *Byculla* ; Lock Hospital ; Lunatic Asylum, *Colaba* ; Panjrapole, a hospital for old bullocks, doges, cats, and fowls &c., ; Veterinary College and Hospital, *Parel.*

HOTELS.—Adelphi ; Apollo Bandar ; Byculla ; English, *Fort* ; Great Western, *Fort* ; Hamilton's ; Victoria ; Watson's, *Esplanade* ; Waverly.

INSTITUTIONS.—Bombay University, *Mayo Road* ; Government Central Book Depôt, *Kalkadevi Road* ; Elphinstone College, *Fort* ; Grant Medical College, *Byculla* ; St.Xavier's College, *Esplanade* ; Cathedral High School for Boys and Girls, *Esplanade* ; Elphinstone High School, *Dhobi Talao* ; Alexandra Native Girls' Institutions, *Fort* ; Bombay Diocesan Board of Education ; Bombay Education Society, *Byculla* ; Bombay Scottish Educational Society, *Esplanade* ; Byculla School ; Framji Cowasji Institute, *Dhobi Talao* ; Framji Nasarwanjee Anglo-vernacular School, *Khetwady* ; Free General Assembly's Institution ; Frere and Fletcher Schools, *Hornby Road* ; Indo British Schools, *Fort* ; John Canon and Frere Fletcher Schools ; Money School, *Dhobi Talao* ; Probhu Seminary, *Girgaum Road* ; Robert Money Institution, *Esplanade* ; Sanjunbhoy Meer Ally's Charitable Girls' School, 19 *Shamji Hossaji Street* ; Sassoon Mechanic's Institute, Sassoon School of Industry, Chunapatti (Admission by application to the Secretary on the premise) ; Schools of Arts, *Fort* ; Scottish Orphanage, *Mahim* ; Seamen's Institute, *Prince's Dock* ; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Parsee Benevolent Institution, *Hornby Row* ; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art, *Esplanade* ; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Zurtoshti Madrissa ; Sir John Canon School, *Hornby Road* ; Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy Guzerathi Hindu Girls' School ; St. Mary's College ; St. Stanislau's Institution, *Bandra*.

LIBRARIES—Bhooleshwar Library ; Bombay Native General Library ; Catholic Library and Reading-room (*Cavail Street*) ; Cowasjee Dinshaw Library and Reading-room ; Dhanjibhoy Framji Library ; Fort Reading-room and Library, *Church Gate Street Fort* ; Fraternal Association's Ladies and Gentlemen's circulating Library, *698 Girgaum* ; Mooljeebhoy Jewraj Khoja General Reading-room and Library ; Mazagaon Reading and Recreation Room, *Church Street, Mazagaon* ; Mount Road Library, *Mazagaon* ; Sir Dinshawji Patit Khanda Mohalla and Bharucha Mahalla Library.

MISSIONS.—American Marathi Mission ; Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society ; Bombay Diocesan Additional Clergy Society ; Church Missionary Society ; Free Church of Scotland's Mission ; Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society ; Mission to Seamen ; Society for promoting Christian knowledge.

OPEN GROUND.—Elphinstone Circle, in the centre of which is a large graden, containing seven statuts, *Fort* ; Frere Fountain standing in the centre of the road, *Fort* ; Wellington Fountain, *Fort*.

SOCIETIES.—Anjuman-i-islam ; Anthropological Society of Bombay, *6 Apollo Street* ; Army Scripture Reader and Soldiers' Friend Society ; Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society ; Bombay Branch of the East India Association, *16 Marine Street* ; Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, *Town Hall* ; Bombay Gymkhana, *Esplanade* ; Bombay Natural History Society, *6 Apollo Street Fort* ; Bombay Tract and Book Society, *Esplanade* ; Bombay U S Family Pension Fund ; Kasratshala Sthapak Man aleo, *Opposite Crawford Market* ; Oriental Debating Society ; St. Stanislau's Philharmonic Society, *Mazagaon* ; Victoria and Albert Museum, *Byculla*.

SOCIETIES, *Charitable.*—Benevolent Society, *Girgum*; Charitable Society of St. Vincent De Paul; Confraternity of St. Vincent De Paul, *Burial Committee*; Military Orphanage; Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, *Apollo Bandar Road*; Shepherds' Alms House; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Surat and Nowsari Charity Fund; Society of Lady of Piety; St. Elizabeth's Home, *Byculla*; St. Vincents' Home; Strangers' Friend Society, *9 Love Lane.*

STATUES.—Equestrian statue of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; Queen's Statute, *Esplanade*; Statue of Sir Richard Temple.

SIGHTS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BOMBAY.—Caves of Elephanta, about an hour's sail from the Mazagaon or Apollo Pier. The Ruins of the old Portuguese Fortifications at Bassein, 39 miles from Colaba (34 by rail and 5 by road). The Kanheri caves are most interesting, and are easy of access, about 3 miles north of Tulsi Lake. The Vihar and Tulsi Lakes are picturesquely situated at the foot of the Solsette hills, distance 15 miles from Bombay (about 2 hours' drive from Bombay).

Byculla.—Suburb of Bombay and railway station, 3 miles from Victoria Terminus station (Bori Bandar). It is the most convenient station for passengers for Grant Road, Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, Mahalakshumi, and Breach Candy. [p. m. s. T.].

Charni Road.—Railway station, 3 miles from Colaba Terminus station.

Chinchpokli.—Suburb of Bombay and railway station, 4 miles from Victoria Terminus station. The Bombay Gas Works and several large Spinning and Weaving Mills are situated near the station.

Church Gate.—Railway station [W.], 1¼ mile from Colaba Terminus station. It is coveniently situated for persons daily engaged in business in the Fort (Bombay), being within a few minutes' walk of the principal hotels, shops, and mercantile houses.

Colaba.—Terminus station of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, near military Barracks; on leaving it the line follows the curve of Back Bay, and on the right many of the new public buildings of Bombay may be seen. [p. m. s. T.].

Curry Road.—Railway station, 4 miles from Victoria Terminus station (Bombay).

Dadar.—Suburb of Bombay and railway junction station, 6 miles from Victoria Termiuns and 8 from Colaba Terminus stations. The station of the B. B. C. I. Railway, is only a few yards from the G I. P. Railway station. The objects of interest are the Pottery Works and the two Maharaj Gardens. [p. m. s. t.].

Elphinstone Road.—Railway station, 7 miles from Colaba Terminus station.

Girgaon.—An important quarter containing the residence of the most respectable native citizens; has spinning mills. [p. m s. T.].

Grant Road.—Railway station [L. W.], 4 miles from Colaba Terminus station. It is most convenient for passengers going to Cumballa Hill, Malabar Hill and Byculla etc.

Mahalakshmi.—Suburb of Bombay and railway station, 5 miles from Colaba Terminus station. There is a temple of goddess Mahalaxmi, and hence the name.

Mahim.—Suburb of Bombay and railway station [W.], 9 miles from Colaba station.

Malabr Hill.—The favourite quarter of the European residents, where is also situated Government House, which commands a magnificent view of the city and sea. [p. m. s. T.].

Mandvi.—An important quarter of the Native grain merchants. [p m. s. T.]

Marine Lines.—Railway station, 2 miles from Colaba station.

Market.—The well known Crawford Market, is the busiest quarter of the city. [p. m. s T.].

Matoonga.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Victoria Terminus station. There is a large fair held annually in July in honor of the God Vithoba.

Mazgaon.—Northern suburb of Bombay City, noteworthy as containing the docks and workshops of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. From their pier, the Company sends on mail days a small steamer with homeward-bound passengers for the mail-steamer. There is a large Portuguese and Hindu population, with a considerable sprinkling of Europeans. Two Churches, one Protestant and the other Catholic; also a Catholic school. [p. m. s. T.].

Musjid.—Railway station, 1 mile from Victoria Terminus station. It is most convenient for passengers for Mandvi, Karnac and Wadee Bandars.

Parel.—Northern suburb of Bombay City, and railway station 5 miles from Victoria Terminus, and 6 from Colaba Terminus stations. The large Locomotive Works and Storekeeper's Departments of both railway companies (G. I. P. & B. B. & C. I.) are close to the station. There are mechanic institutions for the employes of both railways. Government House is about half a mile from the station. The present European cemetery at Parel was opened as a botanical garden, in 1830, and was converted into a cemetery in 1867. It lies under Flagstaff hill, sheltered by pines on either side. [p. m. s.].

Prince's Dock.—An important quarter of the Bombay City and island [p. m. s. T.].

Tardeo.—A quarter of the Hindu residents. [p. m. s. T.].

Umarkhadi.—A quarter of the Hindu residents, where there is a Presidency jail, which is also called the House of Correction for civil and criminal prisoners. [p. m. s. T.].

Victoria.—The terminus station of the G. I. P. Railway, also called Bori Bandar station. It is convenient for passengers for the Fort, Marine Lines, Esplanade, Colaba and Dhobi Talao. The station building and the Head-quarters Offices of the G. I. P. Railway form one of the most beautiful and remarkable block of buildings of the kind in India.

Wellington Pier.—An important quarter of the Bombay City. [p. m. T.].

BROACH.

BROACH (Bharuch)—District in the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency. It is bounded on the north by the river Mahi, on the east and south-east by the Natives States of Baroda and Rajpipla, on the south by the river Kim, which separates it from Surat District, and on the west by the Gulf of Cambay. Area, 1463 square miles. Population 341,490. District Head-quarters, Broach Town, 203 miles from Bombay by rail.

PRODUCTIONS.—The principal agricultural products are cotton ; and for the rains, jawari, rice bajri, tur, and mug ; and for the cold weather, wheat, til, pea, gram, wal, castor-oil, and tobacco.

CLIMATE.—The District is as healthy as any part of Guzerath, and the climate is much more pleasant than in those parts of the province situated farther from the sea. The latter days of March and the month of April are the hottest season in the year. At the end of April, west and south-west winds begin to blow, and continue till October, when the rainy season closes. In the following months, slight easterly winds prevail, lasting till the end of December.

ADMINISTRATION —The District is divided into 5 Talukas, *viz.* Amod, Anklesvar, Broach, Jambusar and Vagra. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Assistant Collector, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Assistant Judge, Registrar of Small Causes Court, Subordinate Judge, Superintendent of Police, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, and Civil Surgeon. For further information regarding Broach Town *see* Broach

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Amod.—*Taluka* of Broach District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name ; about a mile south of the Dhadhar river. 21 miles north of Broach. Population about 7000. The residence of a *thakur*, or large landholder, who owns about 21214 acres of land, with a yearly income of 80,000 rupees. Workers in iron make good edged tools, such as knives and razors. Trade in cotton. Mamlatdar's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Anklesvar.—*Taluka* of Broach District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and railway station [W.] ; situated 3 miles from the left bank of the Narbada, and 5 miles from Broach. Population about 10,000. Cotton is the staple article of commerce. There is also a trade in rafters and bamboos, brought from the Rajpipla forests, and a small manufacture of country soap, paper, and stone hand-mills. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's Courts, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhadbhut.—Village and place of pilgrimage, situated on the north bank of the Narbada, and about 8 miles from Broach city. A fair is held in honor of Mahadeo, under the name of Bhadeshwar, during August—September, and lasts through the entire intercalary month, an event which

happens once in every nineteen or twenty years. The ceremonies are of a special nature. They do not form part of a course of pilgrimages, and at the close of the holy month the pilgrims return to their homes. There is a small temple here, which receives a yearly grant from Government of 9 rupees

Broach.—*Taluka* of Broach District also chief town of the District of the same name in Guzerat, railway station [T. & W.], and municipality ; situated on the right bank of the Narbada river, about 30 miles from its mouth. Population about 40,000. Seen from the southern bank of the Narbada, or approached by the railway bridge from the south, the massive stone wall, rising from the water's edge, and lining the river bank for about a mile, and the buildings standing out from the high ground behind, give the town of Broach a marked and picturesque appearance. Broach is a place of great commercial importance, being the principal station for cotton export in Guzerath, and possessing some of the most prosperous Mills in the Bombay Presidency. The city of Broach was, according to local legend, originally founded by the sage Bhragu, and called Bhragupur or Bhragu's city. Broach is one of the oldest seaports in Western India. It contains few buildings of interest A stone mosque constructed out of an older Hindu temple is the principal object of interest here. To the east are the spots that, to a Hindu, give the town a special interest, the site of King Bali's sacrifice, and the temple of Bhragu Rishi. Two miles west of the fort are a few massive tombs raised to members of the Dutch Factory. Beyond the Dutch tombs are the five Parsi Towers of Silence ; four being old and disused, and the fifth lately built by a rich Parsi merchant of Bombay. Ten miles to the east of Broach, on the right bank of the Narbada, is the celebrated Hindu place of pilgrimage called *Sakhaltirth*, where a large fair attended by about 25,000 pilgrims is held every year in the month of November, lasting five days. Opposite there is a small island in which is the famous Banian (fig) tree '*Kabir wad*' so large (3 to 4 acres of ground) that there is said to be cover for 10,000 men under it. The legend is that it grew out of the toothpick of *Kabir*, whose name it bears. Fifteen miles beyond this spot are the renowned cornelian mines, from which the Cambay market is supplied.

Besides the usual District offices and courts, the town possesses courts of a Mamlatdar and three Special Magistrates, a Bank of Bombay, Dak and Travellers' bungalows, a good Dharmasala with a quarters for Europeans, a library and Post office [m. s. T.]. Conveyances are to be had at the station. There are but few wells in the city ; and, unlike Surat and Ahmedabad, the custom of having cisterns in dwelling-houses for the storage of rain water is not general.

Chamargam.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Broach. [p. m. s. t.].

Dediapada.—Village with post office [m.].

Dehej.—Seaport in the Vagra *Taluka*, situated on the right bank of the Narbada, about 3 miles from the sea, and 26 miles west of Broach.

The port, though convenient of approach, does not admit of boats of more than 55 tons burthen. Population about 2500.

Devjagaon (*Deryagan*).—Place of Hindu pilgrimage in the Jambusar *taluka*; situated about three-quarters of a mile from the village of Nara, at the mouth of the Dhadhar river; contains about 300 houses. A fair attended by 2000 people is held here twice a year. A light-house has been built on the mainland at the mouth of the Dhadhar river; the height of the lantern above high water is 49 feet.

Hansot.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 12 miles from Anklesvar.

Ilav.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jambusar.—*Taluka* of Broach District, also chief town and municipality of the Jambusar *taluka*; 18 miles from Palej railway station, and 27 from Broach. Tanning, the manufacture of leather, and calico printing are carried on to a small extent, and there are also manufactures of ivory, armlets, and toys. Jambusar has a Mamlatdar's Court as well as a Subordinate Judge's Court, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. To the north of the town is a lake of considerable size sacred to Nageswar, the Snake-god, with richly-wooded banks, and in the centre of the water a small island about 40 feet in diameter, overgrown with mango and other trees. The water-supply is chiefly derived from this tank. In the town is a strong native-built fort, and this fort furnishes accommodation for the treasury, the civil court, and other Government offices.

Kim.—Village and railway station [W], 22 miles from Broach. [p m. s.].

Panoli—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Broach.

Tankari.—Port, 10 miles from Jambusar It is situated on the east side of a small creek, which for about 5 miles strikes northwards from the right bank of the Dhadhar, about 7 miles from the mouth of that river. This creek is not navigable, even by small country craft, except at high tide. Trade has to a large extent left Tankari, since the opening of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

Vagra (*Wagra*).—*Taluka* of Broach District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, 14 miles from Broach. The water-supply is deficient in quantity and of inferior quality, a large proportion of the wells being brackish. The town contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's Courts, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

CENTRAL DIVISION.

CENTRAL DIVISION.—A Division or Commissionership under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Bombay; comprises the following 6 Deccan Districts—namely, Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Sholapur, all of which see separately.

CUTCH.

CUTCH (*Kachchh*, or the sea-coast land).—Native State in Guzerath under the political superintendence of the Government of Bombay ; bounded on the north and north-west by the Province of Sind, on the south and south-west by Kathiawar and the Gulf of Cutch and the Indian Ocean, and on the east by Native States under the Palanpur Agency. The territory comprises a belt of land, 160 miles from east to west and about 35 to 70 from north to south. Area of the State, exclusive of the Rann, is about 6500 square miles, containing 8 towns and 889 villages ; population about 600,000. The capital or chief town is Bhuj, near the centre, 536 miles from Bombay *via* Morvi (451 miles by rail). The route from Morvi is by road to Wawanee, thence by boat to Rohur, and thence 36 miles Bhuj by bullock shigram. Another route—Bombay to Cutch Mandvi by steamer and thence by road to Bhuj.

The country is in general barren. Two ranges of hills run through Cutch from east to west. The hills are volcanic, and seem only recently to have cooled from a state of fushion ; the masses of rock are bare and black, and thrown together in wild confusion, in many parts presenting wide chasms, down which, during the rains, rapid torrents sweep into the lower grounds. The inhabitants are Musalmans and Hindus in about equal proportions. Cutchi is generally spoken ; Guzerathi is the written language.

MINERALS.—There are coal and iron mines, but they are not worked. Alum and a coarse variety of saltpetre are also produced. The Karimori Hills furnish strong, tough millstones ; and good building stone abounds in Cutch. Some of the best varieties are furnished by the lower jurassic rocks, and others much used are found in the upper tertiary beds. The yellowish marble of Khavda is largely found and exported.

PRODUCTIONS.—The chief products of Cutch are bajri, jawari, mug, wheat, and other grains ; salt ; cotton ; wool ; oil-seeds, such as gingelly, castor-oil, mustard and rape. The camel is the most important domestic animal. This country is famous for a singular breed of horses, and the wild ass, a beautiful creature, is found in herds in the Rann.

MANUFACTURES.—There are manufactures of cotton and silk cloths, and the silver and gold work and embroidery of Bhuj are much praised.

CLIMATE.—The climate is healthy, temperate, and agreeable for nine months in the year, but in the hot weather the temperature is high ; in the winter the cold is frequently great, and water if exposed at night in open vessels turn to ice. The rainy season is from July to October. In April and May, burning winds and dust storms prevail, and, again, during October and part of November the heat becomes excessive.

GOVERNMENT.—The reigning family are Jadeja Rajputs. The Government of Cutch is held by the " Rao ; " under him are a number of Jadeja chiefs (about two hundred) who hold their lands on military tenure, and exercise authority within their respective domains ; they form what is called the bhayad or brotherhood of the Rao, and advise him in political matters.

ADMINISTRATION.—The territory of Cutch has a three-fold jurisdiction ; the first comprises the State (Khalsa) portion, under the direct management of the Rao ; the second, the estates of the Bhayad, or cadets of the Rao's house, a body of feudal landlords ; the third jurisdiction is that over seven villages in the centre of the territory, known as the Adhoi sub-division, which is held by one of the leading chiefs of the Rao's tribe, the Thakur of Morvi in Kathiawar. For administrative purposes the State is divided into 16 Pargannas, which are as follows :—Pawar, Miani, Banni, Pachham, Kharir, Pranthal, Wagad, Anjar, Chovisi, Bhuvad Chovisi, Hala Chovisi, Kanthi, Morasa, Abrasa, Kand, Gardo, and Makh. The gross revenue of the State is about 16¼ lakhs of rupees. The Chief to Cutch holdes a patent or *sanad* from the British Government authorizing adoption, and in matters of succession the family follows the rule of primogeniture. The State is by treaty bound to defray the actual expenses of the subsidiary force, stationed in Bhuj for the protection of the country, to the extent of Rs. 186,950 a year. The Rao of Cutch is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. The military force consists of 240 cavalry, 400 foot soldiers, 500 Arabs, and 40 artillerymen. In addition, there are some 3000 irregular infantry, and the Bhayad could furnish on requisition a mixed force of about 4000 men. The police force numbers 600. There are about 100 recognised schools in the State, with a total attendance of 6000 pupils.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF—*Ruler of State*, His Highness Maharajah Dhiraj Mirza Maharao Shree Khengerjee Sawai Bahadoor, K. C. I. E., Rao of Cutch. *Political Officers*—Political Agent, Dewan (Rao Bahadoor), Secretary to His Highness, Naib Dewan and Chief Judge of the Varishta Court, Revenue Commissioner, Huzoor Assistant to the Dewan, Police Commissioner, Judge of Varishta Court, Assistant Judge, Accountant-General, Chief Medical Officer and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Bhuj town *see* Bhuj.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adesar.—Town with post office [m. s. T.], 96 miles from Bhuj. Nearest railway station Patri (Patdi) 80 miles.

Adhoi.—Town with post office [m. s. t.], 60 miles from Bhuj.

Allah Band.—A long bank of earth, on the southern frontier of Sind, partly saline, mixed with sand and shells : about 50 miles in length, and in places 16 miles broad. It was upheaved by the earthquake of 1819, across the Purana branch of the Indus. In 1826, an overflow of the Indus breached the Band, the waters expandig, just below the cutting, into a vast lake (called by Burnes the ' Lake of Sidree '), now merged in the Rann of Cutch.

Amardi.—Town with post office [m.].

Angia.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Anjar.—Town and municipality with population about 14,000. Contains dak bungalow, dispensary and post office [m. s. T.]. Outside the town is a temple containing the image on horseback of Ajepal, brother of the Chauhan Chief of Ajmere, who in the beginning of the

9th century was driven out of Ajmere, and established himself as an anchorite in the town of Anjar, to which he gave his name. Some land has been assigned for the maintenance of this temple, and a large number of ascetics have settled there. The spiritual head of these ascetics is called a Pir or saint.

Asambia.—Village with post office [m s.].

Bada.—Village with post office [m.].

Bayath (*Beyt*) —Island in the Gulf of Cutch. It is a narrow and crooked strip of land, so that although it measures in a direct line from north-east to south-west 5 miles, its actual length is half as much again. The south-western half consists of a rocky table-land, about 50 or 60 feet high. The east end, 3 miles to the west of Paga sand, is called Hanuman Point, after a temple of that name, situated about half a mile within the point. Fort flagstaff. Temples in honour of Krishna abound. The population consists principally of Brahmans, supported by the offerings of pilgrims, with whom Bayath is a favourite place of resort. Post office [m.]

Bela.—Town with post office [m.].

Beraja.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Bhachau (*Bachao*).—Town with post office [m. s. t.]. Population about 4000.

Bhadresar (*Bhadreswar* or *Bhadravati*).—Site of an ancient city, now a petty village, in the south-east of Cutch. It is a very ancient seat of Buddhist worship, and also noted for its ancient Jain temples Post office [m. s].

Bharapor.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhuj.—Chief town of the State of Cutch, situated at the base of a fortified hill. It is a municipal town with population about 25,000, and has a post office [m. s. T.], a central jail, a high school, a school of art, a library, and dispensary. The place is chiefly interesting for its archæological monuments, and as having been at an early period dedicated to the snake divinity *Bhujanga* or *Bhujiya*. None of the buildings in the town are of earlier date than the middle of the 16th century. The mosque inside the city gate is remarkable for the thickness of its piers, and their closeness to one another—an arrangement by which only a few of the worshippers can ever be within sight of the rest. The town contains the mausoleums of the Raos of Cutch ; and in its neighbourhood are a number of shrines and Muhammadan *durgahs*, of no special importance. The Rao and the Political Agent reside here, and a small English force is also stationed. The direct route to this place is from Morvi, where country carts and shigrams can be hired.

Bhujpur.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Bidada.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Bita.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Chhadvala.—Town with post office [m].

Chitrod.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Desalpur.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Dudhai.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Dumra.—Town with post office [m.].

Fategadh.—Town with post office [m.].

Gadhsisa.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Gagodar.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Godra.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Gundala.—Town with post office [m.].

Gundiali.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Jakhan.—Town and seaport, 64 miles south-west of Bhuj. The landing place is at Godia creek, 5 miles from the sea. Jakhan carries on a large trade with Bombay, exporting grain and importing piece-goods, groceries, timber, sugar, oil and dates. [p. m. s. t.].

Janghi.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Kanthkot.—Town noted for its antiquity and ancient Jain temples.

Kapaia.—Town with post office [m.].

Kataria.—Town with post office [m.].

Kera.—Village situated 13 miles south of Bhuj; noted for its old Sivaite and Jain temples. To the south-east of Kera is a small village on rising ground, above which stands the mausoleum of Pir Ghulam Ali. Near the village is a large and strong fort. A considerable trade in cloth and ironware is carried on. Post office [m. s. t.].

Khadir-Gadhada.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Khavda.—Town with post office [m.].

Khedoi.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Koday.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Kori.—River in Cutch State. Kori is the name applied to the eastern mouth of the Indus. Although of little value for trade or irrigation, the locality is of historic interest.

Kotada.—Town with post office [m.].

Kotadi.—Town with post office [m.. s. t.].

Kotai.—Remains of an old city, 12 miles north of Bhuj, on the shores of the Rann of Cutch, with several ruined temples of perhaps the early part of the 10th century.

Kothara.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Kumbharia.—Town with post office [m.].

Laija.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Lakadia.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Lakhpat.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Luni.—Town with post office [m.].

Madh.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Magvana.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Majalreladiya.—Town with post office [m.].

Mandvi (*Cutch Mandvi*).—Town, seaport and municipality, situated on the coast of the Gulf of Cutch, 86 miles south-west of Bhuj. The direct route to this place is from Morvi, where country carts and shigrams can be hired. Population about 40,000. Mandvi or the mart, also called Maska Mandvi, in old times was known as Raipur or Riyan. Two suburbs, Old and New Saraya, inhabited by traders and seafaring men stand outside the town walls. Port of call weekly for British India steamers. The *mualims* (pilots) are noted throughout Cutch. Light-house with a dioptric light of the fourth order. Post office [m. s. T.].

Manjal.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Mankuva.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Maska.—Town with post office [m.].

Mothara.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Mundra.—Port situated on the coast of the Gulf of Cutch, 29 miles south of Bhuj. Population about 10,000. There is no made road from the port to the town, which is 3½ miles distant. The fort, which is situated 2½ miles north of the port, contains a white mosque distinguishable a good way off. Post office [m s. t.].

Nagalpur.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Nakhtrana.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Naliya.—Town with population about 6000. It is one of the most thriving towns of Cutch ; walled and well built It has a class of prosperous traders, being the residence of retired native merchants who have made their fortunes in Bombay or Zanzibar. Post offie [m. s. t.].

Narayansarovar.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Padhar.—Town with post office [m.].

Palansva.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Panodra.—Town with post office [m.].

Patri.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Pharadi (*Fardi*).—Town with post office [m. t.].

Rahpar.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Ramani.—Town with post office [m.].

Rann.—A Salt Desert (a corruption of the Sanskrit *aranya*, a waste) which separates Cutch from Kathiawar,is one of the most singular geographical features of India. It covers a surface of 7000 square miles, and is neither a swamp, a desert, nor a lake, but a combination of all three ; in the dry season it presents the appearance of a sandy waste, interspersed with wide sheets of salt, shallow pools of water, ridges of sand, and patches of vegetation ; in the rainy season it is covered with water knee-deep. Several roads, passable by vehicles, cross it in the narrowest portions, but except in the rainy season, to traverse it in the day time is almost certain death. The Rann contains several islands. Wild asses and swarms of flies are the only living creatures by which it is frequented.

There is a smaller Rann, forming the eastern bounday of Cutch. Area, nearly 2000 square miles.

Ratadia.—Town with post office [m.].

Roha (*Sumri Roha*).—Town with post office [m. t.] ; noted for its antiquity and ancient Jain temples.

Rohar.—Chief seaport of Anjar Division ; situated about 12 miles east of Anjar town. A petty fort falling into decay.

Sabhrai.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Saera.—Town with post office [m.].

Sandhan.—Town with post office [m.].

Shikarpur.—Town with post office [m.].

Suthri.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Tera.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Tuna.—Seaport of Anjar, about 46 miles east of Mandvi. It is an insignificant place ; even at spring tides, boats of 50 tons with difficulty get up a small winding creek not 30 yards wide.

Vadala.—Town with post office [m].

Valapadhar.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Vandhia.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Varadiya.—Town with post office [m.].

Vinjhan—Town with post office [m. s.].

Vondh.—Town with post office [m.].

DHARWAR.

DHARWAR.—District in the Southern Division of the Presidency. Bounded on the north by Belgaum, on the east by Hyderabad territory, on the south by Mysore, and on the west by North Canara. Area, 4603 square miles, containing 23 towns and 1280 villages. Population 1,051,314. District Head-quarters—Dharwar town, 441 miles from Bombay *via* Poona by rail.

PRODUCTS.—Agriculture is the chief industry, the chief products being cotton, jawari, jaggery, and oil-seeds of various kinds.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures consist of cotton and silk cloth, and the usual household utensils and ornaments. Common silk and cotton cloth are woven to a considerable extent in all the large towns. Fabrics of delicate texure and tasteful design are occasionally produced.

LANGUAGE.—The language of the District is Kanarese, and there are many Lingaets among the people.

CLIMATE.—The climate is, for both Natives and Europeans, about the healthiest in the Bombay Presidency. In December and January, dews are heavy and general. From February to the middle of April is the hot season ; and from the latter date to the beginning of June, when the regular rainy season sets in, showers are frequent.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 11 *Talukas* of Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag, Nawalgund, Bankapur, Ron, Ranibennur. Kod, Hangal, Karajgi and Kalghatgi. Revenue about 27 lakhs of rupees and the expenditure nearly one-sixth of the revenue *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 4 Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Deputy Conservator of Forests, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail and Lunatic Asylum), Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of Railway Police, Educational Inspector, Head Master High School, Principal Training College, Deputy Educational Inspector, Chaplain, Executive Engineer, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, Irrigation Department, and Divisional Inspector, Land Records & Agriculture. For further information regarding Dharwar town *see* Dharwar.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abbigeri.—Village with post office [m.], 48 miles from Dharwar. Nearest railway stations Gadag and Mallapur, 9 miles from the latter station.

Agdi.—Village with post office [m.], 70 miles from Dharwar. Nearest railway station Haveri, 5 miles. Good Road.

Alur.—Village and railway station, 79 miles from Dharwar *via* Gadag and Hubli stations.

Alur-Ron.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Amargol.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Dharwar.

Annigeri.—Town and railway station, 35 miles from Dharwar *via* Hubli. A considerable trade in grain and cotton, and a large weekly market. [p. m. s. t.].

Arlikatti.—Village with post office [m].

Balganur.—Village and railway station, 63 miles from Dharwar, *via* Gadag and Hubli stations. [p. m.].

Bammanhalli.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bankapur (*Old name Shahabazar*).—*Taluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, 46 miles from Dharwar. Population about 6,800. Mamlatdar's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Bannikoppa (*Banvi Koppa*).—Village and railway station, 71 miles from Dharwar *via* Gadag and Hubli stations.

Belvanki.—Village with post office [m.].

Betgeri (*Betigeri*).—Town 1 mile from Gadag. Together with the neighbouring town of Gadag, Betgeri forms a municipality. It is the seat of a weekly market, and has a considerable trade in cotton, and cotton and silk fabrics. Post office [m. s. t.].

Byadgi—Town and railway station, 68 miles from Dharwar. Population about 4600. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chalgeri.—Village and railway station, 88 miles from Dharwar.

Dambal.—Village with post office [m.].

Devargudda.—Village and railway station, 74 miles from Dharwar.

Dharwar.—*Tluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town and municipality, railway station [B. H.], cantonments and administrative headquarters of the District of the same name. Area, including the suburbs, 3 square miles. Population about 30,000. The fort stands on undulating ground. Towards the west, low hills run down to the plains, forming the last spurs of the Western Ghats. The fort and the town are almost hidden from view on the east by trees and rising ground. The approach from the south is striking. The highest point is occupied by the Collector's office, from which a commanding view of the town, suburbs, and surrounding country is obtained. Below the office and adjacent to it is the temple of Ulvi-Basapa, and beyond, the hill of Mailargud, formerly considered the key to the fort of Dharwar. The traveller's bungalow or rest-house is one mile west of the fort, and the cemetery is a little to the south-west. The church, about one mile to the south of the travellers' bungalow, belongs to the Basle German Mission. The cantonments lie to the north-west of the fort, about 2 miles distant. The fort is now fast falling into ruins. A market is held every Tuesday. There are no manufacturing industries of any importance ; but in the jail, carpets, table linen, cloths, and cane articles,—all of superior quality,—are made by the prisoners. The water-supply is drawn from two reservoirs. There are also several wells in the town, but with one or two exceptions they are not used for drinking purposes, the water being brackish. Besides the usual District Courts and Offices, the town contains Mamlatdar's and Special magistrate's courts, a Bank of Bombay and Post office [m. s. T.].

Dhundshi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dodvad.—Village with post office [m.].

Dundur.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Dharwar *via* Hubli station.

Gadag.—*Taluka* of Dharwar District ; also chief twon of the *Taluka* of the same name, and railway junction station [R.], of the Bellary, Bijapur and Hubli lines, 49 miles from Dharwar *via* Hubli. Together with the neighbouring town of Betgeri, Gadag forms a municipality with joint population about 20,000. Gadag is a flourishing town, with considerable trade in raw cotton and cotton and silk fabrics. The town contains 2 Sub-judges' Courts. a Mamlatdar's Court, dispensary and post office [m. s. T.]. A weekly market is held here.

Gajendragad.—Town with post office [m. s. t.], 51 miles south-east of Kaladgi town, Population about 6,000,

Garag.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gudgeri.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Dharwar, [p. m. s. t.].

Guttal.—Village with post office [m.].

Halgeri.—Village with post office [m.].

Halkoti.—Village and railway station, 41 miles from Dharwar *via* Hubli station,

Hangal.—*Taluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name and municipality, 16 miles from Bankapur. Population about 6,000. Contains Mamlatdar's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Harlapur.—Village and railway station, 60 miles from Dharwar *via* Gadag and Hubli stations

Hattimattur.—Village and railway station, 47 miles from Dharwar.

Haunsbhavi.—Village with post office [m.].

Havanur.—Village with post office [m.]

Haveri.—Town and municipality also railway station, 59 miles south-east of Dharwar town. Population about 6000 Haveri has a considerable trade in cotton and other commodities, especially in cardamoms brought from Kanara to be washed in a small lime-impregnated well. Sub-judge's court and honorary Assistant Engineer's office [p. m. s. t].

Hebli.—Town situated on rising ground, with an old dilapidated fort in the centre, 7 miles east of Dharwar town. Population about 5,000. Weekly market is held [p. m. s.].

Hirekerur.—Town and head-quarters of the Kod *Taluka*. Contains Mamlatdar's court and post office [m. s t.].

Hombal.—Village and railway station, 57 miles from Dharwar. [p. m].

Hubli.—*Taluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town and municipality of the Hubli *Taluka*, and railway junction station [R.], of the Harihar and Gadag lines ; situated 13 miles south-east of Dharwar town. Population about 40,000. Besides raw cotton and silk fabrics, a trade in copper vessels, grain, salt, and other commodities is conducted on a large scale. Mamlatdar's and 2 Subordinate Judge's Courts, also a Special magistrate's court, office of the Superintendent of Deccan Convict Gang, and dispensary. [p. m. s. T.]. At Adargunchi, near Hubli, is a gigantic Jain statue.

Hulkoti.—Village with post office [m.].

Kalas.—Village with post office [m.].

Kalghatgi.—*Taluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name ; situated 20 miles south of Dharwar town, on the Karwar-Dharwar road. Weekly market on Tuesdays. Mamlatdar's Court, rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kambarganvi.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Dharwar.

Karajgi.—*Taluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town, municipality, railway station and head-quarters of Karajgi *Taluka*, 66 miles from Dharwar *via* Haveri station (7 miles). Population about 4,500. Weekly market on Tuesdays, when millet and pulse are sold. Mamlatdar's and Special magistrate's Courts and post office [m. s.].

Kod.—The most southern *Taluka* of Dharwar District. The administrative head-quarters of the *Taluka* are at Hirekerur town.

Kundgol.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Dharwar. [p. m. s. t.].

Kupelur.—Village with post office [m.].

Kurtkoti.—Town with post office [m.], 57 miles from Dharwar *via* Gadag (8 miles).

Mallapur.—Village and railway station, 69 miles from Dharwar *via* Gadag and Hubli stations.

Masur.—Village with post office [m.],

Mishrikot.—Village with post office [m.].

Mugud.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Dharwar. [p. m.].

Mulgund.—Town with post office [m.], 61 miles from Dharwar *via* Gadag (12 miles). Population about 6000. Two schools.

Mundargi.—Town situated at the base of a hill on which stands a ruined fort, about 24 miles south-east of Gadag town. Its position on the Nizam's frontier has helped it to grow into a large market town. Population about 4200. Two schools and post office [m. s. t.].

Nargund.—Municipal town situated 32 miles north-east of Dharwar town. Population about 10,000. Though not a manufacturing town, it is a busy entrepôt of trade, where the merchants of Dharwar and North Kanara exchange rice, sugar, spices, and other agricultural products. Four schools and post office [m. s. t.].

Narendra.—Village with post office [m.].

Navalgund.—*Taluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town, municipality and head-quartes of the *Taluka* of the same name ; situated 24 miles north-east of Dharwar town. Population 8500. The town is celebrated for the excellence of its cotton carpets, and for its superior breed of cattle, which are chiefly sold at the weekly market on Tuesdays. Mamlatdar's Court, five schools and post office [m. s. t.].

Ranebennur.—*Taluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, municipality, and railway station, 79 miles south-east of Dharwar town. Population about 12,000. A thriving town, noted for the excellence of its silk and cotton fabrics, and with a considerable trade in raw cotton. Weekly market on Sunday. Mamlatdar's and Special Magistrate's Courts, travellers' bungalow, four boys' and one girls' schools and post office [m. s. t.].

Rattihalli.—Village situated about 10 miles south-east of Kod. Population about 2500. Till 1864, Rattihalli was the head-quarters of the Kod *Taluka*. A temple in Jakhanacharya style, built of sculptured slabs, and with three domes supported on 36 pillars. Seven inscriptions varying in date from 1174 to 1550 A. D. Weekly market on Friday. Ruined fort and post office [m.].

Ron.—*Taluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of Ron, 55 miles north-east of Dharwar town. Population about 6000. Seven black stone temples, in one of which is an inscription dated 1180. The people of Ron *Taluka* are skilful, hard-working husbandmen and

well-to-do. Water supply poor. Nearest railway stations Alur and Mallapur. Mamlatdar's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Saunshi.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Dharwar.

Savadi.—Village with post office [m.].

Shalvari.—Town situated 32 miles east by north of Dharwar town. Population about 6000.

Shiggaon.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shirhatti.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sudi.—Village with post office [m].

Tadas (*Taras*).—Village with post office [m.].

Tadkod.—Village with post office [m.].

Tegur.—Village situated about 15 miles north-west of Dharwar town. Population about 2000. Iron-ore is smelted in the village, but the scarcity of fuel prevents operations being conducted on a large scale. Travellers' bungalow ; weekly market.

Tumminaktti.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Uppin-Betgeri.—Village with post office [m.].

Yalvigi.—Village and railway station, 42 miles from Dharwar. [p. m. s. t.].

GAEKWAR'S STATE.

GAEKWAR'S STATE.—Non-tributary State, in direct political relation with the Government of India. Bounded on the north by the States of Radhanpur and Palanpur and some portion of the Edar State ; on the east by the Edar State, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha Agencies, and Kaira and Khandesh Districts ; on the south by the Surat District ; and on the west by the State and Gulf of Cambay, Mahi Kantha Agency, and the British Districts of Surat, Broach and Ahmedabad Area, 8569 square miles. Population (1891) 2,414,200. The capital or chief town is Baroda, 247 miles from Bombay, by rail.

This State is by far the most important Native State in Western India. The territories of his Highness the Gaekwar lie in different parts of the Province of Guzerath. Most of the districts form a wide plain drained by rivers The soil, whether black cotton or light-coloured, is fertile. The name by which the Rulers of the State are generally known is that of Gaekwar, the cow-herd, after Krishna ; the family title is Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur, and the title of Farzand-i-Khas, Daulat-i-Englishia, was conferred on the present Maharaja at the Delhi Durbar on the 1st January 1877. The present Gaekwar (Sir Sayaji Rao) has been well educated, and is one of the most enlightened Princes in India. The Gaekwar is entitled to a salute of 21 guns. The reigning family, which is of Maratha origin, first rose out of obscurity in 1720 at the battle of Balapur.

PRODUCTIONS.—Luxuriant crops are grown of grain, cotton, tobacco, opium, sugar-cane, and oil-seeds. The staple food of the people is *bajra*,

but wheat and rice are also largely consumed. The northern division of the State is famous for its breed of large white cattle. The breed of horses raised in the Kathiawar Districts is celebrated throught India.

MANUFACTURES.—Cloth, Cutlery, and prttery are the principal manufactures.

CLIMATE.—Over so wide a range of country, the climate necessarily varies much in character—from the dry air and extreme fluctuations of temperature that mark the north of Guzerat, to the moister and more equable climate of the south. From its open situation on the sea-coast, Okhamandal enjoys a healthy and bracing air, well suited to the European constitution. The climate of the central division, and of the city of Baroda itself, is comparatively moist, and during the rains very damp.

ADMINISTRATION.—The territory of the Gaekwar is divided into four administrative divisions, *viz.* (1) the Kadi, or Northern Division, comprising the Districts of Pattan, Kadi, Vijapur, Visnagar, Dehgaon, Kalol, Vadaoli, Siddhpur, Kheralu, and Mesana ; (2) the Central or Baroda Division, comprising the Districts round Baroda itself, viz. Baroda, Choranda, Jarod, Petlad, Padra. Dabhoi, Sinoe, and Sankheda ; (3) the Southern, or the Navsari Division, comprising the Districts of Navsari, Gandevi, Palsana, Kamrij, Velachha, Moha, Vyaro, and Tongarh ; (4) the Amreli Division, comprising the Districts of Amreli, Okhamandal, Korinar, Dhari, and Damnagar. The total revenue of the State, including tribute Rs. 637,670 from Native States of Guzerat and Kathiawar, amounts to about 13,000,000 rupees.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.—*Ruling Chief*—His Highness Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Bahadur, G. C. S. I., the Diwan or Prime Minister, the Naib Divan, the Sar Subha or Revenue Commissioner, 4 Subhas (Collectors), 10 Naibs or Deputy Subhas, 31 Vahivatdars or Tahsildars and 9 Sub-Tahasildars or Mahalkaries ; a Varishta Adalat or High Court, and 4 Divisional Judges, one at the head-quarters of each Division, with power to try original suits of upwards of Rs 3000 in value, and to hear civil and criminal appeals. There are 15 Munsiffs, with power to try civil suits up to Rs 3000. In criminal matters the *Varisht Adalat* has power to inflict the following sentences :—Fourteen years' imprisonment, fine to any amount, or both fine and imprisonment, and 30 stripes. Higher sentences require confirmation by His Highness the Maharaja. The District Judges may inflict 7 years' imprisonment, fine to any amount, and 30 stripes. The Subhas or Collectors have the same powers. The Naib Subhas are entrusted with power to inflict 2 years' imprisonment, and fine up to Rs. 1000. The Vahiwatdars have power to inflict 6 months' imprisonment, and fine up to Rs. 200. There are also 3rd class magistrates and special magistrates. *Political Officers*—Agent to the Governor-General with 3 Europeans and 1 Native Assistants,Cantonment and Railway Magistrate and Judge of the Small Causes Court, Superintendent H. H. the Gaekwar's Dhari Battalion, Survey and Settlement Officer, Special Settlement Officer, Chief Engineer, and Residency Surgeon.

The military force maintained by the State consists of a regular force of 2 batteries of artillery, with 150 artillerymen and 42 guns (including

2 of Gold and 2 of Silver) ; a cavalry force of 250 officers and men, and 6 regiments of infantry,—aggregating 3000 of all ranks. These troops are all drilled and equipped on a similar system to that of the British army.

As an independent State, Baroda has from the earliest times exercised the prerogative of coinage at its own mint. The silver coins are termed the new *Sayashahi* or *Babashahi* rupees ; the copper coins, Baroda *pice*. The Baroda rupee is of the value of about 13 annas 11 *pies*, British currency ; or 114½ *Babashahi* are equal to Rs. 100 or £10. The Baroda coinage circulates throughout the State generally, and also in the adjoining countries of the Rewa Kantha. The old Broach coinage is still in circulation in Navsari Division. It is at present in contemplation to strike a coinage similar to the British, and to introduce machinery into the Baroda mint.

There are 12 hospitals and 23 dispensaries in the whole State. In 1890, there were 511 schools with 54000 pupils, including a College affiliated to the Bombay University, a Technical School, 7 Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 42 Schools for Girls with 5000 pupils, and 5 Zenana Schools with 300 pupils. For further information regarding Baroda City *see* Baroda.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akakheda.—Town with a temple of goddess Vindhyavasini.

Ambali.—Sacred place of Hindus, situated on the right bank of the Narbada, 30 miles from Baroda. It contains a temple of Annsuya. Persons afflicted with black leprosy generally reside here, with the object of effecting the cure of their disease. To support such afflicted men an almonry is established at this place by the Gaekwar.

Amreli (*Old name Amarvalli*).—Division of Gakewar's State, also chief town in the Division of the same name, 139 miles south-west of Baroda. Population about 15,000. The objects of interest are the Government offices, few temples, a market, jail and civil hospital. [p. m. s. t.].

Atarsumbha.—*Sub-Taluka of* Dehagaon *Taluka* with population 3000. Contains Mamlatdar's cutchery, Guzerathi school, dispensary, and post office [m. s.].

Athor.—Town in Sidhpur *taluka*, with population 25,000. Contains a temple of Ganapati.

Bajuva.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Baroda.

Balisna.—Town in Kadi *taluka*, with population about 5200.

Balol.—Village in Mehsana *taluka*, with post office [m. s.].

Barkal.—Town in Sinor *taluka*, with population 1,500. Contains temple of Vyaseshvar. Distant 30 miles from Baroda.

Baroda (*Vadodra*).—Division of Gaekwar's State, also chief city or capital of the State of that name, railway station, and the seat of its Government ; situated on the Vishvamitri river. It is the second city of Guzerath, and the third in the Bombay Presidency. The great majority of the houses in the city are of the meanest description. Population (1891)

116,460. The places most worth a visit in the city and the neighbourhood are the Nazar Bagh Palace built by the late Gaekwar Malhar Rao, and now used as a treasure-house for the Gaekwar's jewels, valued at over 3 crores of rupees; the Makarpura Palaces (old and new), the former built by the late Khanderao Rao Gaekwar, and the latter by the present Gaekwar, the gold and silver guns, and the Menagerie, which is situated in a large and well laid out garden between the station and the camp. Some new, large, and beautiful buildings, such as the Jamnabai Hospital, the Baroda State library, the public offices, the central jail, the Lakshmi Vilas palace, the Baroda College, together with the public park situated between the cantonments and the city, have added greatly to the attractions of Baroda. The camp has much the appearance of an English park, a feature which the country presents from here as far as Ahmedabad. In the camp are stationed portion of a Battery of Artillery, two companies of British Infantry, and a Regiment of Native Infantry. The British Resident also lives in the camp.

The chief State temples most notable are those of Vithal Mandir; Swami Narayan's Mandir; the temple of Khandoba (the tutelary god of the Gaekwar's family); that of Bechraji and Bhimnath, where Brahmans undergo penance for the spiritual welfare of the Gaekwars and the confusion of their enemies, or daily read the saptashiti prayers to Maha Kali; the temples of Sidhnath, Kalika, and Bolai, and Lakshman Bava's Ram Mandir. The Guzerathis have their temples, such as that of Narsingji, Gobardhan Nathji, Baldewaji, the Ganpati Mandir, and the temple of Kashi Vishveshwar.

The *Baories* or large wells near Baroda are also worth a visit.

Besides a *Varishta Adalat*, there is a Judge for the city, as well as a joint Judge and an assistant Judge. There is also a Sardar's Court, which takes cognisance of cases in which certain privileged classes, such as the members of the Gaekwar's family, and the nobles of the State are concerned. In the city there are two magistrates, one of whom may give 2 years' imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 1000; the other, 6 months' imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 200.

There are good waiting rooms, also refreshment rooms and sleeping accommodation at the railway station, a travellers' bungalow in the camp, about 1½ miles from the station, and a large dhurmashala near the station. Conveyances meet all passenger trains. Head post office [m. s. T.] in the camp, and the branch post office in the city.

Bechraji.—Temple in the Pattan *Taluka*, 25 miles from Viramgam. Scene of a great religious festival in the month of Aswin (September-Octocer), to which about 20,000 persons annually resort. Post office [m. s.].

Bet Shankhoddhar (*Old Dwarka*).—Town and sacred place of Hindu pilgrimage in Okhamandal *Taluka*. Contains numerous noteworthy temples and Mahalkary's Cutchery. Population 1200. The direct route to this place is from Porbandar by boat.

Bhadarpur (*Sankheda*).—Town and railway station, in Sankheda

Taluka, 48 miles from Baroda *via* Miyagam station. It is a large timber and mowra exporting station. Population 3500. Guzerathi school and post office [m s. t.].

Bhadran.—Town and head-quarters of the Siswa petty *Sub-taluka*. Population 5000. Trade in grain. Guzerathi school and two dhurmasalas.

Bhilupur—Town and railway station, 12 miles from Baroda.

Bhimkatha.—Town and *Sub-taluka* in Amreli Division. Contains Mahalkari's Cutchery.

Bodeli.—Town and railway terminus station, 61 miles from Baroda *via* Miyagam station.

Chandod.—Village and railway station, also a place of Hindu pilgrimage ; situated on the right bank of the Narbada, 30 miles south-east of Baroda. Population about 5,000. Close to Chandod is the village of Karnali, and territory of the Petty Raja of Mandwa. Both these villages, the temples, and certain sacred spots on the river are twice a year visited by from 20,000 to 25,000 persons. Every full-moon Hindus flock in thousands ; but the chief fairs are held on the full moon of Kartik (October-November) and Chaitra (March-April). Post office [m. s. t.] and two *dharmasalas*.

Chansama.—Town in Pattan *Taluka*. Population about 8,000. Contains, a police station, Vahiwatdar's Cutchery, *dharmasala*, Guzerathi school and the largest Jain temple (dedicated to Parasnath) in the Gaekwar's territory. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chhani.—Village with post office [m.].

Chhapi.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Sidhpur. [p. m. s.].

Dabhoi (*Darbhavati*).—Town and railway station, 19 miles from Baroda. It is an old town surrounded by a quadrangular rampart two miles in extent built of large hewn stones ; inside the rampart there is a beautiful colonnade, also of stone. Within the walls is a large masonry tank with a fine flight of steps round it, and numerous temples on the embankment. Dabhoi is famous for its ancient fortress, and the beauty of its walls and gates. Population about 18,000. One-third of the population is composed of Muhammadans. The town contains a customs-house, police lines, a travellers' bungalow, dispensary, jail, several schools, a cotton ginning factory and post office [m. s. t.]. In the town is a musjid called *mamadokri*, where stands a *khirni* or musk-melon tree, through whose hollow trunk no guilty person can pass. Turban and *saries* are woven in large quantities.

Dabka.—Village in Padra *taluka*, situated on the left bank of the Mahi river ; 18 miles from Baroda. Noted on account of the deer and boar preserves in the neighbourhood. Population about 3500. Contains a police station, Guzerathi school, public garden, a cotton ginning factory, and a couple of bungalows which are placed at the disposal of British officers who may accompany the Gaekwar on his hunting expeditions.

Damnagar.—Town with population about 2500. Contains Vahivatdar's cutchery and a vernacular school.

Dangarva.—Village in Kadi *Taluka*, with post office [m. s. t.].

Darapura.—Town in Padra *Taluka*; population about 2500. Contains police station, Guzerathi school, and a cotton ginning factory.

Degam (*Dehgam*).—*Taluka* in Kadi Division, also chief town of the *taluka* of the same name. Population about 5400. Vahiwatdar's office, Munsiff's Court, dispensary, Guzerathi and Anglo-vernacular schools and post office [m. s.].

Dhamdacha.—Town in Navsari *Taluka*; noted for its mango fruits.

Dhari.—*Taluka* in Amreli Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name. Population 3500. Vahiwatder's cutchery, school, and dispensary. A Masjid, waterfall of Shatrunji river, and a temple of goddess Kodinar are the objects of interest here.

Dhenuj.—Town and railway station, 9 miles from Mehsana. Population about 5000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dwarka (*Okhamandal*)—Seaport and place of Hindu pilgrimage, situated in the peninsula of Kathiawar, and within the dominions of the Gaekwar; 235 miles south-west of Ahmedabad, and 270 west of Baroda. Population 6000. Dwarka is the principal town in the Vagher District of Okhamandal, and besides a company of Bombay Native Infantry, contains the head-quarters of the Okhamandal Battalion, which has a non-commissioned officer and three privates stationed at every Vaghar village. The temple of Dwarkanath which is situated on the north-bank of the Gomati Tirtha, is resorted to by about 10,000 pilgrims annually. The devout Hindu believes it to have been raised in one night by supernatural agency. It consists of a shrine, a spacious hall of audience, the roof of which is supported by 60 granite and sandstone pillars and a conical spire 170 feet in height. The body of the temple has five stories, its height being 100 feet. Annual revenue derived from the temple, Rs 2000. Vessels occasionally lie off the roadstead at Dwarka, but the anchorage is insecure during stormy weather. Civil and Criminal Courts, Guzerathi schools for boys and girls, Vedshala and Pathshala, civil and military hospitals, revenue and post offices [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station Junagad.

Gandevi.—*Taluka* in Navsari Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name; 12 miles from Navsari *via* Amalsad station (3 miles). Population 7300. The town is the head-quarters station of the *Vahiwatdar* and the *Foujdar*, and contains dispensary, an Anglo-vernacular school and post office [m. s. t.]. Large tank and small temple.

Ghatwad.—Town in Kodinar *Taluka*, with population 1200. It is a place of Hindu pilgrimage, consists of an old *math* called *Goshpada* and a temple of Rudreshwar, both situated on the banks of Singvada river. In the Purana it is recorded that this place is Rudra Gaya; and hence the pilgrims perform their *shradh* ceremonies here.

Gothiwa.—Village in Visnagar *Taluka*, with a well which has attained a wide celebrity for the medicinal properties of its water, considered excellent for fever patients.

Goya Gate.—Suburb of Baroda, situated within the limits of the Baroda municipality, and a station on the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway.

Harij.—*Sub-taluka* of Pattan *Taluka*, and head-quarters station of a Mahalkari. Guzerathi school. Population 1700.

Itola.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Baroda. Population 1800. Contains Guzerathi school, and a cotton ginning factory.

Jagudhan.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Mehsana.

Jambuva.—River of Guzerath, which rises near Devalia in Jarod *taluka*, runs a course of 25 miles past the palace of Makarpura, near the hunting grounds of the Gaekwar, and terminates near Khalipur.

Jarod.—*Taluka* in Baroda Division, which consists of a well-wooded plain, intersected by the Vishwamitri, Surya, and Jambuva rivers. Cotton, *bajra*, and *joar* are the staple crops Savli is the head-quarters of the *Taluka*.

Kadi.—Northernmost Division of the Gaekwar's territory, also *Taluka* of the Dehgaon portion of the Kadi Division, the chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and head-quarters station of the Subha; 93 miles from Baroda *via* Kalol station (14 miles) A heavy sand road connects the two places. Population 17,000. Contains civil and criminal courts, Marathi, Guzerathi and English schools, hospital, jail, post office [m. s. t.], and *dharmasala* of Ek Khaki Bawa. Calico-printing is the chief industry. Round the town and its neighbourhood are field trees in fair abundance and numerous tanks A well-preserved gate opens the way to the fort, which stands on a slight elevation; its brick walls and numerous buttresses are of enormous thickness. The Rang and Supra Mahals and the arsenal are some of the principal buildings in the fort. Several fairs are held during the year.

Kalol.—*Taluka* of Gaekwar's State, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and railway station, 79 miles from Baroda *via* Ahmedabad. Population 6000. Vahiwatdar's office, Guzerathi school, jail, travellers' bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Kamrej.—*Taluka* in Navasari Division, also chief town of the *taluka* of the same name; situated on the river Tapti. The notable buildings are the temples viz. Shri Narad Brahma, Shri Koteshwar, Shri Mokshnath Mahadeo, and an ancient temple of Kalbhairav. [p. m. s. T.].

Kanisha.—Village in petty *sub-taluka* Siswa of Petlad *Taluka*, with population 1400. A fair is held here in the month of Shravan (August-September) in honour of Kameshwar Mahadeo.

Karjan.—Town in Chauranda *Taluka*, with population 2000. Contains Vahiwatdar's and Foujdar's offices, dispensary, Guzerathi school and 2 cotton ginning factories.

Karnali.—Village and sacred place of Hindus situated on the bank of the Narmada river. The objects of interest are the Killedar's Radhakrishna's temple and a temple of Dakshina Murti built by Tokraswami.

Karwan (*Old name Kayavirohan*).—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Dabhoi. Contains an ancient temple of Brahmeshwar Mahadeo.

Kelanpur.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Baroda. Contains an extensive *dharmasala* and hunting ground of Gaekwar.

Kheralu.—*Taluka* in Kadi Division, also chief town of the *taluka* of the same name, and railway terminus station, 27 miles from Mehsana. Population about 9000. Contains civil and criminal courts, police station, two rest-houses, a Guzerathi school and post office [m. s. t.]. The Gosavji's temple is famous as having been founded by the Vishnuite reformer Vallabhacharya, who is said to have dwelt here.

Khandalia.—Village in Viara *Taluka*. Contains hot springs, which are sulphurous, and are also of exceedingly hot water. Close to them is a temple of Unai Devi, where a large fair is held annually on Chaitra sud 15th (April).

Kodinar.—*Taluka* in Amreli Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name , and a port ; situated on the bank of the Singwada river, about 3 miles from the sea. Population 7000. Contains Guzerathi school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ladole (*Latol*).—Town in Vijapur *Taluka*, with population 5800.

Langhnaj.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Linch.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Mehsana.

Mahuwa.—*Toluka* in Kadi Division, also chief town of the *taluka* of the same name. Population 1500. Weaving *saris* on hand-looms is the chief industry. Vahiwatdar's and Foujdar's offices and Guzerathi school

Mandala.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Dabhoi.

Manikwada—Village and cantonments situated on the banks of the Fulzari river Area, 1 square mile. Population including cantonment 2800. Contains Marathi and Guzerathi schools, dispensary, Subha's office. Beyond the river at Kittan, there is a library, school and dispensary. Assistant Political Agent and Deputy Assistant are stationed here.

Mawal.—Small village near Savli in Savkheda *Taluka*. Population 400. Contains an ancient and very large tank, which is said to have been built by Mayuradhwaj in Pandava's time.

Mehsana.—*Taluka* in Kadi Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and railway station, 44 miles north of Ahmedabad. Population 9000. Contains Vahiwatdar's cutchery, Guzerathi school, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Mitrana.—Town in Sidhpur *Taluka*, with population 1000. Contains a Jain temple of Parasnath.

Miyagam.—Town and railway junction station [W.] in Chauranda *Taluka*. 19 miles from Baroda. Population about 3600. Contains a Guzerathi school and post office [m. s. t.].

Morvada.—Village with post office [m.].

Modhera (*Old name Modharpur*).—Village in *Sub-taluka* Harij, situated on a small hill. It is the place of original residence of Modh Brahmins. Close to the village is a beautiful temple of Karneshwar or otherwise called 'Karnanarn Prasad.' In front of this temple is a *mandap*, or portico (locally known by the name of Sita's Chowri) forms one of the distinguisning characteristics of the Hindu style of architecture, as well as its most beuatiful feature.

Nardipur.—Village in Kalol *Taluka*, with post office [m.].

Navsari.—Division of the Gaekwar's territory, also *Taluka* in the Division of the same name, and a railway station, 99 miles from Baroda. It is the chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and administrative head-quarters of the Navsari Division ; situated on the left bank of the river Purna, about 12 miles from the sea, and 18 from Surat. Population about 16,000. The Purna, which is navigable up to this point, is known to mariners as the Navsari river. Navsari is a thriving town, its prosperity mainly depending upon its large Parsi colony. It is the head-quarters of the Parsi priesthood, and to one of the fire-temples there all the young *mobeds* (priests) from Bombay and other places are sent for confirmation. Many of the Parsis are cotton-weavers ; but there are also a considerable number of workers in copper, brass, iron, and wood. Navsari town has given its name to a gate and market-place in Surat city. On the Navsari creek are reared the Towers of Silence, for the reception of the Parsi dead. The Parsis have a fire temple in the town. Civil and criminal courts, a District Judge's and Subha's offices, English, Guzerathi and Marathi schools for boys and girls, dispensary, public library, and jail. There is also a Government distillery. The climate of this place is very healthy. Navsari is a hot weather resort for His Highness the Gaekwar. Waiting rooms at, and *dharmasalas* near, the railway station. Post office [m. s. t.].

Padra.—*Taluka* in the Baroda Division, also chief town of the *taluka* of the same name, and municipality ; situated 14 miles west-south-west of the city of Baroda. Population 8000. Padra is connected with Baroda city by narrow sandy roads, impassable in the rains for wheeled traffic. The village contains a good market, and lies in the centre of a prosperous country. Vahiwatdar's and Foujdar's offices, Custom's office, dispensary, a Guzerathi school, two tanks, three rest-houses and post office [m. s. t.]. From its situation, Padra was in former times the usual place of detention for suspected members of the Gaekwar's family.

Palej.— Village and railway station, 28 miles from Baroda [p. m. s. t.].

Palsana.—*Taluka* in Navsari Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name. Population 2400. Contains Vahiwatdar's office, Guzerathi school and post office [m. s. t.].

Pattan (or *Anhilwada Pattan*).—*Taluka* in Kadi Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, municipality, and railway station ; situated on the small river Saraswati, a tributary of the Banas,

25 miles from Mehsana. Population about 33,000, of whom about one-eighth are Jains, who have no fewer than 108 temples. There are also extensive Jain libraries in the city, consisting mostly of palm-leaf manuscripts, which are very jealously guarded. Anhilwada Pattan is one of eldest and most renowned towns of Guzerath. Many remains of considerable architectural beauty are still to be seen outside the city. Swords and spears are manufactured in the town, and silk and cotton weaving is also carried on. Pattan, well known for its knives, nut-crackers, and specially for its pottery, which is remarkable for lightness and strength, as well as for the taste with which it is coloured. Civil and criminal courts, hospital, Marathi, Guzerathi and Anglo-vernacular schools and post office [m. s. t.]. Two temples—one of Shri Jineswar, and the other of Shri Kalimata ; a Ranki well, and Karna Sagar tank are also worth a visit.

Petlad.—*Taluka* in Baroda Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and railway terminus station, 36 miles from Baroda *via* Anand station. Population 15,000. Thriving trade in tobacco, and considerable weaving manufacture, in which hand-looms are employed. Civil and criminal courts, revenue, police and post offices [m. s. t.], jail, dispensary, customs house, Guzerathi, Marathi and Oordu schools, and 21 *Sarais* for travellers. Two tanks named Parmama and Ramnath ; three temples—one of Ramnath, the other of Somnath, and the third of Kalika, and a *darga* of Arjun Shah Pir, are the principal objects of interest here.

Ranoj.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Mehsana.

Ranu.—Village in Padra *Taluka*. Contains a temple of goddess Tulja. A fair is held annually in the month of Aswin (October).

Sadi.—Town in Padra *Taluka*, with population 3000. Contains a public garden, and cotton ginning factory.

Sakhera (*Sankheda*).—Town with population about 5000. The only object of interest is an old fort. Customs house, Guzerathi school, and two *dharmasalas*. The calico-printing and dyeing of Sakhera have a local celebrity ; and considerable taste is shown in wood-carving.

Savkheda.—*Taluka* in Baroda Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name. Population about 5000. Vahiwatdar's and Foujdar's offices, an old fort and Guzerathi school.

Savli.—Town in Jarod *Taluka*, with population 6400. It is the trade centre of a wide circle of villages. In the immediate neighbourhood are wide tanks, shady trees, and fruitful fields ; at no great distance is the wild Mehwasi country of ravines and jungles bordering the Mahi. At one of the corners of the beautiful Savli tank stand two temples which commemorate the names of Damaji and his father Pilaji. Civil and criminal courts, custom-house, dispensary, Guzerathi school, and revenue, police and post offices [m. s. t.].

Sidhpur (*Old name Shri Sthal*).—*Taluka* in Kadi Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and railway station ; situated on the Saraswati river, 127 miles from Baroda. It is a very old town,

and a place of Hindu pilgrimage. Population 13,000. Contains Vahiwatdar's and Foujdar's offices, Guzerathi and Anglo-vernacular schools, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. *Bindu Sarovar* or *tank*, *Dnyanwapi*, *Alpa Sarovar*, *Govind Madhav* and *Purva Vahini Saraswati* are the important *tirthas* here. Trade in cloth, oil and opium.

Sinor.—*Taluka* in Baroda Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and municipality ; delightfully situated on the bank of the Narbada, with a noble flight of 100 stone-steps from the houses to the water-side. Contains civil and criminal courts, Marathi and Guzerathi schools, dispensary, revenue and post offices [m. s. t.]. Population 6000.

Sojitra.—Town in Petlad *Taluka* ; Population 10,000. In ancient times Sojitra was the capital of a Rajput principality. Contains City magistrate's office, police lines, dispensary, two schools (one for girls), and post office [m. s. t.]. Sojitra is now celebrated for its knives.

Sokhda.—Town in Baroda *Taluka*, with population about 4000. Contains a *thana* or police circle, and Guzerathi school.

Songad.—Village and fort in the *Taluka* of the same name ; 22 miles from Dabhoi. Now a small village with population about 2500 ; but once a flourishing town. Its huge buildings stood enclosed by a large brick wall, which is now nearly demolished. The fort of Songad is situated to the west of the town on a small hill, and worthy of notice. Vahiwatdar's cutchery, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Ten (*Tain*).—Town and railway station 25 miles from Baroda. Population 1100. Police station and a fine tank.

Tilakwada.—*Taluka* in Baroda Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name ; situated on the bank of the Narbada river. Contains Vahiwatdar's office, Guzerathi school, and a few temples [p. m. s.].

Unava.—Town in Sidhpur *Taluka* ; population 4000. Guzerathi school and a tomb of Miradatar. A large fair of Musalmans is held here.

Unja.—Town and railway station, 8 miles from Sidhpur. Population 10,500. Large annual fair. Court, two resting-houses, Guzerathi school and post office [m. s. t.].

Vadnagar (*Wadnagar*).—*Taluka* in Kadi Division, and the chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and railway station, 7 miles from Kheralu. Population 15,500. This town gives its name to a section of Nagar Brahmans, of whom only two individuals without children now reside there. Criminal court, Guzerathi school, revenue and post offices [m. s. t.]. Sharmista Sarovar (lake), Gauri kund, Vishnupadodakas, and a few temples are worth a visit here.

Vajpur (*Wajpur*).—*Sub-taluka* in Songad *Taluka*, and chief town of the *Sub-taluka* of the same name ; situated on the Tapti river. Contains a hill fort, once a strong place, has a garrison.

Vakal (*Wakal*).—Chief town of the *Sub-Taluka* of the same name, with population about 400. Mahalkari's cutchery.

Valam.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vasa.—Town in Petlad *Taluka*, situated within the limits of the British District of Kaira on the Mahi rivier, where the stream is fordable. Population 7,500. Weaving and printing of cotton cloth are the chief industries. Magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Viara.—*Taluka* in Navsari Division, and chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name. Population 4000. Vahiwatdar's cutchery, Munsiff's Court, Guzerathi school and dispensary. The climate is exceedingly bad.

Vijapur.—*Taluka* in Kadi Division, and chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name. Population 10,000. Vahiwatdar's cutchery, police station, Guzerathi school, dispensary, a temple of Kalika, two native resting-houses and post office [m. s. t.].

Visnagar.—Chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and railway station, 12 miles from Mehsana. Population 20,000. Visnagar was founded, according to one account, by Visal Deo, a Chauhan Rajput in 1046 ; and according to another, by a prince of the same name, of the Waghela clan, between 1243 and 1261. Contains offices of the Vahiwatdar, District Judge, Munsiff and Naib Subha ; Guzerathi and Anglovernacular schools, a public garden and post office [m. s. t.]. Trade in brass and copper pots.

Vishwamitri.—Suburb of Baroda city and railway station [W.], for Chandod and Karnali villages.

Wagjipur.—Village in *Atarsumbha Sub-taluka.* Contains an ancient temple of Oothkanteshwar Mahadeo. A large fair is held here.

GUZERATH.

GUZERATH (*the ancient Saurashtra*, the land of the Sauras).—The name given to the northern maritime Province of the Bombay Presidency. It includes the peninsula of Kathiawar, and is bounded on the north by Rajputana, on the east by the spurs of the Vindhya and Satpura ranges, on the south by the Konkan, and on the west by the sea. On the mainland, it comprises the British Districts of Surat, Broach, Kaira, Panch Mahals, and Ahmedabad, with a total area of 10,296 square miles, and a population of (1891) of 3,098,197. The term Guzerath is sometimes employed to exclude the peninsula of Kathiawar, with its 180 petty States. The country is for the most part flat, and watered by the Tapti, Narbada, Mahi and other rivers which fall into the Gulf of Cambay. A great part of Guzerath is so fertile that it has been called the 'Garden of India.' It produces cotton, rice, wheat, barley, *bajra*, gram, sugar-cane, and fruits in abundance. The Guzerathis are industrious and noted as traders. Guzerathi language is spoken throughout the country.

HYDERABAD (SIND).

HYDERABAD (*Haiderabad*), formerly called Nirankot 'Water-fort' or the Fort of Niran.—District in the Commissionership of Sind. Bounded on the north by Khairpur State, on the east by the Thar and Parkar District, on the south by the same tract and the Kari river, and on the west by the Indus river and Karachi. Area, 9,033 square miles, containing 8 towns and 1340 villages. Population 918,646. District Head-quarters—Hyderabad town, 111 miles from Karachi *via* Kotri (4 miles) railway station. The modern city of Hyderabad was founded by Ghulam Shah Kalhora in 1768. His tomb is at the north-west of the plateau on which the town stands.

The District is a plain with many canals There is also a large tract of forest, and of barren land impregnated with salt.

PRODUCTS.—The chief agricultural products are rice, jawari, wheat, cotton and tobacco.

MANUFACTURES.—The Hyderabad District is the chief place in Sind for manufactures ; its gold and silver embroidery, pottery, silk and cotton cloth, carpets and leather work being all famous. Salt of excellent quality, and in considerable quantity, is found in Tando ; but the deposits are not allowed to be worked.

CLIMATE.—Considerable variations of climate obtain within the District. In the north, the hot season of April and May is followed by two months of flood, the rest of the year being cold and dry. In the central tract, including Hala and the Hyderabad *taluk*, the cold season succeeds the hot without any intervening inundations to graduate the transition ; and the change occurs sometimes with such suddenness that, to quote a local saying 'sunstroke and frost-bite are possible in one and the same day.' In the south, the temperature is more equable throughout the year.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 Sub-divisions of Hyderabad, Hala, Naushahro, and Tando-Mahammadkhan or into 13 *Taluks* of Hyderabad, Guni, Badin, Dero Mahbat, Tando-Alayar, Tando-Bago, Hala, Shahdadpur, Moro, Kandiara, Naushahro, Mirpur Khas and Sakrand. The gross revenue of the District is about 14 lakhs of rupees. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, 2 Assistant Collectors, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Daftardar to the Collector, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3 Extra Assistant Conservators, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Public Prosecutor, Cantonment Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of Medical School, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Principal Training College, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail and Lunatic Asylum), and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Hyderabad Town *see* Hyderabad.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abji.—Town in Naushahro *Taluk*, 9 miles from Naushahro. Population about 2000. A small trade in grain and sugar.

Ali Bandar.—Small town on the Gonni river, in Tando Maham

mad Khan *Taluk*. Remarkable as the site of a dam 'the only work of public utility ever made by the Talpur dynasty,' which, however, by causing the deposit of silt above the town, cut off its water communication with Hyderabad. The channel below the town, once a main estuary of the Indus, dried up from the same reason, and the District of Saira (formerly remarkable for fertility) became a part of the Rann, or Great Salt Waste of Cutch.

Badin (*Badino*).—*Taluk* in Hyderabad District, and chief town and head-quarters of Badin *taluk*; 62 miles from Hyderabad, and 41 from Tando Mahammad Khan. Population 1000. Large local trade in grain, *ghi*, sugar, cloths, metals, tobacco, skins, and drugs, with an annual fair in June, lasting a fortnight. School and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhelani.—Town in the Naushahro *Taluk*, 18 miles north-east of Tharushah. Population about 1500. It adjoins the town of Halani.

Bhiria.—Town and municipality in the Naushahro *Taluk*, 8 miles from Naushahro. Population 2500. Market, school, *dharmasala*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhit Shah.—Town in Hala *Taluk*, founded in 1727 by Shah Abdul Latif, in whose honour an annual fair is held here, largely attended by Muhammadans. Some trade in food-grains and cotton.

Brahmanabad.—Ruined city in Hyderabad District, Sind. It stood on the old course of the Indus, and was strongly fortified. The ruins of its fortifications measure 4 miles in circumference. Recent excavations prove that the inhabitants had attained to great skill in the arts, for the sculptures, engraved gems, carved ivory, earthenware, and coloured glass, found among the ruins, show both advanced taste and workmanship; while the arrangement and regularity of the streets, and the solid proportions of the buildings, attest great architectural excellence.

Bukera.—Village in Tando-Alahyar *taluk*, 18 miles east from Hyderabad. Population about 800, chiefly Musalmans, engaged in agriculture, trade and fishing. There are four tombs here held in some repute by the Musalman community. A fair is held at these tombs twice a year, and is attended by thousand of Musalmans.

Bulri.—Village with post office [m.].

Chaneja.—Village with post office [m.].

Darbelo (*Drabhro*).—Town in the Naushahro *Taluk*; population about 2000. Post office [m. s.]. Distant 5 miles from Tharushah.

Daulatpur.—Village in Naushahro *taluk*; situated on the trunk road between Hyderabad and Rohri. Population insignificant, and mainly agricultural. The Muhammadans belong to the Hotpotra tribe; the Hindus are chiefly Lohanos. Rest-house for travellers and post office [m. s. t.]. Distant 16 miles from Kazi-jo-Goth.

Deparcha.—Village with post office [m], 5 miles from Chaneja.

Dero Mohbat.—*Taluk* in Hyderabad District, Sind. Area, 670 square miles. Population about 40,000.

Digri.—Village with post office [m.], 16 miles from Judo.

Ghotana.—Town situated 2 miles from the landing-place on the Indus, where the products of Shikarpur, Tando-Adam, etc. are received for re-exportation. Ghotana possesses a large transit trade in grain, cotton, seeds, and potash. The local trade, chiefly in cereals. Post office [m.].

Gidu Bandar (*Gidu-jo-Tando*).—Town with population about 2000 ; situated on the Indus, and connected by a fine road, 8½ miles in length, with the city of Hyderabad. Large transit trade, chiefly in cotton and grain. A steam ferry connects Gidu Bandar with the railway station of Kotri on the opposite bank of the Indus. Post office [m. s. t.].

Guni.—*Taluk* in Hyderabad District, Sind. Area, 989 square miles. Population about 72,000.

Hala.—Sub-division or Deputy Collectorate of Hyderabad District, Sind Area, 2522 square miles ; population about 225,000. The Sub-division is divided into 4 *Taluks*, namely, Hala, Tando-Alahyar, Shahdadpur and Mirpur Khas. The chief revenue and magisterial charge is vested in a Deputy Collector and Magistrate, who has under him a *mukhtiarkar* for each of the 4 *Taluks*, and a *tapadar* for each of the 24 *tapas*. The only civil court in the Sub-division is that at the town of Hala, presided over by a native subordinate judge, who goes on circuit annually to Tando-Adam and Tando-Alahyar. The only jails are the 4 lock-ups at the *mukhtiarkar* stations.

Hala.—*Taluk* of Hala Sub-division. Area, 531 square miles. Population about 80,000. Distant 34 miles north of Hyderabad.

Hala, New.—Town in the *Taluk* of the same name (formerly known as Murtizabad), municipality, and the head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector ; situated on the Aliganj Canal, and is immediately connected with the Trunk Road at two points. Population 4000. The local trade consists chiefly of grain, piece-goods, *ghi*, cotton, and sugar. Hala has long been famous for its glazed pottery and tiles, made from a fine clay obtained from the Indus, mixed with powdered flints. The ornamentation is brilliant and tasteful. The *susis* or trouser-cloths, for which Hala is also celebrated. Among the antiquities round which the new town has grown up are the tomb and mosque of a Pir or Muhammadan saint, who died in the 16th century, and in whose honour a fair, largely attended by Muhammadans from all parts of the Province, is held twice a year. Hala contains a Sub-judge's and *mukhtiarkar's* courts, jail, dispensary, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Hala, Old.—Town in the Hala *Taluk*, with population about 2000. It is said to have been founded about 1422, but was partially abandoned in 1800 owing to threatened encroachments of the Indus ; and Hala (New) was built in its stead, 2 miles off. Government vernacular school.

Halani.—Town in the Naushahro *Taluk*, lies on the high road, and is about 200 years old. Population about 2000, mainly agriculturists : the Muhammadans are chiefly Sahatas, and the Hindus are Lohanos and Punjabis. Export trade in grain. Near Halani the Talpur forces de-

feated, in 1781, the last of the Kalhora dynasty, and the tombs of the chiefs who fell in the battle mark the spot. Post office [m.].

Hyderabad.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Hyderabad District, also chief town of the District of the same name, and municipality ; situated on a high part of the rocky ridge called the Ganjah Hill near the Indus. Hyderabad, as the historic capital of Sind, is the centre of all the provincial communications—road, telegraphic, postal. From the earliest times, its manufactures—ornamented silk, silver and gold work, and lacquered ware—have been the chief of the Province, and in recent times have gained prizes at the Industrial Exhibitions of Europe. The chief public buildings are the Fort, the Jail, the Government Anglo-vernacular school, engineering, high, and normal schools, municipal markets, court-houses, civil and police hospital, charitable dispensary, library travellers' and dak bungalows, lunatic asylum, Roman Catholic Church and Post office [m. s. T.]. The barracks are built in 12 blocks, with hospitals, *bazar* etc. to the north-west of the city. The only noteworthy antiquities are the tombs of the Kalhora and Talpur Mirs. Here is the shrine of Shah Makkai, a celebrated *Ziyaratgah*, or Muslim object of pilgrimage. Population 5800. The climate of Hyderabad is very hot and unhealthy.

Judo.—Village with post office [m.].

Kandiaro.—*Taluk* of Naushahro Sub-division, also chief town in the *taluk* of same name and municipality ; situated on the Nasrat Canal, 10 miles north-east from Tharu Shah ; or 6 from Halani. It is also the head-quarters station of a *mukhtiarkar* and *tapadar*. Contains a market, school, District bungalow and *dharmasala*. Population about 3000. Trade in grain and cloth. Manufactures of coarse paper and country cloth. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kazijogoth.—Village with post office [m.], 16 miles from Sakrand.

Katyar.—Village in Guni *Taluk*, situated 11 miles west of Tando Mahammad Khan, and 20 miles from Hyderabad city. Staging bungalow (travellers' rest-house).

Khanwahan.—Village and head-quarters of a *tapadar*, 8 miles north-east of Kandiaro town. The population, chiefly agriculturists, is inconsiderable. Cotton cloth is manufactured for home consumption and export.

Khipro.—Town and head-quarters station of a *Mukhtiyarkar* and *tapadar*, situated on the Eastern Nara, about 40 miles north-west of Umarkot town. Contains civil and criminal court-houses, police post, *dharmasala* or rest-house.

Khokhar.—Village with post office [m.].

Khorewah.—Village with post office [m.].

Matari.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of a *tappadar* ; situated on a slight eminence, 20 miles south from Hala town, and 16 mles north of Hyderabad. Population 5000. Contains a staging bungalow, *dharmasala*, a fine Jama Masjid, vernacular school, police lines, and post office [m. s.]. Local trade in grain, oil-seeds, cotton, silk,

piece-goods, and sugar. There are tombs of two saints of renowned sanctity. At these shrines annual fairs are held in September and October, and each is attended by from 2000 to 3000 Muhammadans.

Matli.—Village 14 miles from Tando-Ghulam Ali. [p. m. s.].

Miani.—Village 6 miles north of Hyderabad city. There is a monument which marks the scene of the battle fought in February 1843 between the Amirs and the British, in which the forces of the latter, gained a complete victory over the former. The spot is enclosed in a well-kept garden.

Mirpur-Khas.—*Taluk* of Hala Sub-division, also chief town of the *Taluk* of the same name; situated on the Letwah Canal, and also on the high road to Hyderabad and Umarkot, 38 miles south-east of Hala, and 41 miles east-north-east of Hyderabad *via* Tando-Alahyar (17 miles distant). Contains a staging bungalow, dispensary, and the usual public offices. Population about 2000. Local trade in grain, cotton and piece-goods [p. m s. t.].

Mithiani.—Village with post office [m. s.], 7 miles from Deparcha.

Moro.—*Taluk* in Naushahro Sub-division, also municipal town and head-quarters of Moro *Taluk*; situated on the main road from Hyderabad to Rohri, 15 miles south-west from Naushahro. Head-quarters of a *mukhtiyarkar*, with the usual public buildings. Population 2000. Manufactures—soap, ornamental armlets, and coarse cloth. Considerable transit trade conducted by caravans from Khorasan. School and post office [m. s.].

Nakur.—Village with post office [m.], 16 miles from Hala.

Nasarpur.—Town and municipality in Tando-Alahyar *Taluk*. Population about 3400. Trade insignificant. Small cloth manufacture. Police lines, rest-house, vernacular school, and post office [m. s.].

Naushahro.—*Taluk* and Sub-division of Hyderabad District, also chief town of *Taluk* of the same name; situated close to the Pairozwah Canal, and on the main road from Hyderabad city to Rohri; 15 miles north-east of Moro. Population 3200. Chief industry weaving; trade in grain and cloth. During the Talpur dynasty it was an important artillery depôt of the Mirs. Residence of a *mukhtiyarkar* and a *tappadar*, and contains the usual public buildings, (District Deputy Collector's and and Sub-Judge's Courts), jail, school, bungalows and post office [m. s.].

Nindo Shahr.—Village in the Badin *Taluk*; situated on the left bank of the Sherwah, 69 miles south-east of Hyderabad city. Head-quarters of *tappadar*. Population 2000. An unhealthy and low-lying town, built about 125 years ago by Nindo Khan Talpur. Transit trade in millet and cloth.

Sadoja.—Village with post office [m.].

Sakrand.—*Taluk* of the Naushahro Sub-division, and chief town of the *taluk* of same name. Contains criminal court, police *thana* and post office [m. s. t.]. Distant 8 miles from Nakur.

Shahdadpur.—*Taluk* of the Hala Sub-division, also chief town of *Taluk* of same name; situated on the Jamwah Canal, 15 miles north-east of Hala, and 40 miles north-east of Hyderabad city. Population 2000. Seat of a *mukhtiarkar's* office, with the usual public buildings. Local trade in grain, oil-seeds, sugar, and cloth. Post office [m. s. t.].

Shahpur.—Village with post office [m.], 15 miles from Shadadpur.

Talhar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 15 miles from Badin.

Tando-Adam (*Adam-jo-Tando*).—Town and municipality in Hala Sub-division, with population about 4000. Trade in silk, cotton, grain, oil, sugar, and *ghi*. Police station, vernacular school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. The term 'Tando' means a town or village founded by a Biluch chief.

Tando-Alahyar (*Alahyar-jo-Tando*).—*Taluk* in the Hala Sub-division, also chief town of *Taluk* of same name, and municipality. Population 4000. Trade in sugar, ivory, silk, cloth, cotton, oil, and grains. The chief buildings are the fort, dispensary, school, market, and post office [m. s. t.]. Distant 7 miles from Nasarpur.

Tando Bago.—*Taluk* of Tando Mahammad Khan Sub-division, also chief town of the *Taluk* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Shadiwah Canal, 58 miles south-east of Hyderabad city, with which it has road communication through Tando Mahammad Khan. Population 1500. *Mukhtiarkar's* office, and police lines, with accommodation for 2 officers and 7 constables, cattle-pound, commodious *dharmsala*, and post office [m. s. t.]. Trade in rice, cloth, tobacco, country liquor and drugs.

Tando Ghulam Ali.—The largest Government town in Tando Mahammad Khan Sub-division; distant 36 miles south-west of Hyderabad city. Population 1500. Trade in grain, molasses, spices, salt, cloth, metals, indigo, tobacco, country liquor, and drugs. Anglo-vernacular school and post office [m.].

Tando Ghulam Haidar.—Village with post office [m.].

Tando Jam (*Jam-jo-Tando*).—Town and municipality, in the Hyderabad *Taluk*; situated on the main road, leading from Hyderabad *via* Tando-Alahyar, to Mirpur Khas, 10 miles south-west of Hyderabad. Vernacular school, Executive Engineer's and post offices [m.].

Tando Mahammad Khan (or *Tanda, Tando*).—Sub-division of Hyderabad District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of same name; situated on the right bank of the Guni Canal, 21 miles south of Hyderabad city. Population 3500. As the seat of an Assistant Collector, the town contains a court-house and the usual public buildings. Local trade in rice and other grain, silk, metals, dyes, saddle-cloths, country liquor and drugs. The manufactures comprise copper and iron ware, silk thread, blankets, shoes, and articles of wood. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tharushah.—Town and municipality situated 7 miles north-west

from Naushahro, on the Naulakhi Canal, which here navigable by large boats. Population about 2500. Head-quarters of a *tappadar*. Manufacture of coarse country cloth, cotton twist and goat's hair cloth are also made. Grain is largely exported to Sukkar by boat. Market, travellers' rest-house, dispensary, school and post office [m. s.].

KAIRA.

KAIRA (*Kheda*).—District in the Northern Division of the Province of Guzerath. Bounded on the north by Ahmedabad District, Mahi Kanta, and the State of Balasinor ; on the south and east by the river Mahi and Gaekwar's territory ; and on the west by Ahmedabad District and the State of Cambay. Area, 1,609 square miles, containing 10 towns and 573 villages. Population 871,589. District head-quarters Kaira town, 298 miles from Bombay *via* Mehmadabad railway station (distant 7 miles by road).

PRODUCTS.—The principal agricultural products are rice, tobacco, *bajri*, *jawari*, *mat*, *mug*, and *tur*.

CLIMATE.—From November to March the air is pleasant and bracing. By the people of the District, the central portion is considered healthy.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 7 *Talukas*, namley—Kapadwanj, Thasra, Mehmadabad, Nadiad, Matar, Anand, and Borsad. The total revenue of Kaira amounts to about 23 lakhs of rupees. For judicial purposes, Kaira is included in the jurisdiction of the Judge of Ahmedabad. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with an Assistant, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Subordinate Judge, Superintendent of Police, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail) and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Kaira town *see* Kaira.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agas.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Kaira, *via* Mehmadabad.

Alina.—Village with post office [m.].

Anand.—*Taluka* of Kaira District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, and railway [T. & C.] junction station (one branch line from this station extends north-east to Godhra, and will be eventually prolonged to Ratlam in Malwa ; another line runs south-west to Petlad), 29 miles from Kaira town. Population about 10,000. The town contains Mamlatdar's Court, vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.]. Waiting rooms at, and dharmasala with accommodation for both Europeans and Natives opposite to, the station.

Anklav.—Village with post office [m.].

Bhalaj.—Village and railway station, 36 miles from Kaira *via* Mehmadabad. Post office [m. s.].

Bhetasi.—Village with post office [m.].

Boriavi.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Kaira. Bori-

avi is about one and a half miles from *Vurtal*, where there is a monastery, and temple dedicated to Krishna. It was founded in 1810, by a Brahman named Sahajanund Swami, who lived the life of an ascetic, and strongly denounced immorality, especially amongst the priesthood, and was on this account subjected to much persecution, which, however, by kindling enthusiasm amongst his followers, added to his power. Two large fairs are held here annually : the first in honour of the founder of the monastery, on full moon of Chaitra (April) ; and the second, in honour of his father on full moon of Kartik (November).

Borsad.—*Taluka* of Kaira District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name with a fort ; 51 miles from Kaira *via* Vasad station (12 miles). Population about 13,000. Contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts, dispensary, 3 Government schools and post office [m. s. t.]. Borsad is also the seat of a Presbyterian mission.

Dakor.—Town and municipality, also railway station [W.], 47 miles from Kaira *via* Anand station (18 miles). Population about 8,000. Dakor is one of the chief places of pilgrimage in Western India. It boasts the largest lake in the Kaira District, but its chief interest is in the temple where the image of Krishna, reported to have been brought from Dwarka, is enshrined. The chief gatherings are at the full-moons of Aswin (October) and Kartik (November), when from fifty to one hundred thousand pilgrims attend, many of them from distant parts of the Deccan and Kathiawar ; at other full moons, the number of pilgrims varies from five to ten thousand. Games, both large and small, are to be obtained beyond the lake. Dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Ghodasar.—Petty Native State near Mehmadabad in Kaira District.

Kaira.—Chief town and municipality of the District of same name ; situated 7 miles (by country cart) south-west of Mehmadabad station. Population about 13,000. The city consists of two parts, the town proper and the suburbs. The chief industry is printing cloth for *saris* and other native garments. In the centre of the town is the court-house, a handsome building with Greek pillars. Near it is a Jain temple, with beautiful dark wood carving. Outside the east gate is the new jail. Outside the south gate are the reading-room and library, and a clock-tower. There are four Government schools, also civil hospital and Post office [m. s. T.].

Kapadvanj.—*Taluka* of Kaira District, also chief and fortified town and municipality of the *Taluka* of same name, 42 miles from Kaira town, or from Nadiad, about 25 miles, or from Dakor, 20 miles. A place of considerable trade with population about 15,000. Precious stones, such as agate and onyx, are found in large quantities in the bed of the Mohar, a rocky stream half a mile north of the town. Manufactures are soap, glass, and leather butter-jars. The most important articles of trade are grain and opium from Central India, and tobacco from Guzerath. Near the walls are the ruins of an ancient town. The principal objects of interest in the town are a fine reservoir with a well in the

centre, and an arch in the Chalukya (1000-1300) style of architecture. A sacred pool, with healing attributed to it by tradition, is inside the walls. South of the pool is an underground temple to Mahadeo, never properly explored. There are also ruins of many Musalman mosques and tombs, and a Jain temple, which are worth a visit. Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts, dispensary, 3 Government schools, post office [m. s. t.], and good rest-house near the east gate.

Karamsad.—Village with post office [m.].

Kathlal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Lasundra.—Village situated about 24 miles from Nadiad or 12 miles from Dakor, where springs of hot water rise to the surface in ten or twelve cisterns. The water slightly sulphurous, is thought to be useful for the cure of skin diseases. The place is held sacred by the Hindus, and is called Ram *Kshetra*, as Ramchandra, the hero of the *Ramayana*, performed here the *shradh* ceremonies for the soul of his father.

Mahudha.—Town in Nadiad *Taluk*, with population 10,000. Dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Matar.—*Taluka* of Kaira District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name. Population 5,000. Sub-divisional revenue (Mamlatdar's) and police offices, school, Jain temple and post office [m. s. t.].

Mehmadabad.—*Taluka* of Kaira District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, municipality, and railway station, 7 miles from Kaira town. Population 8,500. Of the objects of interests, the most notable are two tombs a mile to the east of the town, built in honour of Mubarak Sayyad, a minister of Mahmud. The town contains 4 schools, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Mogar.—Petty Native State near Anand in Kaira District.

Nadiad.—*Taluka* of Kaira District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, municipality and railway station [W. & T. and C.], 17 miles from Kaira town. Population about 29,000. Nadiad is the largest town in the Kaira District ; and also the centre of the extensive tobacco and *ghi* trade of that District. Contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts, dispensary, a cotton mill, 5 schools including High School and post office [m. s. t.]. There is also a Bench of 5 Magistrates here. Travellers' bungalow and several dharmasalas.

Navli.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Kaira.

Od.—Town in Anand *Taluka*, with population 9000. [p. m. s.].

Sanali.—Petty Native State near Nadiad in Kaira District.

Sarsa.—Town situated 28 miles east by south of Kaira town. Population about 6,000. It is the centre of the cotton trade of the District. Post office [m. s.].

Sevalia (*Pali*).—Village and railway station, 61 miles *via* Anand station.

Thasra.—*Taluka* of Kaira District, also chief town of the *Taluka*

of same name, and railway station, 53 miles from Kaira *via* Anand. Mamlatdar's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Timba Road.—Railway station, 35 miles from Anand.

Umeta.—Native State near Vasad. Revenue Rs. 29,300 ; and tribute is paid of Rs. 5000 to the British, and Rs. 2550 to the Gackwar of Baroda. The present chief is named Baria Hathi Singhji.

Umreth.—Town and railway station, 43 miles from Kaira *via* Anand station. Population about 15,000. One of the most populous, and wealthy towns in Kaira District. Sub-Judge's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Vasad (*Wasad*).—Village and railway station, [W.], 39 miles from Kaira *via* Mehmadabad. Post office [m. s. t.].

Wartal (*Vurtal*).—Town situated about 1½ miles west of Boriavi railway station. Wartal is a place of pilgrimage, and the head-quarters of the Swami Narayan sect of Hindus , and the residence of their high priest or Maharaja. A lecture hall is notable here.

KAIRA AGENCY—CAMBAY STATE.

CAMBAY (*Khambayat*).—Feudatory State within the Political Agency of Kaira ; lying at the head of the gulf of the same name in the western part of the Province of Guzerath. Bounded on the north by the British District of Kaira ; east by the lands of Borsad in Kaira, and Petlad belonging to Baroda ; south by the Gulf of Cambay ; and west by the river Sabarmati, separating it from Ahmedabad District. Area, 350 square miles, containing 2 towns and 83 villages. Population about 87,000. Chief town Cambay, 29 miles from Kaira or 298 miles from Bombay. Nearest railway station Anand (18 miles).

The name Cambay or Khambayat is said to be derived from *Khambha* or *Stambhatirtha*, the pool of Mahadeo under the form of the pillar god. The boundaries are very irregular. The soil is generally fertile, but near the sea it is so soaked with salt, that the water is brackish. Cambay well water is unwholesome, often causing painful boils when incautiously used.

The population consists of the various Hindu castes found throughout Guzerat, including the wild tribes of Kolis and Wagris ; Muhammadans, Jains, and Parsis. The languages used are Guzerathi and Hindustani.

PRODUCTIONS.—There are no forests. Agricultural products consist of the ordinary varieties of millet and pulse, rice, wheat, cotton, indigo, tobacco, and a little opium.

MANUFACTURES.—The chief articles of manufacture are indigo, salt, cloth, carpets, embroidery, and carved cornelians, which are imported from Ratanpur and other places in the Rajpipla State. The chocolate-coloured stone is brought from Kathiawar ; agates come from Kapadwanj and Sukaltirtha, and from Rajkot.

CLIMATE.—Being within the influence of the sea-breezes, the climate of

Cambay is generally milder and more equable than that of the interior of Guzerat. The most prevalent diseases are fever and dysentery.

ADMINISTRATION.—The ruler (Nawab Jafar Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur) is a Moghal or Muhammadan of the Shia sect. His position is that of a feudatory of the British Government. He has received a *sanad*, guaranteeing any succession to his State that may be legitimate according to Muhammadan law. He has first class jurisdiction, having power to try for capital offences any persons except European British subjects, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. Tribute is paid to the British Government of Rs. 25,950 in cash, exclusive of collections on account of customs and excise. The military force consists of 200 cavalry and 900 foot, for the most part undisciplined The police of the State number about 400. Revenue Rs. 626,000. The State contains 2 public and 30 private indigenous schools. For further information regarding Cambay town *see* Cambay.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Cambay.—Chief town in the Native State of Cambay ; situated at the head of the Gulf of Cambay, on the north of the estuary of the river Mahi. Population about 36,000. The palace of the Nawab, and the Jam Masjid are the objects of interest. Many ruins still attest the former wealth of Cambay. The commercial decline of this once flourishing mart is largely due to the gulf becoming so shallow from the mud brought down by the rivers Mahi and Sabarmati, that ships cannot now reach it. Cambay is noted for the manufacture of beautiful stone ornaments.

Gulf of Cambay.—The strip of sea which separates the Peninsula of Kathiawar from the northern Bombay coast. The gulf was in ancient times a great resort of commerce, much frequented by Arab mariners. Surat lies at the eastern point of its mouth ; the Portuguese settlement of *Diu* at the western mouth, and CAMBAY TOWN at its northern extremity. The gulf receives the two great rivers, the Tapti and Narbada, on its eastern side : the Mahi and Sabarmati on the north, and several small rivers from Kathiawar on the west. Owing to the causes mentioned under Cambay Town, the gulf is silting up, and is now resorted to only by small craft. The once famous harbours around its coast have ceased to be used by foreign commerce.

KANARA, NORTH.

KANARA, NORTH (*North Kannada*).—District in the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency. Bounded on the north by Belgaum District : on the east by Dharwar District and Mysore State : on the south by South Kanara, in the Madras Presidency ; on the west by the Arabian Sea : and on the north-west by the territory of Goa. Area, 3,910 square miles, containing 7 towns and 1178 villages. Population 446,351. District head-quarters—Karwar Town, 275 miles from Bombay by sea ; or 105 miles from Dharwar by road *via* Yellapur.

The language of the district is Kanarese, but Marathi, and Konkani, a mixture of Marathi and Kanarese, are also spoken, especially along the coast.

PRODUCTS.—Agriculture is the chief industry, and rice the staple product. Ragi and sugar-cane are also grown; and in gardens, cocoanuts, areca-nuts, cardamoms, and pepper are produced for home use and for export.

CLIMATE.—The rainfall varies on the coast from 100 inches a year at Karwar to 163 at Kumta. In the uplands the rainfall is less, being on an average about 72 inches. Fever of a severe type is the prevalent disease.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 8 *Talukas* of Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Honavar, Siddapur, Sirsi, Yellapur and Supa. Revenue about 15 laks of rupees. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with two Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, Assistant Collector Salt Revenue, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Mamlatdar, Superintendent of Police, Port Officer, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Karwar town *see* Karwar.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alnavar.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Haliyal. [p. m s t].

Ankola.—*Taluka* of North Kanara District, also seaport and chief town of the *Taluka* of same name; 21 miles from Kumta. Contains an old fort in ruins, and numerous temples, of which the one dedicated to Bhumi Devati is the most famous. Mamlatdar's Court, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Avarsha.—Village with post office [m.].

Bankikodla.—Village with post office [m].

Banvasi (*Binnawasi*).—Town situated on the banks of the Warda river, 14 miles from Sirsi, the head-quarters of the *Taluka*, 20 miles south-east of Sunda. Population 2,200. Formerly a town of considerable importance, but now hardly more than a village. The temple to Siva, though a mean building, had once very large endowments, and is still much frequented; it contains a very fine figure of Nandi, and a table made from black granite. The car-drawing ceremony here takes place every year about March or April, and is attended by about 4000 people, chiefly Haija Brahmans. Post office [m.].

Belikeri.—Seaport and village, situated 13 miles south of Karwar town. The village is famed as a local sanitarium, and contains a large bungalow situated on the sea-shore. Population 1200.

Bhatkal (*Sanskrit name Manipura*).—Town in the Honavar *Taluka*; within a mile and a half of the mouth of a small stream that falls into the Arabian Sea, about 64 miles south-east of Karwar. Population 6,000. There are 2 small and 2 large mosques; and the Musalman population has the special name Nawayat, said to mean 'newly arrived,' owing to their being Sunni Persians, driven from the Persian Gulf by the persecution of their Shia brethren, in the eighth century. Many of these Nawayats are wealthy traders, and visit different parts of the country

for business purposes, leaving their families at Bhatkal. There is a post office [m. s. t.].

Bilgi.—Village with post office [m.].

Castle Rock.—Railway junction station [R.], 15 miles from Londa. Here, at the frontier of the Portuguese territory of Goa, the Southern Maratha line is joined by the West of India Portuguese Railway, which in 54 miles reaches the coast at Mormugao, the seaport of Goa. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chendia.—Seaport in North Kanara District. The creek where goods are landed, called Aligaddi, is 6 miles south of Karwar ; and the village of Chendia is about a mile and a half inland.

Gangawali.—Seaport at the mouth of the Gangawali river. Famous temple to the goddess Ganga. The site also of a timber depôt under the Forest Department.

Gersappa Falls.—Famous and magnificent falls. Two miles above the village of Gersappa, the Sheravati or Kural, which enters the sea at Honavar, divides into several channels, and forms four falls (called the Great Fall, the Roarer, the Rocket, and the Dame Blanche) all of them very beautiful and distinct in character. Visitors to the falls of Gersappa halt at Honavar to procure boats to take them up the river 18 miles, to the village of Gersappa. From Gersappa the journey to the falls, 18 miles, is made by road. A ship may anchor in the road, with the flagstaff of Honavar bearing east by north, about 1½ miles from the shore in 5 to 6 fathoms soft ground. Among the ruins of the old city are two ordinary Jain temples. Dak bungalow.

Gokarn (*Cow's ear*).—Town and municipality 10 miles north of Kumta. Population about 4500. Gokarn is a place of pilgrimage frequented by Hindu devotees from all parts of India, especially by wandering pilgrims and ascetics who go round the principal shrines of the country. The Mahableshwar temple here is built in the Dravidian style, and is famed as containing a fragment of the original Linga given Ravana by Siva. Upwards of a hundred lamps are kept perpetually alight from funds supplied by devotees. A fair is annually held in February, at which from 2000 to 8000 people assemble. Gokarn is mentioned both in the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*. Post office [m. s. t.].

Haldipur.—Village with post office [m.].

Haliyal.—Town and head-quarters of Supa *Taluka* ; 30 miles from Dharwar *via* Alnavar station (7 miles). Population 5600. The Haliyal timber depôt supplies the best bamboo, teak, and blackwood of the Kanara jungles. Mamlatdar's Court, Extra Assistant Conservator's office, 2 schools, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Honavar.—*Taluka* of North Kanara District, also seaport, municipality, and chief town of the *Taluka* of same name ; situated 50 miles south-east of Karwar, on the north of an extensive estuary or inlet of the sea, forming an expanse of salt water, which at its south-eastern

extremity receives the Gersappa or Shirawati, a considerable river flowing from beyond the Western Ghats. Population about 6,700. Honavar has long possessed a coasting trade of importance, but the trade has grown largely of recent years. Pepper grows in the neighbourhood. Contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts, 2 Extra Assistant Conservator's and post offices [m. s. T.].

Hulekal.—Village with post office [m.].

Islur.—Village with post office [m.].

Kannigeri.—Village 3 miles north of Yellapur, has a steam sawmill under a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Karki.—Village with post office [m.].

Karwar.—*Taluka* of North Kanara District, which lies in the north-west of the District, with a coast-line of eighteen miles. It is also a chief town, port, and municipality of Karwar *Taluka*, and the head-quarters of North Kanara District ; 50 miles south-east of Goa. Population about 15,000. Old Karwar, on the bank of the Kalinadi, 3 miles to the east of Karwar (the new town), was once an important place of commerce. In 1715, the old fort of Karwar was pulled down, and Sadashivgarh was built by the Sonda chief. In 1801, old Karwar was in ruins. The new town dates from after the transfer of North Kanara District to the Bombay Presidency in 1862. Before the transfer, it was a mere fishing village. The present town and neighbouring offices and residences are in the lands of six villages, and within the municipal limits of the town are nine villages. Karwar is the only safe harbour between Bombay and Cochin during all seasons of the year. In the bay is a cluster of islets called the Oyster Rocks, on the largest of which, Devgarh island, a lighthouse has been built, 210 feet above the sea, containing a white fixed dioptric light of the first order, on a white granite tower 72 feet high, visible 25 miles. There are two smaller islands in the bay (180 and 120 feet above the level of the sea). which afford good shelter to native craft and small vessels during the strong north-west winds that prevail from February to April. From the Karwar post-office on a white flagstaff 60 feet from the ground and 65 feet above high-water, is displayed a red fixed ship's light, visible five miles ; with the light bearing east south-east, a vessel can anchor in three to five fathoms, About five miles south-west and two miles from the mainland, Anjidiva rises steep from the sea, dotted with trees and the houses of its small Portuguese settlement. Coasting steamers belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company call weekly at Karwar throughout the year. These steamers generally make the strip between Karwar and Bombay in 48 hours. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Kasarkod.—Village with post office [m.].

Katur—Village with post office [m.].

Kodibag—Village with post office [m.].

Kumta (*Coompta*).—*Taluka* of North Kanara District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, and municipality ; situated on the sea-coast, on the north side of the Kumta creek, one mile east of the light-

house and 40 miles south of Karwar. Population about 12,000. The light-house is 6 miles to the north of Fortified Island, and consists of a white masonry column or tower 60 feet high, erected on a hill 120 feet in elevation, and about half a mile to the east of the rocky cliffs of Kumta point. It exhibits a fixed white light, at an elevation of 180 feet above sea-level, which is visible at the distance of 9 miles from the deck of a ship in clear weather. This light overlooks the mouth of the creek which leads boats at high water up to the cotton warehouse on the south side of the town. The town contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts, Forest Settlement office, school, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. Its trade consists chiefly of cotton, spices, and grain, the first coming from Dharwar District, and the rest from the upland country of Kanara. The only manufacture is the carving of a few articles of sandal-wood, which are exported to Bombay. Kumta port is one of the seven ports which make up the Honavar Customs Division.

Lalguli Falls.—Rapids and cascade 8 miles north of Yellapur on the Kalinadi. The fall of water is between 200 and 300 feet Near the falls is a fort from which, according to local tradition, the Gonda chiefs used to throw their prisoners into the gorge beneath.

Majali.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Malgi.—Village with post office [m.].

Manki.—Village with post office [m.].

Mudgeri.—Village with post office [m.].

Mundgod.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Murdeshvar.—Port situated 13 miles south of Honavar. The rocky promontory jutting out into the sea is crowned by a temple and a ruined fort ; and, at its foot, on the shore, is a small bungalow. The port is the small bay to the south-east of the rocks, with the villages of Kaikini and Mawalli adjacent. Population about 2200. Murdeshvar is one of the six ports forming the Honavar Customs Division. Two schools and post office [m. s.].

Pala.—Village with post office [m.].

Pigeon Island (also known as *Netrani* or *Nitran*).—Island ten miles off the coast of north Kanara District ; situated about 15 miles north-west of Bhatkal. The island is about 300 feet high and half a mile broad. It is well wooded, and has good landing on the west side. In clear weather it is visible 25 miles off. Its shores abound in white coral and quicklime, which are taken by boats to the mainland. The numbers of pigeons that haunt its caves have given the island its name. Besides pigeons, the island is frequented by the swiftlet, Collocalia unicolar, whose nests the Chinese esteem a delicacy. It also contains one of the largest known colonies of the white-bellied sea eagle.

Sadashivgarh (*Sadashirgad*).—Fort in North Kanara District ; situated on the north side of the entrance to the Kali or Kala river. Sadashivgarh fort is built on a flat-topped hill 220 feet high, with a steep and inaccessible face on the river side. The fortifications consist of a granite and mortar wall 20 feet high and 6 feet thick, encles-

ing a space of 10 acres. The wall has towers and openings for guns, and is surrounded by a moat. Except the battlements and part of the wall on the south, the whole is in fair repair. The fort has three outworks. One at the base of the south face, with its foundations under water; the second parallel to the verge of the east slope; and the third opposite the main fort, with a moat and battlements. At the southern corner of the hill are two Government bungalows. Sadashivgarh fort was built by a Sonda chief between 1674 and 1715. The village and port of Chitakul are situated at the foot of the hill occupied by Sadashivgarh fort. Population 4000. Though now confined to the village itself, the name Chitakul originally included a considerable tract of land. Custom-house, market, Roman Catholic Church, vernacular school, old military guard-room and hospital, now used as rest-house, police station and post office [m. s. t.]. Sadashivgarh or Chitakul is one of the three ports of the Karwar Customs Divisions.

Sambrani.—Village with post office [m.].

Shirali—Port on the south-western coast of North Kanara District; situated at the mouth of the Venktapur river, about 20 miles south of Honavar, and 4 miles north of Bhatkal. Custom-house, school and post office [m.].

Siddapur.—*Taluka* of North Kanara District, also village and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name; situated 20 miles west of Honavar. Population 2000. Mamlatdar's Court, dispensary, market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sirsi.—*Taluka* of North Kanara District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, and municipality; situated 320 miles south-east of Bombay, and about 60 miles south-east of the port of Karwar, 2500 feet above sea-level. Population 6000 Every alternate year a fair is held in honour of the deity Mari, which lasts for a week, and is attended chiefly by low-caste Hindus to the number of about 10,000 persons. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's Courts, Deputy Conservator's and post offices [m. s. t.], dispensary and four schools, including one for girls. Nearest railway station Haveri or Hubli; distant both 45 miles.

Sonda.—Small town 10 miles north of Sirsi. Population 5000. Sonda, was, between 1590 and 1762, the capital of a family of Hindu chiefs. The only objects of interest are its old fort, and a Vaishnav and a Jain monastery. The fort is ruined and deserted, and its high walls are hidden by trees and brushwood. The masonry shows traces of considerable architectural skill. A religious festival called the car-procession takes place in April-May, attended by from 2000 to 3000 people, and cloth and copper and brass vessels are sold worth about Rs. 8000. The Sonda chiefs were a branch of the Vijayanagar kings who settled at Sonda (1570-80). In 1764, Haidar Ali took and destroyed Sonda, and compelled the chief to take shelter in Goa with his family and treasure. The representative of the Sonda family still holds a position of honour in Goa.

Sunkeri—Village with post office [m.].

Supa.—*Taluka* of North Kanara District, and village situated about

16 miles south-west of Haliyal town. Population 500. Round the village several sheltered and well-watered valleys yield rice, pepper, areca-nut, sugar-cane, gram, sesamum, and *ragi*. The uncultivated parts are clothed with noble forests of teak, palm, and other trees. Offices of the petty divisional officer, and of the Deputy and Assistant Conservators of Forests, dispensary, police station, school, travellers' bungalow, rest-house and post office [m s. t.].

Tadri.—Port situated at the mouth of the Agnashino river. Anchorage good, and protected by hills from violent winds. The salt manufactured at Sanikata, 2 miles inland, finds an outlet here. Tadri is also frequented by pilgrims who pass to the shrine at Gokarn, situated 3 miles north-west.

Tergaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Tinaighat.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Castle Rock.

Ulvi.—Small village with a Lingayat shrine in honour of Siva. A religious fair is held annually, at which nearly 5000 pilgrims assemble, when a temporary municipality is called into existence. Population 200.

Unchhali.—Village situated about 12 miles north-west of Siddapur, noted for a beautiful cascade known as the Lushington Falls. Above and across a gorge of no great breadth are the falls, the river gliding over the crest of the cliff and down bare sheets of rock to a pool about 400 feet below. From the pool the river winds for about 7 miles through a ravine with forest-clothed slopes, forming a succession of broken rapids and pools. The pools are well stocked with fish.

Yellapur.—*Taluka* of North Kanara District, also town and head-quarters of Yellapur *Taluka*, and of the Assistant Conservator of Forests. Population 2400. Mamlatdar's Court, dispensary, travellers' bungalow, school and post office [m. s. t.].

KARACHI.

KARACHI.—District in the Province of Sind, under the Chief Commissioner. Bounded on the north by Shikarpur ; on the east by the Indus, and Hyderabad ; on the south by the sea and the Kori river ; and on the west by the sea and Baluchistan. Area, 14,182 square miles, containing 5 towns and 778 villages. Population 564,880. District head-quarters—Karachi city, 587 miles from Bombay by steamer.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crops are rice, *jawari*, *bajri*, wheat, barley, oil-seeds and sugar-cane.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures are cotton cloth, pottery, and rugs.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Karachi city and the neighbouring country, which is in every direction open to the sea-breeze, possesses a great superiority to that which prevails throughout the remainder of Sind. The hill country of Kohistan is also cooler in summer and warmer in winter than is the case in the plains. In the north, on the other hand, near the barren Laki range of hills, the heat often becomes insupportable. The hot

season commences about the middle or end of March, reaches its maximum in the month of July, and lasts till the end of August, when the temperature once more becomes tolerably cool. The rainfall at Karachi is slight and fluctuating, the average hardly exceeding 5 inches per annum. Sometimes one or two years elapse with scarcely a shower. Karachi city is said to enjoy the healthiest climate in all Sind.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 Sub-divisions of Karachi, Sehwan, Jhirruck and Shahbandar or into 14 *Taluks* of Karachi, Dadu, Sehwan, Manjhand, Kotri, Jati, Tatta, Ghorabari, Jhirruck, Mirpur-Batoro, Mirpur-Sakro, Sujawal, Shahbandar and Thano-Bula-khan. Revenue about 16 lakhs of rupees. *Divisional* and *District Staff*—Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and Sindi Translator to Government, Uncovenanted Assistant to Commissioner, Native Assistant to Commissioner, Judicial Commissioner, Registrar Sadar Court, Assistant Deputy Commissioner Paper Currency, Superintending Engineer, Collector and Magistrate, Daftardar to the Collector, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue, Deputy Post Master General, Superintendent Telegraph Department, Engineer and Electrician, Traffic Manager, Commanding Brigadier General, District and Sessions Judge, Judge of Small Cause Court, Registrar of Small Cause Court, City Magistrate, Cantonment Magistrate, Public Prosecutor, Superintendent and Jailor of District Jail, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Educational Inspector in Sind, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, 3 Chaplains, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and Executive Engineer with an Assistant. For further information regarding Karachi town *see* Karachi.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amri.—Village and head-quarters of a *tappadar*, 23 miles south of Sehwan. Population 1000. Staging bungalow and post office [m].

Aral River.—One of the channels by which Lake Manchhar discharges its water into the Indus ; 12 miles long, and navigable throughout. With the Nara and Lake Manchhar, the Aral forms a continuous waterway, running for above 100 miles nearly parallel to the Indus ; and as the current is at all times very moderate, this channel used to be more frequented during the flood season than the main stream, but in consequence of sluices and bridges on the Nara, the passage of large boats is no longer passable.

Arazi.—Village and head-quarters station of a *tappadar*, with population about 2000. Post office [m. s.].

Bagatora.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Sehwan.

Baghar.—A chief watercourse connecting the Indus with the sea, through the Jhirruck Deputy Collectorate.

Belo.—Village in the *Taluk* of Sujawal. and the head-quarters station of the *Taluk* ; 4 miles from the river Indus. Distant 33 miles from Mughalbin and 10 miles from Dero. The Hindu population consists chiefly of Lohanos and Bhatias ; and the Muhammadan population of Sayyids and Muhanas. Police station and *dharmasala* for travellers.

Bhambore (*Bambura*).—Ruined city near the town of Gharo in the Mirpur-Sakro *Taluk*. It was once fortified, and was known as the *Kafir* or Infidel city, with temples of sanctity, but was stormed by the Muhammadans in their first invasion in 711 A. D. Tradition preserves its old name as Debal, Dewal or Dawal, the temple ; but it is believed that before the Musalman invasion it was known under the name of the Mahara or Mansawar. The ruins, as also the numerous coins found on the site, attest its former population and importance.

Bhan.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Sehwan. Population about 1000. Government school, *dharmasala* and post office [m. s.].

Bholari.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Kotri.

Bhutra.—Village with post office [m].

Buback.—Town and municipality, 11 miles from Sehwan *via* Buback Road station. Carpets of good quality are manufactured. Police station, school and post office [m. s.].

Buback Road.—Railway station, 3 miles from the Buback town.

Budhapur.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Kotri.

Buhara.—Village with post office [m.].

Bunno.—Village with post office [m.].

Chuhar-Jamali (*Bahadipur*).—Village with post office [m.].

Dabheji.—Village and railway station 34 miles from Karachi.

Dadu.—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town of the *Taluk* of same name, municipality and railway station, 217 miles from Karachi. Population about 2500. Staging bungalow, Executive Engineer's and post offices [m. s. t.].

Durro.—Village 8 miles from Belo. Population 1000. Contains Executive Engineer's office, police station, *dharmasala*, cattle pound and post office [m.].

Ghara—Village with post office [m.]. Population 2000. Trade in grain.

Ghorabari (*Old name Kotri-Allah-Rakhio Shah*).—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town of the *Taluk* of same name. Contains criminal court, police *thana* and post office [m. s. t.].

Gopang.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Kotri.

Hajamro (or *Sian*).—River of Sind ; one of the central deltaic channels of the Indus ; debouches into the sea south-east of Karachi.

Irak (or *Loyach*).—River in Sind ; rises at the foot of the Hathul Hills, between Karachi and Sehwan, and, after a south-easterly course of 40 miles falls into Lake Kanjar.

Janabad.—Village and railway station 64 miles from Karachi city.

Jati (*Old name Mughalbin*).—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town of the *Taluk* of same name ; situated on the banks of the Gungro, a portion of the Pinyari branch of the Indus, 33 miles north-west of Belo. Jati stands on the high way to Cutch from Sind, and is 48 miles from

Lakhpat on the Kori creek, over which is a ferry. Head-quarters of a *mukhtiarkar*, with the usual public offices. Population 2000. Trade in grain and coarse cloth. A large fair is held annually in February in honour of a Muhammadan *pir* or saint, whose tomb is then visited by about 5000 persons. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jhangara.—Village situated to the south of the Manchhar Lake, is 12 miles south-west of Sehwan, with which it is connected by road. Population 2000. School, *dharmasala*, cattle pound and post office [m. s.].

Jhimpir.—Village and railway station, 74 miles from Karachi city. Post office [m. s.].

Jhirruck.—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also village in the *Taluk* of same name, 24 miles from Kotri or 99 miles from Karachi *via* Meting station. Population 2000. The only local manufacture of marked excellence is that of camel saddles, and of strong and durable *susis* (or (striped cloths). Contains offices of Assistant Collector, also of Assistant Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue, and of the Extra Assistant Conservator ; Subordinate Court, police station ; 3 *dharmasalas* or rest-houses ; Government school, subordinate jail, market, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Johi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jungshahi.—Village and railway station [R.], 53 miles from Karachi city. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kalan Kot (*Kala Kot*).—Ruins of an ancient fort 3 miles south of Tatta. It is seated on a limestone hill, which abounds in marine shells, and is everywhere honeycombed with natural cavities.

Karachi (*Kurrachee*)—*Taluk* or Sub-division of the District of same name, also seaport, chief town, municipality, cantonment, railway terminus station [C.], head-quarters of the District, and the seat of the Government of Sind ; situated at the extreme northern end of the Indus delta, near the southern base of the Pab Mountains of Baluchistan. Population 104,000. Karachi is the fifth largest town in the Presidency, and is famous for its harbour, which gives good shelter to ships. The bay of Karachi is formed by the projecting headland of Manora Point which is crowned by a lighthouse. The point also affords room for a fort said to have been built in 1797, the Port and Pilot Establishment, and a portion of the Indo-European Telegraph Department. Besides a library, billiard room and European school, Manora possesses an English Church intended for the crews of vessels frequenting the harbour. On the opposite side of the mouth the island of Kimari (5 miles from Karachi) forms the landing place for passengers and goods, and has three piers. At Clifton, on the sea coast near Karachi, there are some private bungalows ; and at Ghizree also near the sea there is a military sanitarium. A road running along the Napier Mole, 3 miles long, connects the island of Kimari with the town and mainland. At the north end of the Mole Road stands the Custom House. Two roads lead from the Custom House to the cantonment, that to the south is the McLeod Road, the road to the north is the Bandar Road. The oldest quarter of

the town lies along the latter, and the former leads to the principal business offices and the civil and military stations. The principal buildings are Frere Hall with its museum, Napier Barracks, Government Treasury, Indo-European and Indian Telegraph Departments, McLeod's railway station, Trinity Church, Scotch Church, Sind Club, Freemason's Hall, Gymkhana, St. Joseph's Convent, Grammer school, College of Art, Victoria Market, Civil Hospital, Boulton Market, Max Deuso Hall, the Merewether Clock Tower, Sadar Court, Agra Bank, Bank of Bombay, Delhi and London Bank Agency, National Bank, and a very large Roman Catholic Chapel. The Government Garden is distant about half a mile from the cantonment. British India steamer twice a week to and from Bombay, &c. Waiting-room at the railway station. Several hotels and travellers' bungalow near the station. Conveyances always obtainable. The cantonment (or Frere Street) station is 3 miles from the city (or McLeod) station. Post office [m. s. T.].

Keti Bandar.—Port, town, and municipality in the Jhirruck Subdivision, situated close to the sea, on the Hajamro branch of the Indus, 13 miles from Ghorabari, or 32 miles south-south-west of Mirpur-Sakro. Chief port in the Indus delta for river and sea-going boats. Has taken the place of Ghorabari, a little farther inland on the same branch, which was the principal commercial town of the surrounding tract in 1845. Contains subsidiary jail, custom-house, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Khudabad.—Railway flag station, 20 miles from Sehwan.

Kimari.—Island on the further side of Karachi harbour, and forming one of the municipal quarters of Karachi town, with which it is connected by a road called the 'Napier Mole,' 3 miles long, constructed in 1854. There are here a commissariat store, customs house, navel building-yard, and post office [m. s. T.].

Kotri.—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also town, municipality, and railway station [R.], in the *Taluk* of same name, and head-quarters of the Kotri *Taluk* ; situated on the right bank of the Indus, here confined by a tolerably permanent bank ; distant 107 miles from Karachi. Population about 9000 including its hamlets. The European quarter, north and west of the native town, stands embosomed in foliage, handsome trees lining all its well-kept and neatly laid out roads. Local trade inconsiderable ; large transit traffic between Karachi and the Punjab. The articles of merchandise sent upwards comprise beer, wine, and spirits for the European troops quartered in the Punjab ; metals, railway materials, piece-goods, and silk. The return trade consists principally of wool, cotton, grain, oil-seeds, indigo, *ghi*, oil, saltpetre and sugar. Water from Kotri is forwarded to Karachi, especially for the manufacture of ice and for drinking purposes. Government ferry plies between Kotri and Gidu Bandar for Hyderabad. Kotri is the head-quarters station of Assistant Collector, Conservator and Registrar of the Indus, and Judge of Subordinate Civil Court. Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches. Civil hospital, jail, Government and other schools, travellers' bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. There are two railway stations, the main

station, 1¼ miles from the town, whence there is a short branch to the Bandar station. Passengers for Sind Hyderabad alight here. Malik Sardar Khan, chief of the Numria or 'nine men' clan, holds almost all the town in *jagir*.

Laki.—Village and railway station; situated close to the west bank of the Indus, and adjacent to the entrance of what is known as the Lakhi pass, through which runs the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway. The place is picturesquely situated, the Laki Mountains, here of considerable elevation, sloping down to the west of the town, which is on the main road leading from Kotri to Sehwan. Branch road to the Dhara Tirth or hot springs, distant about 2 miles. *Dharmasala*, police lines and post office [m. s.].

Landhi.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Karachi.

Magar Talao (*Pir Mangho*).—Tank, hot springs, and temple situated about 7 or 8 miles north of Karachi city, among very barren and rocky hills. There is a *dharmasala*, as also a small bungalow, where visitors can put up during their stay here. This place is regarded as sacred by the priests of the temple; and is well worth a visit.

Malir.—Railway flag station 13 miles from Karachi city.

Manchhar.—Lake in Sehwan Sub-division. It is formed by the expansion of the Western Nara and the Aral streams, covering an area of 160 square miles in the wet season, but shrinking to about half that size at other times. In the cold weather the traveller might halt for a couple of days to see the lake, where there is abundance of water-fowl shooting, and an extraordinary number of fine fish.

Manjhand.—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town of the *Taluk* of same name, railway station, and head-quarters of a *Mukhtiarkar*; situated close to the Indus, 40 miles from Kotri. Population 3000. Manufacture of a coarse cloth and shoes. Contains school and post office [m. s. t.].

Manora.—Cape and lighthouse, with a fixed light 120 feet above sea level, and visible upwards of 17 miles, but only from 7 to 9 miles during the south-west monsoon. Manora forms one of the quarters of the Karachi municipality, and is the station of the Master Attendant, who lives in the fort, which is said to have been built in 1797. The Port and Pilot Establishments, the Superintendent of the Harbour Improvement Works, and a portion of the Indo-European Telegraph Establishment are also resident here. Manora contains Executive Engineer's office, European and Eurasian schools, Church, dispensary, library, billiard-room and post office [m. s. t.]. An annual fair is held in March in honour of a *pir* or saint, said to be buried here under miraculous circumstances. Manora hill is a very healthy place, and an occasional resot for invalids from Karachi. At the distance of 2310 feet to the east of Manora is a breakwater, which forms the protection of the entrance to the harbour in that direction. At the north end of this breakwater is the landing-place, with three jetties on the island of Kimari, the Commissariat, Passenger and the Customs jetty. About 3 miles from the

jetties, towards the Frere Statue, on the right of the railway line, is an island on which is a meteorological observatory.

Meting.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Kotri.

Mirpur-Batoro.—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town and municipality of the *Taluk* of same name; situated on the Fatiah Canal, 13 miles north-east of Sujawal. Head-quarters of a *mukhtiarkar* and a *tappadar*. Contains a *bazar*, *dharmasala*, and post office [m. s. t.]. Population 3200. The main industries of the place are dyeing, and the manufacture of country liquor.

Mirpur Sakro.—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town of the *taluk* of same name; 20 miles from Gharabari. Contains criminal court, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Petaro.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Kotri.

Phulji.—Village and Bandar, also railway station, 35 miles from Sehwan. Post office [m. s. t.].

Pipri.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Karachi city.

Ran Pethani—Village and railway station, 46 miles from Karachi city.

Sann.—Town, railway station and head-quarters of a *tappadar*; situated close to the western bank of the Indus, 11 miles north of Manjhand. The station is a little more than two miles from the town. Population under 2000. School, *dharmasala*, and a small police post.

Sehwan.—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town of the *Taluk* of same name, municipality, railway station, (with a branch line from the station to the town), and the head-quarters of a *mukhtiarkar* and *tappadar*; 191 miles from Karachi city. Sehwan is a place of great antiquity. Population about 5000. The Muhammadan inhabitants are for the most part engaged in fishing; the Hindus, in trade. A large section of the people are professional mendicants, supported by the offerings of pilgrims at the shrine of Lal Shahbaz. The public buildings of Sehwan are the Assistant Collector's office, Subordinate civil court, Anglo-vernacular school, dispensary, lock-up, travellers' bungalow, *dharmasala*, and post office [m. s. t.]. The transit trade is mainly in wheat and rice; and the local commerce, in cloth and grain. The manufactures comprise carpets, coarse cloth, and pottery.

Shahbandar (*King's Port*).—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town of the *taluk* of same name, and head-quarters of a *mukhtiarkar* and of a *tappadar*; situated in the delta of the Indus, 33 miles south of Sujawal. Population 2000. Assistant Collector's, Huzur Deputy Collector's, and Treasury Deputy Collector's offices, police *thana* or circle and post office [m. s. t.].

Sujawal.—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town of the *Taluk* of same name, 14 miles from Mirpur Batoro. Contains a criminal court, police *thana* and post office [m. s. t.].

Tatta (*Nagar Thato*).—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town of Tata *Taluk*, and municipality; situated about 7 miles west of the

right bank of the Indus, 24 miles north-east from Mirpur-Sakro, or 13 miles from Jungshahi station. Population 9000. The town is built on a slight eminence in an alluvial valley at the foot of the Makli Hills. The notable objects of interest are the Jama Masjid and fort. Tata is the head-quarters of a *mukhtiarkar* and *tappadar*. It has a Government Anglo-vernacular school, a boy's and a girls' vernacular school, besides several private schools, police *thana*, dispensary, subordinate jail and post office [m. s. T.]. The civil and criminal court house is situate on the Makli hills, close to the town, where also is the Deputy Collector's bungalow, formerly one of the tombs. Trade consists mostly of silk and cotton manufactures and grain.

Thano-Bula-khan (*Old name Kohistan*).—*Taluk* of Karachi District, and principal village of the *taluk* of same name, 32 miles east of Kotri, and 67 miles south-west of Karachi. The population is nomadic and fluctuating, the whole *Taluk* containing only 6 permanent villages. The treasury derives no revenue from this extensive *Taluk*, as the land tax has been remitted for twenty years, the cost of its collection proving to be greater than the amount realized. The Government establishment consists only of a *kotwal*, with the powers of a subordinate magistrate. The police force comprises about 75 men, under a chief constable. Post office [m. s. t.].

Unerpore.—Railway flag station, 18 miles from Kotri.

KATHIAWAR.

KATHIAWAR (or *Saurashtra*).—The peninsula or western portion of the Province of Guzerat. It was anciently called *Saurashtra*, and is remarkable for several places of great interest. Kathiawar is so called from having been overrun by the Kathis, who entered the peninsula from Cutch in the 13th and 14th centuries. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea, on the north by the Gulf and Rann of Cutch, on the east by the Sabarmati river and the Gulf of Cambay. The extreme length of the peninsula is about 220 miles ; and greatest breadth about 165 miles Area, about 23,300 square miles, containing 4369 villages. Population 2,500,000. Yearly revenue, rupees 15,300,000.

The Kathiawar region is a wealthy one. The principal products of the country are cotton, *bajra* and *joar*, and in some parts sugar-cane, turmeric, and indigo, which latter product might be more largely cultivated with advantage. The chief handicrafts are gold and silver thread-making, weaving of silk and brocades, the making of red powders, of fragrant oils, of perfumed sticks and powders, of rose and other essences, inlaying ivory, and carving sandal-wood. Horses, formerly of excellent repute, are bred in large quantities, and sheep are plentiful in some parts, their wool forming, together with cotton and grain, the chief articles of export. The principal imports are cotton manufactures, metals, and sugar. Iron is found in many parts of Barda and Halal. The principal wild animals include the lion (found in the Gir range), leopard, hunting cheetah, antelope, hog, hyæna, wolf, jackal, wild cat, fox, porcupine,

and smaller vermin. Education has made rapid strides of late years. The language of the Province is Guzerati.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amran.—Town near Rajkot. Post office [m. s.].

Aramda.—Town near Rajkot. Post office [m. s.].

Atkot.—Town near Bhavnagar. Post office [m. s.].

Babriavad.—Tract of country in Kathiawar ; so called from a tribe of Babrias who formerly possessed the adjacent Districts of Kathiawar and Gohelwar, but are now confined principally to this tract. Chief town Jafarabad.

Bagasra.—Town situated in the vicinity of the Gir, or wild highlands which occupy the centre of the Kathiawar peninsula. Population 8000. Nearest railway station, Dhola. Post office [m. s. t.].

Balambha.—Town with post office [m. s.]. Nearest town Dhrol.

Balwa.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Porbandar.

Barda (or *Jaitwar*).—A Division or *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 570 square miles. The tract belongs to the Rana of Porbandar.

Barda Hills.—From 12 to 18 miles distant from the coast, near Porbandar ; they form a circular cluster about 30 miles in circumference, and are visible from a distance of from 25 to 30 miles. From the north they appear grouped in three distinct peaks. That most towards the left, called Venu, is the highest, rising to about 1730 feet above the sea. The well-watered and bamboo-covered slopes of the Barda Hills, formed in disturbed times a favourite refuge for outlaws.

Bed.—Town near Jamnagar. Post office [m. s.].

Bet.—Town near Dwarka. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bhadakva.—Town near Wadhwan. Post office [m.].

Bhadiyad.—Town near Dhanduka. Post office [m.].

Bhadla.—Town near Gondal. Post office [m.].

Bhadrod.—Town near Mahuva. Post office [m.].

Bhanvad.—Town in Halar District. Population 4800. [p.m. s. T.].

Bhayavadar.—Town and railway station, 49 miles from Porbandar. Population about 6000. [p m. s. t.].

Bherai.—Town near Mahuva. Post office [m.].

Bhesan.—Town near Junagad. Post office [m.].

Bhimkata.—Town near Dhrol. Post office [m.].

Bhumli.—Town near Bhavnagar. Post office [m.].

Bilkha.—Town near Junagad. Post office [m. s. t.].

Botad.—Fortified town and railway station, 46 miles from Wadhwan camp. Frontier of the Bhavnagar State. Population about 8000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chavand.—Town near Lathi. Post office [m.].

Chhatrasa.—Town near Dhola. Post office [m.].

Chital.—Town and railway station, 35 miles from Dhola. Post office [m.].

Chogadh.—Town near Dhola Post office [m.].

Chora.—Town in the Jhalawar District. Population 5000.

Chorvad.—Town near Verawal. Post office [m.].

Chorvad Road.—Railway station, 4 miles from the town.

Daisra.—Town near Morvi. Post office [m. s.].

Damnagar.—Town near Dhola. Post office [m. s. t.].

Delvada.—Town near Verawal. Post office [m.].

Dhasa.—Town and railway station, 15 miles from Dhola. Post office [m. s.].

Dhavana—Town near Wadhwan. Post office [m.].

Dhoraji.—Fortified and an important commercial town, also railway station, 68 miles from Porbandar. Population about 16,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dhuva.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Morvi.

Dhuvav.—Town near Dhrol. Post office [m.].

Dihor.—Town with post office [m.].

Dolia.—Town and railway station, 24 miles from Wadhwan Camp. Post office [m.].

Dungar.—Town near Mahuva. Post office [m.].

Gadhada.—Town near Dhola. Post office [m. s. t.].

Gadhakda.—Town near Mahuva. Post office [m. s.].

Gadra.—Town in Gohelwar *prant* or division of Kathiawar. Population about 6000. One of the principal centres of the new faith of Swami-narayan, formulated by a Hindu reformer named Shajanand in 1804. Shajanand died here in 1830. Criminal court of the *prant*, dispensary, and boys' and girls' school.

Ganod.—Town near Dhoraji. Post office [m.].

Gariyadhar.—Town near Dhola. Post office [m].

Ghadechi.—Village and railway station, 2 miles from Bhavnagar. It is the head-quarters of the railway staff, and here are extensive workshops. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ghanghli.—Town with post office [m.].

Gidad.—Town near Dhoraji. Post office [m. t.].

Gir (*Geer*)—Range of hills in the south of Kathiawar, extending over 40 miles in length, commencing from a point about 20 miles north-east of Diu island. The region consists of a succession of rugged ridges and isolated hills covered with forest.

Girnar (*ancient name Raivata or Ujjayanta*)—A remarkable granite mountain; situated on the north of Gir Hills, 10 miles east of Junagad town, or 20 miles from Jetpur railway station (by bullock shigram). It is the sacred mount, rising about 3670 feet above the plain, and forms one of the sacred sects of Jainism, only second in importance to

Palitana. From the city of Junagad the top of Girnar can be seen. On the summit are several Jain and Hindu temples. There are six halting-places on the ascent to the temple of Nimnath (or Neminath). The temple of Ambamata, which crowns the first peak of the hill, is much resorted to by newly married couples of the different sub-divisions of the Brahman caste. Great numbers of pilgrims and devotees ascend the mount daily, and in February a religious ceremony takes place, when thousands of people attend. The objects of interest worth noticeable are—Wageshwari Gate, Asoka's stone, Sudarsana tank, temples of Damodar, of Savanath, and of Bhavanath, Chadani-wao well, Wageshwari temple, Bhairo Thumpa, Gaomukhi temple, Amba Deva temple, Maliparab kund, Dattatraya, Hathi pagla kund, Sesawan temple, Hanman dhara kund and temple, Kamandal temple, Sakri Ambli, Malbela, Suraj kund, Sarkharia and Bawaha Madhi. Unless the visitor be a very good climber, he will do well to get into a *doli*, which can be had for 3 or 4 rupees according to tariff.

Gohelwar (*Gohelwad*).—A tract of country lying to the south-east and forming one of the four divisions or *prants* of Kathiawar, and so named from the tribe of Gohel Rajputs by whom it is principally peopled and owned. It lies along the Gulf of Combay, and has an area of over 4000 square miles. Population of the *prant* about 100,000. The principal State in this division is Bhavnagar.

Gop.—Town near Jamnagar. Post office [m.].

Gunjar.—Town near Dhanduka. Post office [m.].

Gurgat.—Town near Khambalia. Post office [m.].

Hadianu.—Town near Dhrol. Post office [m. s.].

Hallar (*Halar* or *Halavar*) —A *prant* or division of Kathiawar. Takes its name from the Jareja Halla Rajputs, and includes, among others, the chiefships of Nawanagar, Rajkot, Morvi, Dhoraji, Gondal, Dhrol, and Kotra-Sangani. Area, 7060 square miles. Population 150,000. The division lies in the west of Kathiawar, and embraces the level tract between the Gulf of Cutch, the district of Okhamandal (Gaekwar territory), the Barda Hills, and the Arabian sea. Locally, the tract is known as the Barari.

Halvad.—Fortified town lies 85 miles south-west of Ahmedabad. Population 6,000. Once the capital of the Dhrangadra State. The town is said to resemble a plough in shape. Fine palace built on Lake Samatsar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jalia.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Dhola.

Jalia.—Town near Dhrol. Post office [m.].

Jamda.—Town near Dhrol. Post office [m. s.].

Jamkandorna.—Town near Dhoraji. Post office [m.].

Jaspura.—Town with post office [m.].

Jesar.—Town near Palitana. Post office [m.].

Jetalsar.—Village, also railway junction station [R.], and the head-quarters of the Assistant Political Agent for the Sorath division of the

Province of Kathiawar, 16 miles from Junagad. Here the line branches, (1) south to Verawal, (2) west to Porbandar, and (3) a road turns north to Rajkot. Post office [m. s. t.]

Jetpur.—Town near Morvi. Post office [m.].

Jhalawar (*Jhalavad*).—Division or *Prant* of Kathiawar. Takes its name from the Jhala Rajputs, who own the principal estates. It includes the States of Dhrangadra, the chief of which is the recognised head of the Jhala clan, Wankaner, Limbdi, Wadhwan, and minor States. Area, about 4400 square miles, containing 9 towns and 702 villages. Population 440,000.

Jodiya.—Revenue division or *mahal*, town, and chief port of Nawanagar State in Halar sub-division. The port was formerly a mere fishing village, on the south-eastern shores of the Gulf of Cutch. The wharf is about a mile and a half distant from the town, with which it is connected by a good made road. A custom-house and a press for cotton and wool bales are at the wharf. Jodiya *mahal* or revenue division has four subordinate divisions, Pardhari, Balambha, Hariana, and Vanathali The head revenue and judicial officials of the division have their courts at Jodiya town. The town is situated about 24 miles north-east of Nawanagar, 40 miles north-west of Rajkot, and 40 miles west of Morvi, and is surrounded by a wall with towers and a small interior fort. Population about 7000. Vernacular schools for boys and girls, dispensary and post office [m. s. T.].

Jodhpur (*Jam Jodhpur*).—Town near Dhoraji. Post office [m. s.].

Kalavad.—Walled town, situated about 28 miles south-east of Nawanagar. The chief town of Kalavad *mahal* or revenue division. Population about 2500. Post office [m.].

Keshod (*Kesod*).—Walled town, and railway station, 22 miles from Junagad. Population about 3000. Has a thriving trade. Post office [m. s. t.].

Khadia.—Town near Junagad. Post office [m.].

Khakaria.—Village and railway station, 36 miles from Junagad.

Khakhi-Jaliya.—Town and railway station, 53 miles from Porbandar. Post office [m.].

Khakrechi.—Town near Morvi. Post office [m.].

Khambhalia.—Town in Nawanagar State, situated at the confluence of two small streams, the Teli and Ghi, flowing into the Salaya creek, about 10 miles east of the port of Salaya. Population about 9000. After Nawanagar, the town of most importance in the State ; it was the residence of the Jam or Chief until the death of the Emperor Aurangzeb. Khambhalia is an ancient town. It contains several old temples The ironsmiths of the town are renowned for their skill, and the gunsmiths are capable of making breech-loading firearms. A tax is levied on all pilgrims passing through to Dwarka and Pindtarak. Pindtarak is a sea port under Khambhalia, and contains a celebrated shrine. It is said that the remains of several ancient temples, now covered by the sea, are visible at extremely low tides. Post office [m. s. T.].

Kharedi.—Town near Dhoraji. Post office [m.].

Khavdi.—Town near Jamnagar. Post office [m.].

Khilos.—Town near Dhrol. Post office [m.].

Khokhri.—Town near Gondal. Post office [m.].

Khorana.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Rajkot.

Khuntavda.—Town near Mahuva. Post office [m.].

Koliyak.—Town with post office [m.].

Kondh.—Town with post office [m.].

Kotdi.—Town near Mahuva. Post office [m.].

Kukda.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Wadhwan Camp railway station.

Kundla.—Town in Bhavnagar State, situated 9 miles from Lakapadar. Population 6500. Native Saddlery of wide reputation is made here. Travellers' bungalow, two schools, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kundli.—Village and railway station, 36 miles from Wadhwan city railway station.

Kunkavav.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Jetpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kutiyana.—Fortified town in the State of Junagad ; situated on the Bhadra river, 25 miles east of Porbandar. Population 8,000. Old Kutiyana is about a mile to the west of the modern town. Post office [m s. t.].

Kuvadva—Town with post office [m.].

Lakhanka.—Town near Dhola. Post office [m.].

Laliyad.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Lalpur.—Town near Jamnagar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Latipur.—Town near Dhrol. Post office [m.].

Lilapur Road.—Railway station, 8 miles from Lakhtar.

Liliya.—Town near Amreli. Post office [m.].

Lunidhar.—Town and railway station, 44 miles from Dhola. Post office [m.].

Lunsar.—Town with post office [m.].

Lushala.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Veraval.

Macharda.—Village on the outskirts of the Dalasa Hills, 10 miles south-west of Rajkot. Population 350.

Madhavpur (*Madhapur*).—Town 40 miles south-east from Porbandar. Population 2700. An ancient town, with a temple to Krishna, who is said to have celebrated his marriage with the goddess Rukmin here. The port is merely a roadstead, and its trade is decreasing. Post office [m.].

Mahuva (*Moherak*) —Town and port in Bhavnagar State, lies on the Malan, 55 miles south-west of Bhavnagar. Population 14,000. The port is 2 miles from the mouth of the bay, the east side of which is formed by an island, known on the east side as Jegri or Jigi bluff, with a two

fathoms' shoal extending for nearly a mile. The town is 2 miles to the north of the port, and is a large place, having several buildings and a temple. Steam cotton press, two schools, dispensary, and post office [m. s. T.]. Four fairs during the year, attended by about 5000 people. On Jegri bluff is a lighthouse, 99 feet high, with a fixed white catadioptric light of the fourth order ; visible for 13 miles.

Majevdi.—Town near Junagad Post office [m.].

Maliya Hatina.—Town and railway station, 32 miles from Junagad. Post office [m.].

Manavadar.—Chief town of Bantva State, 4 miles east of Bantva and 22 south-west of Junagad. Population 2500. Post office [m s.].

Mangrol.—Seaport town in Junagad State, situated on the south-west coast, a mile and a half north-east from the *bandar*, which is washed by the Arabian Sea. Population 12,000. The mosque here is the finest in Kathiawar. The town belongs to a petty Musalman chief, styled the Shaikh of Mangrol, who pays an annual tribute of Rs. 11,500 to the Nawab of Junagad. Manufacture of ivory and sandal-wood inlaid boxes. Mangrol is famous for its musk melons. At Mangrol is a country lantern set on a square house, 60 feet high and 400 yards from the landing-place; gives a white fixed light seen 8 miles at sea. Vernacular and girls' school and post office [m. s. T.].

Manguka.—Town near Dhola. Post office [m.].

Manikwada.—Head-quarters of Sorath *prant* or division of Kathiawar ; situated 16 miles from Kunkavav railway station. Contains dispensary, school, dak bungalow, library and the offices of the Assistant Political Agent who resides here. Population under 1000.

Medarda (*Mandurda*).—Town situated on the outskirts of the Gir forest, 15 miles south of Junagad. Considerable trade in *ghi*. Population 5000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Methan.—Town with post office [m.].

Miani.—Seaport of great antiquity ; situated on an estuary of the Vartu river, 18 miles north-west of Porbandar. Population 650. A sandbar now chokes the mouth of the harbour, and the trade is therefore small.

Mokhadka.—Town near Songad. Post office [m.].

Morpur.—Fort and village to the east of the Barda range. The vicinity was once a famous cover for lions, but the lions abandoned the hills, when artillery was fired in the Vaghar Expedition of 1860. Population 550.

Mota-Devlia.—Town with post office [m.].

Motimarad.—Town near Dhoraji. Post office [m.].

Moviya.—Town near Gondal. Post office [m.].

Nagesri.—Town near Mahuva. Post office [m.].

Nagnesh.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Navibandar.—Town and port in Kathiawar, 18 miles south-east

of Porbandar, and 15 north-west of Mahadeopur, on the south-west coast, at the mouth of the river Bhadar, which during the monsoon is navigable by boats for about 18 miles. The port is available only for small craft, as the mouth of river is shallow and rocky and difficult of access. Population 1100. Post office [m.].

Nilakha.—Town near Dhoraji. Post office [m.].

Ningala.—Town and railway station, 57 miles from Wadhwan Camp station. Post office [m. s.].

Padanu.—Town near Jamnagar. Post office [m. s.].

Panchasia.—Town near Morvi. Post office [m.]

Panchtalavada.—Town near Dhola. Post office [m.].

Paneli.—Town and railway station, 44 miles from Porbandar. [p. m.].

Pansina.—Town near Limbdi. Post office [m.].

Pardhari.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Pattan Somnath (*Deo Pattan, Prabhas Pattan or Veraval Pattan*).—Ancient and historic town in Junagad State ; situated at the eastern extremity of a bay on the south coast of the peninsula of Kathiawar, 3 miles from Verawal railway station. Population 6700. The western headland of the above-mentioned bay is occupied by the port of Verawal, which gives to the locality its more common name of Verawal Pattan. On the edge of the sea, nearly half-way between the two towns, stands a large and conspicuous temple dedicated to Siva. A few hundred yards behind this temple is the reservoir called Bhat Kund, the traditional scene of the death of Sri Krishna. Farther inland rises the wild hill district called the Gir, and in the remote distance stands out the sacred mountain which the people of Kathiawar delight to call the Royal Girnar. The country near Pattan Somnath is full of memorials of Krishna, the principal centre of interest being a spot to the east of the city, where near the union of three beautiful streams or *Triveni*, the body of the hero is said to have been burnt. Pattan Somnath is a gloomy place—a city of ruins and graves. On the west, the plain is covered with Musalman tombs ; on the east are numerous Hindu shrines and monuments. The city was protected on the south by a fort, and on the remaining three sides by a deep trench cut out of the solid rock. Pattan Somnath is now especially famous for the manufacture of door locks made of wood and iron. It is the head-quarters of a *mahal* or revenue division, with the courts of a revenue and judicial officer. Though some wealthy bankers and merchants reside here, the monied classes have principally taken themselves to the neighbouring port of Verawal. Dispensary, vernacular and girls' schools.

Patanvav.—Town near Dhoraji. Post office [m.].

Pipalva.—Town near Dhola. Post office [m.].

Prabhas-Patan.—Post-town near Verawal [m. s. t.].

Rajula.—Town near Mahuva. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ralol.—Town near Limbdi. Post office [m.].

Ran.—Town near Khambhalia. Post office [m.].

Ranakandorna.—Town near Porbandar. Post office [m.].

Ranavav.—Town and railway station, 8 miles from Porbandar. Post office [m.].

Rangpur.—Town near Dhandhuka. Post office [m.].

Ranpor-Bhesan.—Town near Junagad. Post office [m.].

Ranpur—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Limbdi.

Rasnal.—Town near Dhola. Post office [m.].

Rohisa.—Village in Junagad State; situated 8 miles to the east of Una, and about half a mile from the sea-shore. Population 1700. When a Palitana chief ascends his *gadi*, a stone is brought from Rohisa as a token that one of his ancestors conquered the place About 3 miles to the north of Rohisa is the Chitrasar lake, excavated and built round.

Rojhi (*Rozi*).—Island, lighthouse, and temple in the State of Nawanagar; situated at the mouth of the Nawanagar creek, 8 miles north of Nawanagar town, on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch. The lighthouse stands on a white round tower 42 feet above high water on the temple on the north-east of the island. A white fixed light, visible 7 miles in clear weather.

Rojid.—Town near Dhandhuka. Post office [m.].

Rojka.—Town near Dhandhuka. Post office [m.].

Sakhpur.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Porbandar.

Salaya.—Port in Nawanagar State. It is the port of Khambhalia, from which town it lies about 9 miles north. It is probably the best port (with the exception of Bombay and Karachi) on the west coast of India. Population 2800. Vernacular school and post office [m. s. T.].

Salbet (*Shialbet* or *Shalbet*).—Island situated about 2 miles from the coast of Kathiawar, 8 miles east-north-east of Jafarabad and 17 from Mahuva Point. The island is in an impoverished state. Population 300. Old fortifications stand on its north-west and south points, the latter being strongly constructed. A well in the centre supplies good water.

Sara.—Town with post office [m.].

Sarapdad.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Sardhar.—Town near Gondal. Post office [m. s.].

Sarsai.—Town near Junagad. Post office [m.].

Sarva.—Town near Dhola. Post office [m.].

Satodad.—Town near Dhoraji. Post office [m.].

Satrunjaya.—Sacred hill and place of Jain pilgrimage, situated 1½ miles from Palitana. It is 1977 feet above sea-level. The summit is divided into two peaks, but the valley between has been partly built over by a wealthy Jain merchant. The entire summit is covered with temples, among which the most famous are those of Adinath, Kumar Pal, Vimalasah, Sampriti Raja, and the Chaumukh. This last is the most lofty, and can be clearly distinguished at a distance of 25 miles. The path is paved with rough stones all the way up, only interrupted here and there by regular flights of

steps. At frequent intervals also there are rest-houses, more pretty at a distance than convenient for actual use, but still deserving of attention. There is also a temple of Hanumah, and a shrine of Heingar, a Musalman *pir*, so that Hindu and Moslem alike contend for the representation of their creeds on this sacred hill of the Jains. Few of the higher-class pilgrims are able to make the ascent on foot, so there is an ample supply of *dolis* and bearers.

Sayla Road.—Railway station, 19 miles from Wadhwan camp railway station.

Sheikh-Piparia.—Town near Lathi. Post office [m.].

Shil.—Town near Mangrol. Post office [m.].

Sihor (old name *Singhpur or Singhpuri* ; more ancient name *Saraswatpur*).—Town and railway station, situated on the slope of the Sihor range of hills. 13 miles west of Bhavnagar town. Population 10,000. Sihor is famous for its brass and copper work, snuff, and marter. The dyers are numerous and skilful, and dye womens' scarves with various colours, but they are especially famous for their chocolate dye. Sihor is also a great place for oil-pressers. Two boys' and one girls' school. Some interesting Hindu temples, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sitha.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Sorath.—*Prant* or Division of Kathiawar, situated in the south-east corner of the peninsula of Kathiawar, and including among others, the chiefships of Junagad, Porbandar and Jetpur. Area, 5385 square miles. Population 640,000.

Sultanpor.—Town near Jetpur. Post office [m.].

Supedi.—Town and railway station, 63 miles from Porbandar. Post office [m. t.].

Sutrapada.—Town near Verawal. Post office [m.].

Talaja.—Walled town in Bhavnagar State, situated about 31 miles south of Bhavnagar town, on the slope of a hill crowned by a Jain temple. Population 3200. On the top of the hill, is a Hindu temple, with tanks of excellent water ; the hill has caves excavated in the solid rock, where formerly the pirates of these parts dwelt, as recently as the year 1823. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tana.—Town near Songad. Post office [m.].

Tankara.—Town near Morvi. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tansa—Town with post office [m.].

Than (*old name Thangadh*).—Town and railway station in Lakhtar State, 35 miles from Wadhwan Camp. Population about 1800. The town is surrounded by hills and lakes. Post office [m. s.]. Than is interesting for its traditions rather than for the few antiquarian remains now existing. It is one of the most ancient places in India, and the whole of the neighbourhood is holy ground. Than itself derives its name from the Sanskrit *sthan*, ' a place, ' as though it were the place, hallowed above all others by the residence of devout sages, by the magnificence of its city, and by its propinquity to famous shrines, such as that

of Trineteswara, now called Tarnetar, the famous temple of the Sun at Kondala, and those of the Snake-brethern Vasuki and Banduk, now known as Wasangi and Bandia Beli respectively.

THAN is situated in the part of Surashtra desa (Kathiawar) known as the Deva Panchal—so called, it is said, from having been the native country of Draupadi, the wife of the five Pandava brethren, from which circumstance she was called Panchali ; and because it is peculiarly sacred, it is called the Deva Panchal. Nor is Than famous in local tradition only. One of the chapters of the Skanda Purana is devoted to Trineteswara and the neighbourhood, and this chapter is vulgarly called the *Than Purana* or *Tarnetar Mahatmya*. Tradition says that the first temple to the Sun was built by Raja Mandhata in the Satya Yug. The city is said then to have covered many square miles, and to have contained a population of 36,000 Brahmans, 52,000 Vaisyas, 72,000 Kshatriyas, and 90,000 Sudras—in all 250,000 souls.

In 1690 A. D. Kartalab Khan, viceroy of Guzerath, stormed the town, and levalled the old temple. The present temple is built on the former site. Than was vistied also by Krishna and his consort Lakshmi, who bathed in the two tanks near the town, whence once has been called Pritam, a contraction from *Priyatam*, 'the beloved' after Krishna—so named as being the beloved of the Gopis ; and the other Kamala, after Lakshmi, who from her beauty was supposed to resemble the Kamala or lotus-blossom. The central fortress was called Kandola, and here was the celebrated temple of the Sun. Immediately opposite to Kandola is another hill, with a fort called in more recent times Songad ; and another large suburb was named Mandva. Within a few miles was the shrine of the three-eyed god Trineteswara, one of the appellations of Siva ; and close to this, the celebrated *kund*, by bathing in which pool all sins were washed away. This *kund* was called, therefore, the Papnasham or 'sin-expelling,' as the forest in which it was situated was called the Papapnodnuvana or the Forest of the Sin-destroyer. Close to Than are the Mandhav Hills, distinguished by this name from the rest of the Tanga range, of which they form a part ; and the remains of Mandhavgad, such as they are, may be seen close to the shrine of Bandia Beli, the modern name of Banduk, one of the famed Snake-brethren.

Tikar.—Town with post office [m.].

Timbi.—Town near Mahuva. Post office [m.].

Tithva.—Town with post office [m.].

Trapaj.—Town with post office [m.].

Ujalvav.—Village and railway station, 66 miles from Wadhwan Camp.

Umarda—Town with post office [m.].

Umrala.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Una.—Town with post office [m. s. t.]. Population 6000.

Upleta.—Port, a wealthy town, and railway station in Gondal State, 57 miles from Porbandar. Population 6500. Contains school, dispensary, *dharamsala*, Darbar palace and post office [m. s.].

Usrad.—Town with post office [m.].

Vadashada.—Town near Dhoraji. Post office [m.].

Vadia.—Town near Jetpur. Post office [m. s.].

Valukad—Town with post office [m.].

Vansavad.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Vantavadar.—Town with post office [m.].

Vanthali.—Town near Dhrol. Post office [m. t.].

Vanthli (*Banthli*) —Town situated about 9 miles from Junagad. Population 6500. The modern name is said to have been corrupted from the ancient name, Wamansthali or the abode of Waman. The town was also known as Wamanpur and Wamandham. It was also sometimes called Deosthali, which was corrupted into Dethali. Vanthli is famous for its coppersmiths' and ironsmiths' work and vessels. Post office [m. s.].

Varal.—Town near Songad. Post office [m.].

Vartej.—Town and railway station, 6 miles from Bhavnagar. Post office [m.].

Varvala (*Warrala*).—Town near Dwarka. Post office [m. s.].

Vastadi.—Town with post office [m.].

Vavanya (*Wawaniya*) —Port in Morvi State ; situated about 24 miles north-west of Morvi. Vavanya town is situated about 4 miles from its port, which is on a small creek, flowing into the Gulf of Cutch. Papulation 1700. Post office [m. s].

Vavdi.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Jetpur.

Veraval.—Town, railway terminus station [W.], and the most prosperous seaport in Kathiawar ; situated 20 miles south-east of Mangrol, 8 miles from Sutrapara and 2 miles from Somnath temple. Population 15000. Considerable trade is carried on with Muscat, Karachi, and Bombay. A large Custom House has been built on the sea face, and near it is a dock established on reclaimed land. Post office [m. s. T.].

Vichhiya.—Town near Dhola. Post office [m.].

Vijpadi—Town near Mahuva. Post office [m. s.].

Virpur Kharedi.—Township situated 20 miles north-west of Virpur State, and about 30 miles south-west of Rajkot. Population 1400. Kharedi was originally the chief seat of the Virpur chiefdom, but now occupies the second place. In former times it was a place of some importance, and gave a name to a sub-tribe of Audich Brahmans who are called Kharedies.

Visavadar.—Town near Junagad. Post office [m.].

Wansjalia.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Porbandar.

KATHIAWAR AGENCY.

KATHIAWAR AGENCY.—A Political Agency subordinate to the Government of Bombay, established in 1822, having under its control

187 separate States, great and small, whose chiefs have divided among themselves the greater portion of the peninsula of Kathiawar. Of the 187 States, 13 pay no tribute, 105 are tributary to the British Government, 79 to the Gackwar of Baroda, while 134 pay also a tribute to the Nawab of Junagarh. Area, 20,559 square miles. Population about 2,300,000. Kathiawar Agency is divided into four *prants* or divisions,—Jhalawar, Halal, Sorath, and Gohelwar,—but the old territorial *prants* are ten, namely, Jhalawar, in the north, containing about 50 States; Machhukantha, west of Jhalawar; Halal, in the north-west, embracing 26 States; Okhamandal, in the extreme west, belonging to Gackwar; Barda or Jethwar, along the south west coast; Sorath, in the south; Babriawar, a hilly tract in the south-east; Kathiawar, a large district near the middle; Undsarviya, situated along the Satrunji river; and Gohelwar, in the east, along the shore of the Gulf of Cambay, so named from the Gohel Rajputs, who are the ruling race in it. In 1863, the States were arranged into seven classes, with varying civil and criminal powers. The jurisdiction of all the chiefs was classified and defined; that of chiefs of the first and second class was made plenary; that of lesser chiefs was graded in a diminishing scale. The residuary jurisdiction being vested in four British political officers (called Political Assistants), each superintending a group of States, and each residing in a division with the civil powers of a District Judge, and the criminal powers of a District Magistrate. They commit to the sessions of the Political Agent's criminal court at Rajkot. Civil and criminal appeals lie from the Political Assistants to the Political Agent. The Political Agent controls the whole system. As a rule, no appeal lies from the decision of a chief; but on presumption of mal-administration, his proceedings may be called for and reviewed.

Each Assistant has a subordinate who resides at the head-quarters of the *prant* or division, and has subordinate civil and criminal powers. In each division are several sub-divisional *thanadars*, holding petty magisterial powers over a circle of villages contiguous to their station or *thana*. These *thanadars* administer 134 *Taluks* out of the whole 187 territorial divisions of Kathiawar; they have certain powers of general administration as well as judicial authority. There are 20 *thanas* in the Province. The *talukdars* are poor, ignorant, and in debt, and have only the semblance of authority. Inter-*talukdar* relations are characterized by petty squabbles, small jealousies, and endless sub-division of the estates. The law administered by the *darbari* tribunals of the States is the customary law of the Province, viz., the Hindu and Muhammadan religious law as modified by 'local or tribal usage. The larger States have procedure and penal codes based on those in use in British India. To meet a particular class of land disputes, however, a special court was established in 1873. This was the Rajasthanic Court, constituted with the assent and at the cost of the chiefs. It decides, under the presidency of a British officer, all disputes as to *giras* or hereditary estates, between the chiefs and the *bhayads* and *mulgirasias*, who are for the most part the kinsmen of the chiefs, or the descendants of earlier holders who have been unlawfully or oppressively deprived of their estates.

There is no general police in Kathiawar. The chiefs are bound by stipulation to preserve order and indemnify loss through crime committed in their territory. Each State, however, may be said to have a police of its own more or less organized. Conviction is generally sought to be secured through the agency of an informer. At the present time life and property are as safe in Kathiawar as in the Districts of British India.

KATHIAWAR STATES.

Alavez.—Petty State of Undsarviya; consists of 2 villages with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 5200. Pays tribute of Rs. 280 to the Gaekwar, and Rs. 8 to the Nawab of Junagarh.

Akdia.—Petty State in North Kathiawar. Consists of one village, with 4 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 1000. British tribute, Rs. 130; Junagad tribute, Rs. 25.

Alampur.—Petty State of Gohelwar; consists of one village. Revenue, Rs. 4000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1230; and Junagad tribute, Rs. 162.

Anandpur.—Petty State near Rajkot; consists of 33 villages, having 7 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 29,110. British tribute, Rs. 715; Junagad tribute, Rs. 205. Post office [m.].

Ankevaliya.—Petty State near Wadhwan; consists of 3 villages, with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs 14,860. British tribute, Rs. 1300; Junagad tribute, Rs. 226. Post office [m.].

Babra.—Petty State and chief village of the State of same name near Bhavnagar; consisting of 6 villages, with 6 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 40,000. The tribute due by this State is paid by Amreli, in the Gaekwar's territory. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bagasra.—Petty State in South Kathiawar, consisting of 15 villages, with 6 independent tribute-payers Revenue, Rs. 10,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 2550; and Junagad tribute, Rs. 1540.

Bajana.—Tributary State, situated inland between the Rann of Cutch and Ahmedabad District. Population about 16,000, distributed among 26 villages. Gross Revenue, Rs. 52,000. The climate is hot and dry. Chief crop grain and cotton. The nearest port is Dholera. There are 4 schools in the State. Bajana ranks as a fourth-class State among the many petty States of Kathiawar. The chief (Malek of Bajana) is a Muhammadan. He pays to the British Government a tribute of Rs. 8037, and maintains a military force of about 250 men. He holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption; succession follows the rule of primogeniture. No transit duties levied. Bajana, is the chief town of the State of the same name. Contains school, dispensary and post office [m. s.]. Nearest railway station Viramgam.

Bamanbor.—Petty State and chief village of the State of same name in North Kathiawar (Rajkot), consisting of 4 villages, with one independent tribute-payer. Revenue, Rs. 2100. British tribute, Rs. 76. Post office [m.].

Bantva.—Native State within the Sorath Division of Kathiawar. Area, 221 square miles. Population about 40,000; gross revenue, Rs.

450,000. British tribute, Rs. 23,640 inclusive of Rs. 14,820 for Manavadar. The climate is good. Besides the usual grains, much cotton is grown, and a considerable quantity of sugar-cane. The produce of the country finds its way outwards chiefly through the harbours of Veraval, Mangrol and Porbandar. The local manufacture is of coarse cotton cloth. The ruling family is Musalman. The present chief (3rd class), with the title of Babi, resides at Manavadar, and maintains a military force of about 175 men. He has no *sanad* authorizing adoption, nor does the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. There are two other share-holders of this State, both holding the title of Babi, one of whom resides at Gidar. No transit dues are levied. BANTVA is the chief town of the State of that name, with population about 8000. The town is fortified. School and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Dhoraji.

Bhadli.—Petty State and chief village of the State of same name in North Kathiawar ; consisting of 15 villages, with 6 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 26,000. British tribute, Rs. 1104 ; and Junagad tribute, Rs. 256.

Bhadwa.—Petty State in Hallar District ; consisting of 4 villages, with, 1 independent tribute-payer. Revenue, Rs. 11,000. British tribute, Rs. 1390 ; and Junagad tribute, Rs. 240. Chief village, Bhagwa.

Bhadwana.—Petty State in Jhalawar District, consisting of 2 villages, with 3 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 5540. British tribute, Rs. 1000 ; and Junagad tribute, Rs. 83.

Bhalgam Buldhoi.—Petty State of South Kathiawar, consisting of 2 villages, with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 2000. British tribute, Rs. 204 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 58.

Bhalgamra.—Petty State in Jhalawar District, consisting of 3 villages, with 3 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 11,830. British tribute, Rs. 1400 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 105.

Bhandariya—Petty State of Undsarviya District, consisting of one village, with 3 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 4800. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 307 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 15. Post office [m. t.].

Bharejda.—Petty State of Jhalawar District, consisting of 1 village, with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 2460. British tribute, Rs 125.

Bhathan (*Bhutana*).—Petty State in Jhalawar District, consisting of 1 village, and 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 3160. British tribute, Rs. 640 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 60.

Bhavnagar.—Native State in the east of the Kathiawar Peninsula. It is the most important of the Kathiawar States, as well as one of the most progressive and well administered States in India. Area, 2860, square miles. Population about 400,000 Revenue Rs. 3,478,000. A tribute is payable of Rs. 154,500 jointly to the British Government (Rs. 128,060), the Gaekwar, and the Nawab of Junagad. The climate on the sea-coast is good, but inland it is hot and dry. The chief products are grain, salt, and cotton ; the manufactures are oil, copper and brass

vessels and cloth. The State does not levy transit dues. Bhavnagar ranks as a first class, Tributary State among the many petty States in Kathiawar; its chief (the present Maharaja Sir Takhtsingji Jasvatsingji, G. C. S. I., Thakur Sahib, a Gohel Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, and he maintains a military force of about 2800 men, also 100 mounted and 500 foot police. He has powers of life and death over all except British subjects. The chief has received a *sanad* authorizing adoption, and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. There are about 125 Schools in the State. Bhavnagar is the capital or chief town of the State of that name, also railway terminus station and port in the Gulf of Cambay. The town was founded in 1742 by Bhau Singh, and rapidly rose to influence under a line of princes who encouraged commerce and suppressed the piratical communities that infested the Gulf of Cambay. It has a good and safe harbour for shipping of light, draught, and carries on an extensive trade, being the principal market and harbour of export for cotton in Kathiawar. It possesses a spinning and weaving mill, and several steam presses. The harbour is difficult of access, being approached by a winding creek. Population (1891) 55,640. The town contains a High school, courts of justice and other public offices, dispensary, travellers' bungalow and post office [m. s. T.]. Horse and bullock shigrams are procurable.

Bhimora.—Petty State in North Kathiawar; consisting of 12 villages, with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 8130. British tribute, 310; Junagad tribute, Rs. 60.

Bholka.—Petty State near Limbdi; consisting of 3 villages, with 1 independent tribute-payer. Revenue, Rs. 13,660. British tribute, Rs. 1760; Junagad tribute, Rs. 373. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bhojawadar.—Petty State of Gohelwar District; consisting of 1 village, with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 5000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 410; Junagad tribute, Rs. 140.

Bilri.—Petty State in North Kathiawar; consisting of 1 village with 1 independent tribute-payer. Revenue, Rs. 3000.

Bodanoness.—Petty State of Undsarviya District, consisting of 1 village, with 1 independent tribute-payer. Revenue, Rs. 1050. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 100; Junagad tribute, Rs. 9.

Chachana.—Petty State of Jhalawar; consisting of 1 village, with 1 independent tribute-payer. Revenue, Rs. 2290. British tribute, Rs. 318.

Chamardi.—Petty State near Dhola, consisting of 1 village with 3 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 9000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 765; Junagad tribute, Rs. 90.

Charkha.—Petty State in South Kathiawar, consisting of 1 village with 4 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 12,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 503; Junagad tribute, Rs. 38.

Chhalla.—Petty State of Jhalawar, consisting of 1 village with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 2300. British tribute, Rs. 970; Junagad tribute, Rs. 78.

Chitrawao.—Petty State of Gohelwar District, consists of 1 village, with one independent tribute-payer. Revenue, Rs. 1600. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 490 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 38.

Chobari.——Petty State near Bhuj, consisting of 3 villages with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 5210. British tribute, Rs. 154 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 45. Post office [m. s.].

Chok.—Petty State near Palitana, consisting of 2 villages with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue Rs. 6,800. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 394 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 23. Post office [m.].

Chotila.—Petty State near Wadhwan, consisting of 35 villages with 9 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 21,870. British tribute, Rs. 650 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 220. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chuda (*Chura*).—Petty State in Kathiawar. Population about 14,000, distributed over 14 villages. Revenue, Rs. 91,720. Transit dues through the State are not levied. The climate, though hot and dry, is healthy. Chuda ranks as a 'third class' State among the many petty States in Kathiawar. The present chief (Bechar Singjhi, a Jhala Rajput) bears the title of Thakur. He maintains a military force of 150 men, and pays a tribute of Rs. 6324 to the British Government, Rs. 676 to the Nawab of Junagad. There is no *sanad* authorizing adoption. The succession follows the rule of primogeniture. There are 7 schools in the State. Chuda is the chief town of the State of that name, and railway station, 22 miles from Wadhwan Camp. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dahira (*Dahida*).—Petty State in south Kathiawar, consisting of 3 villages. Revenue, Rs. 10,000.

Darod.—Petty State in Jhalawar District, consists of one village with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 1180. British tribute, Rs 366 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 50.

Datha.—Petty State near Talaja, consists of 26 villages with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 23,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 5099 ; Junagad tribute Rs. 299. Area, 51 square miles. Population about 10,000. Post office [m.].

Dedan.—Petty State near Mahuva, consists of 11 villages with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 30,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 2956. Area, 30 square miles. Population about 5500. Post office [m.].

Dedarda.—Petty State, consisting of 1 village with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 4100. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 103.

Derdi Janbai.—Petty State in North Kathiawar, consists of 1 village with 2 tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 2500.

Dewalia.—Petty State in Jhalawar *prant*, consists of 2 villages with 2 tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 5230. British tribute, Rs. 467 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 56.

Dhola.—Petty State and railway junction station [R. W.], 31 miles from Bhavnagar. It consists of 1 village, with 1 independent

tribute-payer. Revenue, Rs. 1500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 325 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 59. Post office [m. s. t.]. Here the railway line turns west to Dhoraji and Porbandar, and east to Bhavnagar.

Dholarwa.—Petty State in South Kathiawar ; consisting of 1 village, with 1 independent tribute-payer. Revenue, Rs. 2000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 103 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 23.

Dhrangadra.—Native State in the north of Kathiawar or north-east of Morvi. Area, 1156 square miles. Population about 100,000. The climate is hot, but healthy. The principal crops are cotton and grain. The manufactures are salt, copper and brass-vessels, stone handmills, cloth and pottery. Dholera, about 70 miles to the south-east of Dhrangadra town, is the nearest port. There are 35 schools in the State. Among the small chieftains of Kathiawar, the chief of Dhrangadra holds the position of a ruler, of a first class State, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The chief (Sir Mansingji Ranmalsingji, K. C. S. I.) bears the title of Raja Sahib. He is a Hindu, a Rajput of the Jhala stock. The Jhala family is of great antiquity, and is said to have entered Kathiawar from the north. The States of Limbdi, Wadhwan, Chuda, Sayla, and Than-Lakhthar, are offshoots from Dhrangadra ; and the house of Wankaner claims to be descended from an elder branch of the same race. The chief holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption, and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. He has power of life and death over his own subjects. He pays to the British Government and the Nawab of Junagad a tribute of Rs. 44677, and maintains a military force of about 2200 men. Transit dues are not levied in the State. Gross revenue, Rs 780,000. Dhrangadra, is the chief town of the State of that name, 26 miles from Wadhwan Camp station. The town is fortified. Contains school, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Dhrapha.—Petty State of the Hala *prant*, near Dhoraji. It consists of 24 villages, with 9 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 60,000. British tribute, Rs. 3706 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 1165. Post office [m. s.].

Dhrol.—Native State in Kathiawar. Area, 400 square mile, containing 1 town and 64 villages. Population about 22,000. The climate, though hot in the months of April, May and October, is generally healthy. The crops are sugar-cane and the ordinary varieties of grain. Coarse cotton cloth is manufactured to a small extent. There are 4 schools. Gross revenue, Rs. 117,000. Dhrol ranks as a second-class State among the States in Kathiawar. The chife is a Rajput by caste, of the Jareja branch, with the title of Thakur Sahib. He holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption, and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. He pays a tribute of Rs. 10,231 to the Gaekwar and the Nawab of Junagad, and maintains a military force of 125 men. He has power of life and death over his own subjects. No transit duties are levied in the State. Dhrol is the chief town of the State of that name, 32 miles from Rajkot. Population about 5,000. Contains school, dispensary and post office [m. s. T.].

Dudhrej.—Petty State of Jhalawar *prant*, consists of 2 villages

with 3 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 18,340. British tribute, Rs. 1100 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 97. Post office [m.].

Gadhali.—Petty State of Gohelwar *prant* ; 7 miles from Unjalvav railway station ; consisting of 3 villages, with 3 independent tribute-payers. Population 1300. Revenue, Rs. 9000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1699 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 300.

Gadhia.—Petty State situated on the outskirts of the Gir forest. Population 800. It consists of 2 villages, with two independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 2500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 274 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 20.

Gadhka.—Petty State of Halar *prant*, lies 10 miles east-south-east of Rajkot ; consisting of 6 villages, with 1 independent tribute-payer. Population 1000. Revenue, Rs. 10,000. British tribute, Rs. 460 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 200.

Gadhula.—Petty State situated 5 miles from Dhola railway station ; consisting of 1 village, with 2 independent tribute-payers. Population 400. Revenue, Rs. 3000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 168 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 28.

Gandhol.—Petty State, consisting of 1 village with 1 independent tribute-payer. Population 200. Revenue, Rs. 2000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 103 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 8.

Garamali Moti.—Petty State in South Kathiawar ; consisting of 1 village, with 1 independent tribute-payer. Population about 400. Revenue, Rs. 2000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 196 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 24.

Garamali Nani.—Petty State in South Kathiawar ; consisting of 1 village, with 2 independent tribute-payers. Population 400. Revenue, Rs. 1500, Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 194.

Gavridar.—Petty State in Halar *prant* ; consisting of 6 villages, wiih 1 independent tribute-payer. Population 3000. The original seat of the chiefs of Palitana, with which place it is connected by a made road. Revenue, Rs. 13,000. British tribute, Rs 1010 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 610.

Gedi.—Petty State of Jhalawar *prant* ; consisting of 2 villages, with 2 independent tribute-payers. Distant 9 miles from Limbdi railway station. Population 900. Revenue, Rs. 4280. British tribute, Rs. 1200 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 139. Post office [m.].

Gigasaran.—Petty State in South Kathiawar ; lies 24 miles south of Kunkavav railway station. It consists of 1 village, with 4 independent tribute-payers. Papulation 700. Revenue, Rs. 5000. The tribute due is paid by Amreli in lieu of certain villages taken possession of by that State.

Gondal.—Native State, lies north of Junagarh, in the interior. Area, 687 square miles, containing 1 town and 173 villages. Population 136,000. Gross revenue, Rs. 1,258,150. The country is generally flat, and the soil is chiefly black. The climate is good. Products—cotton and grain. Manufactures—cotton cloth, and silver and gold cord.

Gondal is pre-eminent among the States of its class for its public works. Gondal ranks as a second class State among the many States in Kathiawar, and pays a tribute of Rs. 110,720 in all to the British Government, the Gackwar and the Nawab of Junagad. There are 40 schools in the State. The chief (Present chief Thakur Sahib Sir Bhagwatsingji Sagramji, K. C. I. E.) is a Hindu, a Rajput by caste, of the Jareja family. He has power to try his own subjects only for capital offences. His military force consists of about 200 cavalry, and 660 infantry and police, with 16 cannon. The family holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption ; the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. No transit dues are levied in the State. Gondal is the capital of the State of that name, 20 miles from Jetpur railway station. Population about 15,000. The town is fortified ; contains many handsome temples, a hospital, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. The public offices are situated outside the town on open sites surrounded by gardens. The courtyard of the place is very handsome.

Gundiali.—Petty State, 9 miles from Wadhwan ; consisting of 2 villages, with 1 independent tribute-payer. Population 1000. Revenue, Rs. 12000. British tribute, Rs. 1408.

Halaria.—Petty State, situated on the Shatranji river, 16 miles from Kunkawar railway station. Consists of 4 villages, with 3 separate tribute-payers. Population 1200. Revenue, Rs. 15000. Gackwar tribute, Rs. 100 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 77.

Itria Gadhala.—Petty State, 14 miles north-west of Dhasa railway station. The State consists of 2 villages, with 1 separate tribute-payer. Population 1000. Revenue, Rs. 4000. British tribute, Rs. 252 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 88.

Jafarabad.—Native State, 170 miles south of Ahmedabad, 150 south-west of Baroda, and 165 miles north-west of Bombay. Area, 42 square miles, containing 12 villages. Population 10,000. Stone is quarried for building purposes. The crops are cotton and wheat. Coarse cotton cloth is manufactured. The State of Jafarabad is subject to the Abyssinian chief of Janjira, a territory situated on the coast of the Konkan, 192 miles south-east of Jafarabad, and 44 miles south of Bombay. In Kathiawar, the Nawab of Janjira ranks as a second class chief. He maintains a military force of about 125 men. The State has 5 schools. Jafarabad is the chief town of the State of that name. The name is a contraction of Muzfarabad. Population about 5000. Jafarabad has great natural advantages for coasting trade, being situated about a mile from the sea, on the estuary of a little river called the Ranai, which is the most accessible river on the coast of Kathiawar, with no bar and an easy entrance. The commerce of the port is only second in importance to that of Diu. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jakhan.—Petty State in Jhalawar Division. Lies 4 miles east of Limbdi railway station. Population 700. It consists of 1 village, with 2 independent tribute-payers Revenue, Rs. 1570. British tribute, Rs. 242 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 46.

Jalia Amraji.—Petty State, situated about 9 miles south-west of Palitana. It consists of 1 village, with 1 independent tribute-payer. Population 600. The *talukdars* are Sarviya Rajputs. Revenue, Rs. 2200. Gackwar tribute, Rs. 128 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 8.

Jalia Diwani.—Petty State in Halar District. It consists of 10 villages, with 1 independent tribute-payer. Revenue, Rs. 13,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 1182 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 370.

Jalia Manaji.—Petty State of Undsarviya District ; consisting of 1 village, with 1 independent tribute-payer. Population under 200. Revenue, Rs. 2000.

Jamnagar (*old name Nawanagar*).—Native State in the west of Kathiawar on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch. Area, 3393 square miles, containing 5 towns and 62 villages. Population about 320,000. It is generally flat. Grain and cotton are the chief products ; cloth and silk are the chief manufactures. Jamnagar officially ranks as one of the first-class tributary States of Kathiawar ; its chief, who is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, having power to try for capital offences any person except British subjects. Gross revenue, about 24½ lakhs. The chief pays a tribute of Rs. 120,110 jointly to the British Government, the Gaekwar, and the Junagad. He maintains a military force of about 2300 men. He holds a *sanad* authorizing adoption ; and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. There are 62 schools, with 5100 pupils. No transit dues are levied in the State. The chief (the Jam, Sir Sri Vabhaji Ranmalji, K. C. S. I.) is a Jareja Rajput. He administers the State in person. The Jams are of the same family as the Raos of Cutch. Jamnagar or Nawanagar is the chief town of the State of same name ; situated 310 miles north-west of Bombay, 54 miles from Rajkot (by an unbridged and unmetalled road, impassable in wet weather), and 5 miles east of the port of Bedi. Population 40,000. Founded by Jam Rawal in 1540. The town is almost entirely built of stone, and is surrounded by a fort built in 1788. Jamnagar is a flourishing place, nearly 4 miles in circuit, with a large trade. Post office. [M. S. T.].

Jasdan.—Native State of the Gohelwar Division. Area, 283 square miles, containing 62 villages. Population 30,000. Revenue, Rs. 145,000. Products—cotton and grain. Jasdan ranks as a third-class State among the many petty States of Kathiawar. The chief pays to the British Government, the Gaekwar, and the Nawab of Junagarh, an aggregate tribute of Rs. 10,660, and maintains a military force of 350 men. He holds no *sanad* of adoption, but the succession follows the rule of equal division of property between the brothers, with extra allowance (mohtap), to the eldest. The State has 6 schools with about 400 pupils. The police consists of 60 mounted and 350 foot, with 500 *pasaitas*. JASDAN is the chief town of the State of that name ; situated about 4 miles north-east of Adkot, and 6 miles north of Kotra Pitha, both of which are on the Rajkot-Bhavnagar high-road. Jasdan is a town of great antiquity, and possibly derives its name from Swami Chashtana, one of the very earliest of the Kshatrapa dynasty. During the reign of the Ghoris of Junagad

a strong fort was built here, and the town was called Ghorgarh. Nearest railway station Botad *via* Vinchia. Population 4000. School, dispensary and post office [m. s.].

Jetpur.—Native State in Sorath Division of Kathiawar ; consisting of two towns and 142 villages, with 17 separate tribute-payers or *talukdars* (Kathis of the Vala tribe). Area, 734 square miles. Population about 95,000. Products—grain and cotton. The State has 25 schools with 1300 pupils. The police force consisted of 44 mounted, 185 foot, and 985 police *patels* and *pasaitas*. Revenue, 8 lakhs ; British tribute, Rs. 50,262 ; Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 5164½ ; and Junagad tribute, Rs. 3796. Jetpur is a fortified town and railway station, 81 miles from Porbandar. It is also a flourishing town, and a great local market. Population 12,000. Travellers' bungalow, *dharmasala*, dispensary, schools, court-houses and post office [m. s. T.].

Jhamka.—Petty State, situated 10 miles south of Kunkavao railway station. The State consists of 1 village, Jhamka, with 2 separate tribute-payers. Population 800. Revenue, Rs. 4000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 185.

Jhammar.—Petty State, situated 3 miles south-west of Lakhtar railway station. The State consists of 1 village, Jhammar, with 2 separate tribute-payers. The *talukdars* are Jhala Rajputs and Bhayads of Wadhwan. Revenue, Rs. 4010. Population about 800. British tribute, Rs. 464.

Jhampodar.—Petty State, situated 10 miles south of Lakhtar, and 10 miles east of Wadhwan. Jhampodar consists of 1 village, Jhampodar, with 3 separate tribute-payers. The *talukdars* are Jhala Rajputs, Bhayads of Wadhwan. Revenue, Rs. 4120. Population 600. British tribute, Rs. 138.

Jhinjhuvada.—Petty State in the Jhalawar Sub-division of Kathiawar. Area, 165 square miles. Population 15,000 mostly Kolis. The State consists of 17 villages, with 9 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 80,000. British tribute, Rs. 11,073½. There were formerly three salt-works in the State. They are all now closed, and the *Talukdars* receive on this account an annual compensation from the British Government. Saltpetre is also found in the State. A portion of the adjacent Rann, with several small islands, is owned by the State. Jhilanand, the principal of these islands, is about 10 square miles in area, and contains several small tanks and a hot spring called Bhotwa. Anand, a king afflicted with leprosy, is said to have been marvellously cured of his disease by bathing in this spring. Jhinjhuvada is the chief town of the State of that name, situated about 16 miles north of Kharaghoda station. Population about 4000. It is an ancient town with a fort and well-built cut-stone reservoir or tank. The gates of the ruined outer fortifications are fine specimens of ancient Hindu architecture. Jhinjhuvada is said to have been founded by one Jhunjho, a Rabari. School and post office [m. s. t.].

Junagad (*Jirangad*).—The premier State of Kathiawar, lies west of Palitana. Area, 3288 square miles Population 400,000. Revenue,

21 lakhs. The surface is generally level, but the Girnar group of hills rise to the height of about 3700 feet above sea-level. There is also a densely-wooded tract called the Gir, which is hilly in some parts. The soil is generally black. Fields are irrigated from canals or wells. The climate is healthy, though, except on the Girnar Hill, the heat is excessive from the beginning of April to the middle of July. Stone exists suited for building purposes. The agricultural products comprise cotton, shipped in considerable quantities from the port of Verawal to Bombay ; wheat ; the ordinary varieties of pulse and millet ; oil-seeds ; and sugar-cane. Oil and coarse cotton cloth are the chief manufactures. There are about 35 schools with 2000 pupils. Places of interest include—the sacred mountain of Girnar, crowned with Jain temples ; the port of Verawal ; and the ruined temple of Somnath. Junagad ranks as a first-class State among the many petty States of Kathiawar. Its ruler (His Highness, the late Nawab, died in 1892 ; shortly before his death he was honored with the insignia of a G. C. S. I.) is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. He pays to the British Government and the Gaekwar of Baroda, a yearly tribute of Rs. 65,604, and maintains a military force of about 2700 men. He holds a *sanad* authorising adoption, and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. He has power of life and death over his own subjects. Though himself tributary to the Gakewar and the British Government, the Nawab of Junagad receives yearly contributions, called *Zortalabi*, from a large number of petty chiefs in Kathiawar. This levy, which is collected and paid to the Nawab by British officers of the Kathiawar Agency, is a relic of the days of Muhammadan supremacy.

Junagad, the capital or chief town of the State of that name, and railway station situated under the Girnar and Datar hills, is one of the most picturesque cities in India. The old citadel contains interesting Buddhist caves. Uparkot is the ancient Junagad. The present town is more correctly called Mustafabad, and was built by Mahmud Begada of Guzerat (1742). Population about 25,000. The Nawab's palace is a fine modernised building In front of it is a good circle of shops called the Mahabat circle. Here is a clock tower. The tombs of the Nawabs are highly finished buildings. The Sakar Bag and the Sardar Bagh are the two gardens also notable here. Dak and traveller's bungalows, Waiting Room on the railway station, a fine dharmasala near the Wageshwari Gate and post office [M. S. T].

Kamadhia.—Petty State, consisting of 1 village ; situated on the east bank of the Bhadar river, 9 miles from Vavdi station. Population 800. Revenue, Rs. 6500. No tribute is paid.

Kaner.—Petty State, consisting of 1 village ; situated 3 miles to the north-west of Lakhapadar *thana*. Population 250. Revenue, Rs. 2000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 195

Kanjarda.—Petty State, consisting of 1 village, Kanjarda. Situated at the foot of the Bhadwo hill, about 8 miles to the south-west of Palitana. Population 300. Revenue, Rs. 2500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 128

Kanksiali.—Petty State in the Halar Division, situated on the Rajkot-Gondal road, 8 miles south of Rajkot town ; consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate tribute-payers. Area, 76 square miles. Population 250. Revenue, Rs. 1200. British tribute, Rs. 84 ; Junagad tribute, Rs 27.

Kanpur Iswaria.—Petty State in the Halar Division, about 22 miles south-east of Rajkot, and Iswaria 3 miles west of Kanpur ; consisting of an area of 3 square miles, with 2 villages, Kanpur and Iswaria, owned by four separate holders. Population 1400. Revenue, Rs. 5000. British tribute, Rs. 230, and Junagad tribute, Rs. 117.

Kantharia.—Petty State near Dhanduka. Area, 14 square miles, with 2 villages held by five separate proprietors. The proprietors (*talukdars*) are Jhala Rajputs by caste. Revenue, Rs. 10490. British tribute, Rs. 1490 ; and Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 200. Post office [m.].

Kariana.—Petty State in the Gohelwar Division of Kathiawar ; consisting of 10 villages, including Kariana, with 7 separate shareholders. Area, 10 square miles. Total population 3200. Population of Kariana village 1200. Kariana is 12 miles north of Lathi station. Revenue, Rs. 21,000. British tribute, Rs. 850 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 307.

Karmar.—Petty State, consisting of 1 village, with 1 landholder ; situated 6 miles from Ranpur, and 6 miles from Chura, stations. Area, 3 square miles. Population 700. Revenue, Rs. 5110. British tribute, Rs. 140 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 32.

Karol.—Petty State, consisting of 2 villages, with 2 separate shareholders. Area, 11 square miles. Population about 1400. Karol is situated 5 miles east of Chura station. Revenue, Rs. 6180. British tribute, Rs. 703 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 93. Post office [m.].

Kathrota.—Petty State in the Sorath Division of Kathiawar ; situated about 15 miles west of Lakapadar. Area, 1 square mile ; consists of 1 village, with 1 proprietor. Revenue, Rs. 1000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 52. Population about 100.

Katoria.—Petty State, situated about 6 miles from Sihor, and 1¼ miles from Songad railway station. Area, 1 square mile ; consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate share-holders. Revenue, Rs. 2000. Baroda tribute, Rs. 193 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 28. Population 300.

Kesaria.—Petty State, 3 miles north of Lakhtar railway station. Area, 3 square miles ; consists of 1 village, with 2 separate proprietors. Population about 250. Revenue, Rs. 1650. British tribute, Rs. 278.

Khambhala.—Petty State, situated 17 miles north-west of the Dhasa station. Area, 9 square miles ; consisting of 2 villages, with 2 separate shareholders. Population 900. Revenue, Rs. 6000. British tribute, Rs. 406½ ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 118.

Khamblao.—Petty State, situated 7 miles east of the Limbdi station. Area, 10 square miles ; consisting of 2 villages, with 3 separate shareholders. Population 1500. Revenue, Rs. 4570. British tribute, Rs. 730 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 139.

Khandia.—Petty State, situated 8 miles south-east of Limbdi station. Area, 5 square miles; consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate proprietors. Population 800. Revenue, Rs. 2940. British tribute, Rs. 806½; Junagad tribute, Rs. 81.

Kherali.—Petty State, situated 2½ miles south of the Wadhwan. Area, 11 square miles; consisting of 2 villages, Kherali and Vadla; with 3 separate shareholders. Total population 1800. Revenue, Rs. 10,610. British tribute, Rs. 678. Population 1100. Post office [m].

Khijadia Naganio.—Petty State in the Jhalawar Division of Kathiawar; consisting of 1 village, with 1 proprietor. Revenue, Rs, 1000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 52.

Khijaria.—Petty State, situated 11 miles north-west of Chital railway station. Area, 2 square miles; consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate shareholders. Population 300. Revenue, Rs, 2400.

Khijaria.—Petty State, situated 5 miles north-west of Dhola railway station. Area, 1 square mile; consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate shareholders. Population 1000. Revenue, Rs. 2400. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 380; Junagad tribute, Rs. 47.

Khirasra.—Petty State in the Halar Division of Kathiawar. Area, 13 square miles; consisting of 13 villages, with 1 proprietor. Revenue, Rs. 19,000. British tribute, Rs. 2366; Junagad tribute, Rs. 350. Population about 4500.

Kotda Nayani.—Petty State in the Halar Division of Kathiawar. Area, 3 square miles; consisting of 1 village, with 4 separate shareholders. Population 1300. Revenue, Rs 6000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 542; Junagad tribute, Rs. 145.

Kotda-Pitha.—Petty State near Lathi town. Area, 25 square miles; consisting of 13 villages, with 5 separate shareholders. Population 8000. Revenue, Rs. 60,000. British tribute, Rs. 4850; Junagad tribute, Rs. 728. Post office [m.].

Kotda-Sangani.—Petty State near Gondal. Area, 37 square miles; consisting of 18 villages. Population 9000. Revenue, Rs. 72,900; and tribute of Rs. 11616 is paid to the British Government and to Junagad. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kotharia.—Petty State in the Halar Division of Kathiawar. Area, 6 square miles; consisting of 6 villages, with 1 proprietor. Population 2400. Revenue, Rs. 15000. British tribute, Rs. 948; Junagad tribute, Rs. 298.

Kuba.—Petty State in the Sorath Division of Kathiawar. Area, 1 square mile; consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate shareholders. Population 400. Revenue, Rs. 3000.

Lakapadar.—Petty State in the Jhalawar Division of Kathiawar; situated 20 miles south of Amreli. Area, 5 square miles; consisting of 1 village, with 1 proprietor. Population 500. Revenue, Rs. 3000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 154; Junagad tribute, Rs. 24. School.

Lakhtar (*Than Lakhtar*).—Native State in Kathiawar. The estate consists of two distinct portions, Than and Lakhtar, together with

some outlying villages within Ahmédabad District. Area, 247 square miles; consisting of 41 villages. Population about 24,000. Cotton and the usual grains are cultivated. The climate is hot and dry, but healthy. Dheds and Musalmans of the Borah class weave coarse cloth, and the potters of Than have a name throughout Kathiawar for the excellence of their work. Lakhtar is one of the third-class Kathiawar States, and the ruler administers his State in person. The present chief is Thakur Karan Singji, a Hindu of the Jhala Rajput caste. Gross revenue, Rs. 75,000; tribute of Rs. 7351 is paid jointly to the British Government, and to the Nawab of Junagad. The family of the chief holds no title authorizing adoption; the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. There are 8 schools in the State. Military force about 400 men. The State does not levy transit dues. LAKHTAR is the chief town of the State of that name, and railway station (1 mile from the town). Population 4000. Contains a *dharmasala* or rest-house, school, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Laliad.—Petty State, situated about 3 miles north-east of Chuda railway station. Area, 4 square miles; consisting of 1 village, with 2 proprietors. Population 800. Revenue, Rs. 2850. British tribute, Rs. 362.

Lathi.—Native State in Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 48 square miles; consisting of 8 villages. Population 7000. The territory is hilly in parts, and the soil black. The climate is hot and dry. The usual cereals, sugar-cane and cotton, are grown. The nearest port is Bhavnagar. Lathi is one of the fourth-class Kathiawar States. The present chief is Bapubha, a Hindu of the Gohel Rajput caste. He administers his State in person, and pays a tribute of Rs. 2007 jointly to the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Nawab of Junagad. Revenue, Rs. 73,110. The family of the chief holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption. The succession follows the rule of primogeniture. There are 4 schools with 200 pupils. Military force 80 men No transit dues are levied in the State. LATHI is the chief town of the State of that name, and railway station (1 mile from the town), 24 miles from Dhola. Contains a school, *dharmsala*, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Limbdi (*Limri*).—Native State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 344 square miles, with 1 town and 43 villages. Population about 44,000. The country is flat, and the soil is generally sandy. The climate, though hot, is healthy. Cotton and grain are cultivated, and coarse cloth is manufactured. Works for irrigation are in course of construction. Limbdi is one of the Kathiawar 'second class' States. The succession follows the rule of primogeniture; there is no *sanad* authorising adoption. The present (1892) chief is Thakur Sahib Jaswantsingji Fatehsingji, K. C. I. E., a Jhala Rajput. He has power to try his own subjects only for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent; and he is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. The chief maintains a military force of 160 men. He was appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1884. Gross revenue, Rs. 264,000; tribute of Rs. 45,533 is paid jointly to the British Government and to

the Nawab of Junagad. There are 17 schools with 1300 pupils. No transit dues are levied in the State. LIMBDI is the chief town of the State of that name, and railway station situated on the north bank of the Bhogavo river, 13 miles from Wadhwan City station. Population 13,000. Formerly fortified, and once a populous place. Contains a very handsome palace, travellers' bungalow, dispensary and post office [m. s. T.].

Limda (*Limra*).—Petty State and chief town of the State of that name, situated 1½ miles from Jalia railway station Area, 7 square miles; consisting of 4 villages, with 3 proprietors. Population 1900. Revenue, Rs. 25,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 934; Junagad tribute, Rs. 278. Post office [m.].

Lodhika.—Petty State and chief town of the State of that name, situated 15 miles from Rajkot and 15 miles from Gondal. Area, 15 square miles; consisting of 12 villages, with 2 proprietors. Population of the State about 5000, and of Lodhika village 1800. Revenue, Rs. 25,000. British tribute, Rs. 1287; Junagad tribute, Rs. 405.

Mahuva.—Petty State, situated 3 miles south-west of Rajkot; consisting of 1 village, with 3 separate shareholders. Area, 76 square miles. Population 250. Revenue, Rs. 2000. British tribute, Rs. 120; Junagad tribute, Rs. 38.

Maliya.—Native State in the Halar Division of Kathiawar. Area, 103 square miles; consisting of 12 villages. Population about 11,500. The country is flat, and the climate hot and dry. The usual grains, sugar-cane, and cotton are grown. Malia ranks as one of the 'fourth-class,' Kathiawar States. The Thakur or chief is a representative of the elder branch of the Cutch family. The present ruler is Thakur Modji, a Jareja Rajput. He administers the affairs of his State in person, and maintains a military force of 60 men. He holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption; succession follows the rule of primogeniture. There are two schools with 175 pupils. Revenue, Rs. 67,960; tribute of Rs. 1367 is paid jointly to the Gaekwar and the Nawab of Junagad. Transit dues are not levied in the State. MALIYA is the capital of the State of that name; situated 22 miles north-west of Morvi. Population about 4000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Manawao.—Petty State, situated 20 miles south of Amreli, and 12 south-west of Kundla. Area, 5 square miles; consisting of 1 village. Population 500. Revenue, Rs. 1500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 149; Junagad tribute, Rs. 29.

Matra Timba.—Petty State, situated 17 miles west-north-west of Botad railway station. Area, 6 square miles; consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate shareholders. Population 450. Revenue, Rs. 1200 British tribute, Rs. 260; Junagad tribute, Rs. 72.

Megni (*Mengni*).—Petty State, situated 15 miles south of Rajkot. Area, 34 square miles; consisting of 8 villages. Population of the State about 3500, and of Megni village 1300. Revenue, Rs. 20,000. British tribute, Rs. 3412.

Mewasa.—Petty State, situated 36 miles south-west of Wadhwan railway station. Area, 24 square miles; consisting of 6 villages, with 2

separate shareholders. Population of Mewasa village about 300; of the State 1200. Revenue, Rs. 6,200. British tribute, Rs. 445; Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 114.

Monwel.—Petty State, situated 9 miles south-east of Manikwada. Area, 31 square miles; consisting of 3 villages, with 2 separate shareholders. Population of Monwel village 2000; of the State 2800. Revenue, Rs. 26,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 312½.

Morchopna.—Petty State in the Gohelwar Division of Kathiawar, Area, 88 square miles; consisting of 1 village. Population 750. Revenue, Rs. 700. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 154; Junagad tribute, Rs. 9.

Morvi.—Native State in the Halar Division of Kathiawar Area, 821 square miles. Population 90,000. The country is generally flat. The climate near the coast is good. Chief products—grain, sugar-cane, and cotton. Salt and coarse cloth are manufactured. The port of Wawania, on the Gulf of Cutch, belongs to this State. The present chief Thakur Sahib Sir Waghji, K. C. I. E., is a Hindu of the Jareja Rajput caste, and administers the affairs of his State in person. Morvi is officially ranked as a 'second-class' State. He has power to try his own subjects for capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent. He does not hold a *sanad* authorizing adoption; the succession of his house follows the rule of primogeniture. Revenue, Rs. 835,850 A tribute of Rs. 61,560 is paid jointly to the British Government, to the Gaekwar, and to the Nawab of Junagad. Military force about 420 men. There are 26 schools with about 1300 pupils in the State. Transit duties are not levied in the State. Morvi, the chief town, and railway station, situated on the river Machhu, which 22 miles farther north, enters the Gulf of Cutch. Distant from Rajkot, 35 miles. Population about 15,000. The places most worth a visit in the city and neighbourhood are the palace, Machhu bridge, and General Workshops. Good dharmsala near the railway station. Tram cars run from railway station to the centre of Morvi city for convenience of passengers. Three cotton presses and post office [m. s. t.].

Mujpur (*Munjpur*).—Petty State, situated 3 miles south-west of Wadhwan city railway station. Area, 3 miles; consisting of 1 village, with 3 shareholders. Revenue, Rs. 3220. British tribute, Rs. 603. Population about 600.

Muli.—Native State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 133 square miles; consisting of 19 villages. Population about 20,000. The country is generally flat, with low rocky ridges; the climate is hot and dry. The usual grains and cotton are grown. The nearest port is Dholera. Muli is officially ranked as a 'fourth-class' State, and is the only Pramara chiefship in Kathiawar. Though there is one nominal head or Thakur (who owns but 2 of the 19 villages), the State is divided among a number of sharers of almost equal influence. The present chief is Sartansinghji, a Hindu of the ancient Rajput clan called Pramara, and administers the State in person. Military force of 225 men. No *sanad* authorizing adoption is held by the chief; the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. There are 6 schools with about 500 pupils in the State.

Revenue, Rs. 100,000. A tribute of Rs. 9354 is paid jointly to the British Government, and to the Nawab of Junagad. Transit dues are not levied. Muli is the chief town of the State of that name, and railway station situated on the river Bhogava, 14 miles from Wadhwan camp. Population 6400. Famous for its saddle-cloths. Muli contains a temple dedicated to Krishna. Two grand fairs are held here annually, 1st on Maghasud 5th and the second on the Shravan vad 8th. School, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Mulila (*Mulila Deri*).—Petty State in the Halar Division of Kathiawar. Area, 15 square miles ; consisting of 7 villages, with 2 shareholders. Population of Mulila Deri town, 1500 ; of the State about 2500. Revenue, Rs. 14000. British tribute, Rs. 1279 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 175. Post office [m.].

Nilvala.—Petty State, situated 13 miles north-north-west of Lathi railway station. Area, 2 square miles ; consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 2450. British tribute, Rs. 511 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 154. Population 500.

Pa.—Petty State of Undsarviya, in the Gohelwar Division of Kathiawar ; situated 2 miles west of Jesar town. The estate consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate shareholders. Revenue, Rs. 2550. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 307. Junagad tribute, Rs. 12 Population 300.

Pachhegam.—Petty State, situated 12 miles south-east of the Dhola railway station. Area, 10 square miles ; consisting 4 villages, with 2 separate shareholders. Revenue, Rs. 37,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 2122 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 680. The head-quarters of an important body of Nagar Brahmans. Population about 3700, of which 2700 inhabit Pachhegam village. Post office [m.].

Pal.—Petty State, situated 7 miles south-west of Rajkot. Area, 21 square miles ; containing 5 villages, with 1 proprietor. Revenue, Rs. 10,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1253 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 394. Population of the State 1200, and of Pal village 600. The *talukdar* is a Jareja Rajput, with fifth class jurisdiction.

Palali (*Pulali*).—Petty State in the Jhalawar Division of Kathiawar. Area, 4 square miles, containing 2 villages, with 2 separate shareholders. Revenue, Rs 4800. British tribute, Rs. 357 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 46. Population 700.

Palitana.—Native State in the Gohelwar Division of Kathiawar. Area, 288 square miles. Population 50,000, dwelling in 1 town and 68 villages. Except in the hills, where the air is pleasant, the climate is hot. The principal agricultural products are grain, sugar-cane, and cotton. Palitana ranks as a 'second-class' State in Kathiawar. The present chief Thakur Sahib Mansinghji, a Gohel Rajput, administers the affairs of his State in person, and has power to try his own subjects only. The chief does not hold a *sanad* authorizing adoption ; in matters of succession the rule of primogeniture is followed. Revenue, 4¾ lakhs. Tribute of Rs. 10,364 is paid jointly to the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Nawab of Junagad. There are 16 schools, with about 600 pupils. Military force of 460 men. No transit dues are levied in the State. PALITANA, the chief

town of the State of that name ; situated to the south-west of Bhavnagar, 12 miles from Songad railway station. It is noted for containing the mountain of Satrunjaya, covered with Jain temples, and the resort of innumerable pilgrims. Population 8,000. School, dispensary and post office [m. s. T.].

Paliyad.—Petty State in the Jhalawar Division of Kathiawar. Area, 227 square miles, containing 17 villages, with 7 separate shareholders. Population 10,000. Revenue, Rs. 40,000. British tribute, Rs. 907 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 306. A flourishing village called after the estate lies 8 miles west of Kundli railway station. Population of Paliyad village 3500. Post office [m. s. t.].

Panchavra.—Petty State, situated 2 miles south of Songad railway station. Area, 78 square miles ; consisting of 1 village. Population 500.

Patri.—Petty State in the Jhalawar Division of Kathiawar. Area, 40 square miles ; consisting of 7 villages, with 1 tribute-payer. Population 4,000. Revenue, Rs. 9000. British tribute, Rs. 5235.

Porbandar (*Sudamapuri*).—Native State in the Sorath Division of Kathiawar ; situated in the west of the peninsula of Kathiawar, consisting of a strip along the shore of the Arabian sea. Near the sea, the rain accumulates in large marshes. Area, 636 square miles, with 1 town and 84 villages. Population 72,000. The style of house-building is said to be peculiar. In the better class of houses in the State no marter is used, but the limestone is accurately fitted, and when rain falls, the blocks join. The climate is healthy. Rice, gram, *dal*, and other crops are grown. The limestone, known as Porbandar stone, is largely exported to Bombay. Silk of good quality and cotton cloth are manufactured.

The chief (Rana Sri Vikramatji Khimaji) is a Hindu of the Jethwa clan of Rajputs, and belongs to one of the oldest races in Western India. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, and has power to try for capital offences, without permission from the Political Agent, any person except British subjects. He administers the affairs of his State in person. He enjoys an estimated gross revenue of 5½ lakhs of rupees ; and pays a tribute of Rs. 48,504 jointly to the British Government, the Gaekwar of Baroda, and the Nawab of Junagad. He maintains a military force of about 600 men. He has a mint, and coins silver pieces called *koris*, and copper coins called *dokras*, of which 32 usually go to the *kori* ; three of these *koris*, on an average, make a rupee. The family of the chief follow the rule of primogeniture in point of succession, and hold no *sanad* authorizing adoption. Porbandar ranks as a State of the third-class. There are 15 schools with about 1000 pupils. Transit dues are not levied in the State. PORBANDAR, the chief town of the State of that name, also port and railway terminus station, situated on the shore of the Arabian sea. It is identified with the ancient city of Sudamapuri, known to readers of the *Bhagavata*. Near this is an old temple of Sudama. The town is entirely built of stone, and surrounded by a fort. Its trade is considerable. Population about 15000. The coasting steamers between Bombay and Karachi touch at Porbandar. Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Rai Sankli.—Petty State in the Jhalawar *prant* or Division of Kathiawar. Area, 6 square miles; consisting of 2 villages. Revenue, Rs. 9000. British tribute, Rs. 556; Junagad tribute, Rs. 380. Population 800.

Rajkot.—Native State in the Hallar Division of Kathiawar. Area, 283 square miles, comprising 1 town and 60 villages. Population 47,000. The country is undulating with a stony soil, watered by several streams. The common kinds of grain, sugar-cane, and cotton are the principal agricultural products. The climate, though hot in the months of April, May, and October, is generally healthy. Rajkot is an offshoot of Nawanagar, and ranks officially as a 'second-class' State in Kathiawar. The chief has power to try his own subjects for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent. The family follow the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession, and hold no *sanad* authorizing adoption. The present chief, Thakur Sahib Bawaji, is a Hindu of the Jareja Rajput caste, and administers his State in person. He maintains a military force of 336 men. The State contains 14 schools, with about 1200 pupils. Revenue, Rs. 205,000. Tribute of Rs 21,320 is paid jointly to the British Government and the Nawab of Junagad. RAJKOT is the chief town of the State of that name, railway station, a civil and military station, also the residence of the Political Agent, and the head-quarters of the administration. Population about 6000 It contains a Rajkumar College, School of Art, High school, Churches, Irish Presbyterian Mission House, jail, travellers' bungalow, dharmasala, Dhu ji Show's park, Jubli pond, and post office [m. s. T.]. Famous for its dyes, and good general trade.

Rajpara.—Petty State in the Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar; situated 2½ miles north-east of Jesar. Area, 1 square mile; consisting of 1 village with 2 separate shareholders or tribute-payers. Population 600. Revenue, Rs. 2520. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 256; Junagad tribute, Rs. 18.

Rajpur.—Petty State, situated about 3 miles north-east of Wadhwan civil station, and close to the Bombay Baroda Railway. Area, 15 square miles; consisting of 2 villages, with 1 tribute-payer. Population 1700. Revenue, Rs. 14,000. British tribute, Rs. 2410; Junagad tribute, Rs. 186.

Rajpura.—Petty State, situated 14 miles south-east of Rajkot. Area, 1 square mile; consisting of 7 villages, with 1 tribute-payer. Population 2200. Revenue, Rs. 12,000. British tribute, Rs. 2920; Junagad tribute, Rs. 240.

Ramanka.—Petty State, situated 7 miles north of Dhola railway station. Area, 2 square miles; consisting of 1 village, held by two separate shareholders. Population 500. Revenue, Rs. 1500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 570; Junagad tribute, Rs. 100.

Randhia.—Petty State, situated 18 miles south-west of Babra. Area, 3 square miles; consisting of 1 village, with 1 tribute-payer. Population about 600. Revenue, Rs. 2500.

Ranigam.—Petty State, situated 6 miles north-west of Jesar. Area,

3 square miles ; consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate shareholders or tribute-payers. Population 800. Revenue, Rs. 25,560. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 714.

Ratanpur Dnamanka.—Petty State in the Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 3 square miles ; consisting of 3 villages, with 3 separate shareholders. Population 1000 Revenue, Rs. 5850. Tribute of Rs. 753 is paid to the Gaekwar of Baroda ; and Rs. 150 to the Nawab of Junagad.

Rohisala.—Petty State in the Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 1 square mile ; consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate tribute-payers. Population 400 Revenue, Rs. 3100. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 108 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 8.

Sahuka.—Petty State in the Jhalawar division ; consisting of 1 village, with 1 tribute-payer. Area, 6 square miles. Population 1000. Revenue, Rs. 2650. British tribute, Rs. 519 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 65.

Samadhiala.—Petty State in the Gohelwar division of Kathiawar. Area, 1 square mile ; consisting of 1 village with 2 separate tribute-payers. Population 1000. Revenue, Rs. 8000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 510 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 8.

Samadhiala Chabharia.—Petty State in the Gohelwar division of Kathiawar. Area, 62 square miles ; consisting of 2 villages, with 5 separate tribute-payers Population of the State about 1500 ; and of Samadhiala Chabharia village 700 Revenue, Rs. 6500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1891 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 389.

Samadhiala Charan.—Petty State in the Gohelwar division of Kathiawar. Area, 6 square miles ; consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate tribute-payers. Population under 200. Revenue, Rs. 800. No tribute is paid.

Samla (*Sumla*).—Petty State in the Jhalawar division of Kathiawar. Area, 13 square miles ; consisting of 2 villages, with 4 separate tribute-payers Population of the State 1400 ; and of Samla village 800. Revenue, Rs. 7620. British tribute, Rs. 960 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 104.

Sanoshra.—Petty State and railway station, 24 miles from Porbandar. Area, 13 square miles ; consisting of 3 villages, with 1 tribute-payer. Population 1200. Revenue, Rs. 4030. British tribute, Rs. 186 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 50.

Satanones.—Petty State in the Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 67 square miles ; consisting of 1 village with 2 tribute-payers. Population 475. Revenue, Rs. 950. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 100 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 6.

Satodar Waori.—Petty State in the Hallar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 13 square miles ; consisting of 4 villages, with 4 shareholders. Population 2500. Revenue, Rs. 12,000 British tribute, Rs. 1466 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 461.

Sayla.—Native State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 222 square miles, containing 87 villages. Population 17,000. The chi-

mate is hot and dry, but healthy. Cotton is the chief produce; the usual grains are also grown. Dyeing is the only industry of consequence. The nearest port is Dholera. Sayla ranks officially as a 'third-class' State in Kathiawar. The present chief Thakur Wakhat Singhji, a Jhala Rajput, administers his estate in person. The family of the chief follow the rule of primogeniture in point of succession; no *sanad* authorizing adoption is held. Military force 300 men. Revenue, Rs. 75,000. Tribute of Rs. 15,511 is paid jointly to the British Government and the Nawab of Junagad. Five schools with 400 pupils. Sayla, the chief town of the State of that name; situated on the bank of a large tank called Manasarowar, 18 miles south-west of Wadhwan. Population 6500. Contains a famous temple of Ramchandra. Food is distributed daily to travellers, ascetics, and others. School, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sejakpur.—Petty State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 29 square miles; consisting of 4 villages, with 3 shareholders, or tribute-payers. Population 1800. Revenue, Rs. 5320. British tribute, Rs. 316½; Junagad tribute, Rs. 116.

Seodivadar.—Petty State in the Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 1 square mile; consisting of 1 village, with 1 shareholder or tribute-payer. Population 250. Revenue, Rs. 970. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 52; Junagad tribute, Rs. 8.

Shahpur.—Petty State and railway station, 7 miles from Junagad. Area, 10 square miles; consisting of 4 villages, with 1 proprietor or tribute-payer. Population 1300. Revenue, Rs. 6500. British tribute, Rs. 464; Junagad tribute, Rs. 146.

Shiroda (*Chiroda*).—Petty State in the Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar · Area, 72 square miles; consisting of 1 village, with 1 shareholder or tribute-payer. Population 260. Revenue, Rs. 900. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 120; Junagad tribute, Rs. 12.

Silana.—Petty State in the Sorath *prant* of Kathiawar. Area. 4 square miles; consisting of 1 village, with 2 shareholders or tribute-payers. Population 700. Revenue, Rs 3,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 100.

Sisang Chandli.—Petty State in the Hallar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 1 square mile; consisting of 2 villages, with 5 shareholders or tribute-payers Population 1800. Revenue, Rs. 7500. British tribute, Rs. 720; Junagad tribute, Rs. 226.

Songad (*Sonpuri*).—Petty State and also railway station, situated 19 miles south-west of Bhavnagar, and 15 miles north-north east of Palitana. Consists of 1 village with 3 independent tribute-payers. Area, 1 square mile. Population 1200. Revenue, Rs. 2000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 503; and Junagad tribute, Rs. 69. Close to the village is the British civil station, covering an area of 300 acres, for which an annual rent of Rs. 300 is paid to the Girasias by the British Government. Within the limits of the station are the Assistant Political Agent's and the Deputy Assistant's dwellings, the *thana* (police) buildings, hospital, dispensary,

court-houses, library, and an excellent garden. In the village are the school, *dharmsala* and post office [m. s. t].

Sudamra Dhandhulpur.—Petty State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 135 square miles ; consisting of 27 villages, with 6 tribute-payers. Population 8,000. Revenue, Rs. 20,520. British tribute, Rs. 2381 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 743. Post office [m.].

Talsana.—Petty State, situated about 11 miles south-east of Lakhtar railway station. Area, 43 square miles ; consisting of 4 villages, with 2 separate shareholders or tribute-payers. Population 3700. Revenue, Rs. 22,920. British tribute, Rs 913 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 139. The village of Talsana is famous for the shrine of the Pratik Nag, one of the few surviving remnants of snake-worship in Kathiawar. Post office [m.].

Tavi.—Petty State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 12 square miles ; consisting of 1 village, with 2 tribute-payers. Population 800. Revenue, Rs. 2710 British tribute, Rs. 310 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 25.

Toda Todi.—Petty State in the Gohelwar division of Kathiawar. Area, 1 square mile ; consisting of 3 villages, with 2 tribute-payers. Population 600. Revenue, Rs. 3500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 147½ ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 30.

Umrapur.—Petty State in the Hallar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 8 square miles ; consisting of 2 villages, with 3 separate shareholders. Population 1800. Revenue, Rs. 16,000. British tribute, Rs. 510.

Untri.—Petty State in Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 6 square miles ; consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate tribute-payers. Population 600. Revenue, Rs. 1950. British tribute, Rs 493 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 46

Vadal (*Wadal*).—Petty State and railway station, 6 miles from Junagad. Area, 2 square miles ; consisting of 1 village, with 2 tribute-payers. Population 600. Revenue, Rs. 2550. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 154. Post office [m].

Vadod (*Wadod* or *Warod*).—Petty State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 14 square miles ; consisting of 3 villages, with 1 proprietor. Population 1600. Revenue, Rs. 21,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1252 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 278. Post office [m.].

Vala (*Wala* or *Valabhpur*).—Native State, situated 12 miles north of Sonrad civil station. Area, 140 square miles ; consisting of 41 villages. Population 17,000. The soil is black and also light ; and irrigation is practised to some extent. The climate is hot and dry. The usual grains, sugar-cane and cotton are grown. Copper-plates, coins, rings, and other relics of this dynasty are frequently found. The nearest ports being Bhavnagar and Dholera. Vala ranks as a third-class State in Kathiawar ; its ruler Thakur Wakhatsingji Megrajji, a Gohel Rajput, administers his State in person The family follow the rule of primogeniture in point of succession, but do not hold a *sanad* authorizing adoption. Military force about 150 men. Revenue, Rs. 135,000. Tribute of Rs.

9,202 is paid jointly to the Gaekwar of Baroda, and the Nawab of Junagad. There are 11 schools with 350 pupils. Vala, the capital of the State of that name with population under 5000 Post office [m. s. T.].

Vana (*Wanna*).—Petty State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 24 square miles ; consisting of 3 villages, with 6 tribute-payers. Population 3500. Revenue, Rs. 22,310. British tribute, Rs. 3715 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 278. Post office [m. t.].

Vankaner (*Wankaner*).—Native State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 376 square miles ; consisting 1 town and 86 villages. Population 31,000. The soil is chiefly light, and the territory is hilly ; irrigation is practised to some extent. The climate is hot, but healthy. A kind of black marble is found within the limits of the State. The principal products are grain, sugar-cane, and cotton ; the chief manufacture is salt. The nearest port is Joriya. Vankaner ranks as a second class State in Kathiawar ; its ruler Rajasahib Gagubha, a Hindu of the Jhala clan of Rajputs, administers his State in person. He has power to try for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent, his own subjects only. The family follow the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession, but do not hold a *sanad* authorizing adoption. Revenue, Rs. 180,000 ; a tribute of Rs. 18,879 is paid jointly to the British Government and the Nawab of Junagad. There are 9 schools with 600 pupils. Military force 240 men. Vankaner, capital of the State of that name and railway junction station, 52 miles from Wadhwan. From Vankaner the line runs east to Wadhwan, where it joins the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Population about 5800. The town is locally fomous for the manufacture of cotton cloth, such as scarves, waistcloths, etc, and also for locks and shoes. School, *dharmasala*, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Vejanoness (*Vijayanoness*).—Petty State in the Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 29 square miles ; consisting of 1 village, with 1 tribute-payer. Population 200. Revenue, Rs. 490. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 31.

Vekria.—Petty State in the Sorath *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 8 square miles ; consisting of 1 village, with 1 tribute-payer. Population 800. Revenue, Rs. 4,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 50.

Vichhawad.—Petty State in South Kathiawar ; consists of 1 village, with 2 tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 3500.

Virpur.—Native State in the Hallar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 29 square miles ; containing 12 villages. Population 5500. The principal products are grain and cotton. Virpur ranks as a fourth-class State in Kathiawar ; its ruler (Thakur Suraji, a Jareja Rajput) administers his estate in person. Military force 50 men. The family of the chief follow the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession, and do not hold a *sanad* authorizing adoption. There are two schools with 100 pupils. Revenue, Rs. 35,400. Tribute of Rs. 4114 is paid jointly to the British Government and the Nawab of Junagad. Transit dues are not levied in the State. Virpur, the capital of the State of that name, situated about

10 miles south-west of Gondal, and 8 miles from Jetpur railway station. Population 1400. Post office [m s. t].

Virwa.—Petty State in the Hallar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 76 square miles ; consisting of 1 village, with 1 tribute-payer. Population 200. Revenue, Rs. 1000. British tribute, Rs. 149 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 44.

Vithalgarh.—Petty State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 23 square miles ; consisting of 5 villages, with 1 tribute-payer. Population 2200. Revenue, Rs. 15,000. No tribute is payable. Post office [m. s.].

Wadali.—Petty State in the Hallar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 2 square miles ; consisting of 1 village, with 1 tribute-payer. Population 600. Revenue, Rs. 2000. British tribute, Rs. 246 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 78.

Wadhwan.—Native State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area of the State, 237 square miles. Population 43,000 in 1 town and 30 villages. The soil is black and light, in about equal proportions. The country is flat, and is irrigated to some extent The climate is hot, but healthy. Cotton and the usual grains are grown. Salt and country soap are the chief manufactures, but weaving and dyeing are also carried on to a considerable extent. Wadhwan ranks as a second-class State in Kathiawar ; its ruler has power to try his own subjects for capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent. The present chief (Thakur Sahib Balsingji, a Jhala Rajput) administers his estate in person. The family in matters of succession follow the rule of primogeniture, but hold no *sanad* authorizing adoption. Military force about 450 men. Revenue, 4¼ lakhs. Tribute of Rs, 28,691½ is paid jointly to the British Government and the Nawab of Junagad. There are 20 schools with 1300 pupils. Transit dues are not levied. WADHWAN, the chief town of the State of the same name, 386 miles from Bombay. Population 17,000. The town is fortified, and the chief's palace (an imposing building when seen at a distance) occupies a commanding position in the southern portion of the town. Near the palace there is a building called Mandwa, where assemblies take place at marriages. It has a large cotton trade, and a number of wealthy merchants. A large import trade is also carried on in grain, *ghi*, and cotton stuffs. Excellent country soap manufactured here is used throughout Kathiawar, and is also exported to Guzerat. The native saddles and horse furniture generally are of local fame. The stone-cutters and quarrymen also are skilled workmen. There are two railway stations here, the cantonment (or junction) and the city, 3 miles apart To the west from the former, runs the Morvi State Railway, and to the south the Bhavnagar Gondal Railway. The civil station of Wadhwan is situated about 3 miles west of Wadhwan town. The ground on which the station is built is leased from the Wadhwan *Darbar* and Dudhrej *giranias* for an annual rent of Rs. 2250 to Wadhwan, and Rs. 250 to Dudhrej. A small town has sprung up close to the railway station Contains the usual public offices, school, dispensary, jail, good market and a clock tower, also cotton market, grain

vegetable market, a *dharmsala*, travellers' and dak bungalows, and a *talukdari* school, where the sons of girasias, who are unable to afford the expense of the Rajkumar College, can obtain education. Population 3,200. Post office [m s. T.].

Wagwari.—Petty State in the Sorath *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 3 square miles ; consisting of 1 village, with 2 tribute-payers. Population 100. Revenue, Rs. 1200. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 135 ; Jnnagad tribute, Rs. 19.

Wanala.—Petty State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 3 square miles ; consisting of 1 village, with 2 tribute-payers. Population 700. Revenue, Rs. 2670. British tribute, Rs. 396.

Wangadra.—Petty State in the Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar. It consists of 1 village, with 1 tribute-payer. Revenue, Rs. 2000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 79 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 25.

Wanod.—Petty State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 58 square miles ; consisting of 8 villages, with 1 proprietor. Population 6700. Revenue, Rs. 12,100. British tribute, Rs. 1953.

Waori Dharwala.—Petty State in the Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 4 square miles ; consisting of 4 villages, with 5 separate shareholders or tribute-payers. Population 2300. Revenue, Rs. 10,050. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1296 ; Junagad tribute, Rs 234.

Waori Wachhani.—Petty State in the Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 71 square miles ; consisting of 2 villages, with 1 proprietor. Population 300. Revenue, Rs. 3,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 298 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 56.

Wassawad.—Petty State in the Sorath *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 68 square miles ; consisting of 4 villages, with 8 separate shareholders or tribute-payers. Population 4000. Revenue, Rs. 20,000. British tribute, Rs. 766.

KHANDESH.

KHANDESH.—A Deccan District in the Central Division of the Bombay Presidency It is bounded on the north by the Satpura Hills and the Narbada river, on the south by the Satmala or Ajanta Hills, on the south-west by the District of Nasik, on the east by Berar and Nimar District, and on the west by the Sahyadri Mountains or Western Ghats. Area, 10,907 square miles, containing 31 towns and 2797 villages. Population 1,460,851. District head-quarters, Dhulia Town, 238 miles from Bombay *via*. Chalisgaon railway station (31 miles).

Khandesh contains many Bhils. The Bhil country was anciently called *Naishadha*. Nala, the husband of the beautiful Damayanti, was once Raja of this tract.

Products.—Khandesh is not rich in minerals. The chief products are cereals, pulses, and cotton ; and a little sugar-cane and Tobacco.

Climate.—From differences of elevation the climate varies greatly in different parts of the District. Very seldom is the rainfall over the whole area sufficient. In the cold season, except on cloudy days, the

climate is pleasant and bracing. The heat of the summer period is intense. The general health of the people is best in the hot season, and worst in the cold season. The rainy period extends from the middle of June to the middle of October; the cold months from the middle of October to the middle of January; and the hot months from January to June.

LANGUAGES.—Gujerathi is in use among the higher class husbandmen to the north of the Tapti, and it is the language of trade throughout the District; but Marathi, the speech of the people in the south and west, is the language of Government offices and schools, and is gradually gaining ground. In their homes the bulk of the people speak a dialect known as Khandeshi or Ahirani, a mixture of Gujerathi, Marathi, Nemadi, and Hindustani.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 16 Talukas of Dhulia, Amalner, Erandol, Pachora, Chalisgaon, Pimpalner, Nandurbar, Virdel, Taloda, Shahada, Shirpur, Chopra, Sauda, Bhusawal, Nasirabad, and Jamner. Revenue about 51 lakhs of rupees and expenditure nearly 3 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 4 Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, 2 District Deputy Collectors, Collector's Daftardar, Mamlatdar, 2 Deputy Conservators of Forests, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, and 6 honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Dhulia town *see* Dhulia.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adavad.—Town 132 miles from Dhulia (*via*, Chopda 12 miles, thence Jalgaon 29, thence Chalisgaon 57, and thence Dhulia 34). Population 4600. Contains a fine old step well 30 feet by 12 in a ruined enclosure known as the *Lal Bagh*. To the north of the town is a mosque built in 1678. Three miles to the north-west are the celebrated Unaldeo hot springs. School and post office [m. s.].

Akrani.—*Pargana* in Taloda Taluka. An irregular table land on the Satpuras, about 60 miles long and from 15 to 30 broad. The whole surface is mountainous, the height varying from 1600 to 2500 feet above the plain, and covered with thick brushwood, furnishing many valuable drugs and dyes. The hills are believed to contain veins of silver, copper, and iron. The inhabitants are Bhils. Five passes lead from Khandesh into Akrani; the one most used is the Nandgaon Pass; the others, the Dodhabuva, the Chandseli, the Surpan, and the Kuraipani, are much more difficult. The export of grain from Akrani is considerable. The Chief owns two villages, and draws a yearly pension of Rs. 2868, and has the title of *Rana*. The family ranks high, and has intermarried with the Gaekwars of Baroda and the Rana of Chhota Udaipur. Revenue about 15,000 rupees.

Amalner.—Chief town of the *Taluka* of same name; situated on the left bank of the river Bori, 21 miles north-east of Dhulia, and 38 miles from Kajgaon railway station. Population about 9000. The town

has Sub-judge's and Mamlatdar's courts and post office [m. s. t.]. A large fair is held annually in the month of May.

Anjangaon.—Village in tha Bhusawal *Taluka* ; situated about 6 miles east of Edlabad. Has a well preserved temple of Amarsinghbava, 130 feet by 13.

Antivili.—Village about 12 miles north of Edlabad, or 102 from Dhulia *via* Bhusaval, Jalgaon and Amalner. A fine well, about 160 years old.

Asoda.—Village with post office [m.].

Bahadarpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bahal.—Village with post office [m.].

Bahuleshwar.—Village about 3 miles west of the Maheji railway station. Has a fine Mahadeo temple.

Balsane.—Village in the Pimpalner *Taluka*. Possesses a well preserved series of old temples and caves.

Bamnod.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Betavad.—Town in the Bhusaval *Taluka*. Population 6000. Post office [m. s.].

Bhadgaon.—Town in the Pachora *Taluka* ; situated on the left bank of the Girna river, 34 miles south-east of Dhulia. Population about 7000. Bhadgaon has a Sub-judge's court, a dispensary, Government school, travellers' rest-house, and is the head-quarters station of a revenue officer and a police officer. In the neighbourhood are the Government model farm and the Jamdha irrigation canal. Local trade in cotton, indigo, and linseed. Post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Kajgaon, 6 miles.

Bhadli.—Village and railway station 1½ miles from Nasirabad city. There is a small sarai for Natives at the station.

Bhalod.—Village with post office [m.].

Bhusaval.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, and chief town of the *Taluka* of same name ; situated on the bank of the Tapti river, 106 miles from Dhulia. Population about 12,000. It is the head-quarters station of an Assistant Collector and of the chief revenue and police officers of the *Taluka*. Bhusaval is also the railway junction station (for the Jabalpur line and the Nagpur Extension). A place called into existense by the G. I. P. Railway works. The village of Bhusaval is on the opposite side of the line from the railway buildings. There is a large rest-house outside the railway gate for Natives, and opposite to it a small hotel for European travellers. To the north of the railway are the Government courts and offices, school-house, Mamlatdar's office, railway Magistrate's office, sub-jail, subordinate judge's court, telegraph office etc. Bhusaval was constituted a municipality in May 1882. The railway station has comfortable Waiting Rooms and Lavatories attached for Ladies and Gentlemen. Also a Refreshment Room at which meals may be obtained on short notice. It is provided by the Railway Compay with public gardens, reading rooms, a Jymkhana, and a swimming-bath. There are

also Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches. There is good murrel fishing to be had. Post office [m. s. T.].

Bodvad (*Botawad*).—Town in the Bhusaval *taluka* ; situated on the main road from Aurangabad to Burhanpur, 2 miles from Nargaon railway station. Important trade in cotton, linseed, and other oil-seeds. Post office [m. s.]. Bodvad was once a place of some consequence, and the ruined remains of an old fort, city gateways, and an old reservoir still exist.

Borkund.—Village with post office [m.].

Chahardi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chalisgaon.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also town and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name, and railway station, 34 miles from Dhulia. Contains Mamlatdar's office, travellers' and dak bungalows and a sarai for Natives Post office [m. s. t.]. The Bhamer caves are 70 miles distant from here, *via* Dhulia. Tongas, ponies and country carts are obtainable at the station.

Chimthana.—Village with post office [m.].

Chopda.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name and municipality ; situated 8 miles from the right bank of the river Tapti, and 29 miles from Jalgaon railway station. Chopda is probably a settlement of considerable antiquity, and its ruined fort shows that it was a place of much consequence under early Hindu rulers. Population about 15,000. Mamlatdar's office, dispensary, 3 schools and post office [m. s. t.] Large trade in cotton and linseed. A temple of Rameshwar is noticeble here.

Dharangaon.—Town and municipality in Erandol *Taluka* ; 35 miles east by north of Dhulia and 20 miles west of Jalgaon railway station. Population 15,000. Dharangaon is the head-quarters of the District Superintendent of Police and of the Bhil Corps. A considerable trade in cotton and oil-seeds is carried on with Jalgaon, where many of the Dharangaon merchants have agents. The town is badly supplied with drinking water. The most remarkable building is Outram's bungalow, now used as an office by the Assistant Collector. Contains four schools and post office [m. s. t.].

Dhulia.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief town or Sudder station of the Khandesh District, and head-quarters of the Dhulia *Taluka* ; situated on the southern bank of the Panjhra river, and 34 miles north of Chalisgaon, the nearest railway station. Area, including suburbs, about 2 square miles. Population about 20,000. The town is divided into New and Old Dhulia. In the latter, the houses are irregularly built, the majority being of a very humble description. In the former there are regular streets of well built houses, with a fine stone bridge crossing the Panjhra. Dhulia is a cantonment town, and possesses 2 hospitals, 5 Government schools, travellers' and dak bungalows, telegraph and post offices [m. s.]. Briggs suburb is the newest and most prosperous part of the city. An annual fair is held here on the banks of the river Panjhra, and lasts, as a rule, for a fortnight. Weekly fair on

Thursdays, at which commodities to the estimated value of Rs. 50,000 change hands.

Dondaicha.—Village with post office [m. s.], 36 miles from Dhulia.

Duskheda.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Bhusaval.

Edalabad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Erandol (*Old name Ekchakranagar*).—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief town of the *taluka* of same name and municipality ; situated on the Anjani river, 40 miles east of Dhulia. Population about 12,000. Erandol is a place of some antiquity. Sub-judge's court, Mamlatdar's office, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station Mhasawad (9 miles south-east). Local trade in cotton, indigo, and grain ; the chief market being Jalgaon, a railway station, 14 miles north-east.

Faizpur.—Town situated 72 miles north-east of Dhulia. Population about 10,000. Faizpur is famous for its cotton prints, and its dark blue and red dyes. Weekly timber market, and one of the chief cotton marts in Khandesh Post office [m s. t.].

Galan.—Village and railway station, 55 miles from Dhulia.

Hingona.—Village with post office [m.].

Hirapur.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Chalisgaon.

Holnantha.—Village with post office [m.].

Jalgaon.—Town and municipality in the Nasirabad *Taluka*, also railway station [W.], 94 miles from Dhulia. Town 1 mile from the station. Population about 12,000. Seat of an Assistant Superintendent of Police, of the Mamlatdar, and of a Sub-judge's court. Jalgaon is the most important trade centre in Khandesh, and possesses several cotton Presses, a large cotton spinning and weaving Factory, and exports considerable quantities of cotton and manufactured goods. The town has been greatly improved of late years. A new suburb, Pollen Pet, has been built ; a market-place laid regularly out ; and a new school and dispensary erected. Travellers' bungalow, dhurmsala, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Jamner.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name ; situated on the small river Kag, 24 miles from Jalgaon station. Mamlatdar's and post offices [m. s. t.], and school. Outside the town is a temple to Rama, called Ram Mandir ; also outside the town are the lines for a detachment of the Puna Horse.

Kajgaon.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Chalisgaon. Post office [m. s.]. The temple of Mahadeo at Sangameshwar, 4 miles east of the station, is said to be more than 500 years old.

Kalamsar.—Village with post office [m.].

Kanalda.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kannad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kasoda.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Khedgaon-Chalisgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Khedgaon-Pachora.—Village with post office [m.].

Koparli.—Village with post office [m. s].

Kurhad.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Lohara.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Maheji.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Chalisgaon. The celebrated fair is held at the village, about 2 miles from the station, where in a temple a large brass image is displayed. The fair is held about January and lasts some six weeks, being encouraged by the Collector of Khandesh, who awards prizes to successful exhibitors at the show of cattle and agricultural produce. Post office [m. s. t.].

Malpur.—Village with post office [m.],

Mehunbara.—Village with post office [m.].

Mhasavad.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Chalisgaon Post office [m. s.]. Forty miles from this village, passing through Dhurrumgaon, are the hot springs of 'Unabdeo.' They lie about 3 miles north of Adavad, under the Satpura Hills. Hot water issues from an oblong hole from (what appears to be) a solid block of masonry forming the base of an old Hindu temple. There is a remarkable passage to a small shrine in the block of masonry built over the springs.

Nagardevla.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nandra.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nandra-Pachora.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nandurbar.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief town and municipality of the *taluka* of same name ; situated 32 miles north-west of Dhulia. Population about 8000. Seat of an Assistant Superintendent of Police, of the Mamlatdar, and of a Sub-judge The staple industry is the extraction of oil from a grass known as *roya*, about 100 stills being at work. This oil has long been held in repute as a remedy for rheumatism. Nandurbar is one of the oldest towns in Khandesh. It contains many old mosques and remains of ancient buildings. According to local tradition, Nandurbar was founded by Nand Gauli, in whose family it remained until wrested from them by the Muhammadans under Samin moin-ud-din Chishti, assisted by the Pir Sayyid Alia-ud-din. The town contains dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Nardana.—Village with post office [m.].

Nargaon.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Bhusaval. Post office [m. s.].

Nasirabad.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name : situated 1½ miles south of Bhadli station. Population about 12,000. The town is noted for the manufacture of glass bangles by Musalmans. There are several old mosques in the neighbourhood. Jalgaon, the head-quarters of the *Taluka*, lies about 6 miles to the west. Post office [m. s.].

Navapur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ner.—Town situated on the right bank of the Panjhra river, 18 miles west of Dhulia. Population 3000. Ner was formerly an important Muhammadan town, and Muhammadan tombs still line the main road leading into it. Engineer's bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Neri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nhavi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nijhar.—Village with post office [m.].

Nimbhora.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Bhusaval. Post office [m. s.].

Nizampur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pachora.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief village, railway station [W.], and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name, 28 miles from Chalisgam station. Ajanta caves, 34 miles from this station by T ıga road. Mamlatdar's office, Travellers' and dak bungalows and sarai for Natives in close proximity. Post office [m. s. t.].

Pahur.—Village with post office [m.].

Parola.—Town and municipality, 14 miles from Kajgaon railway station. Population about 14,000. Trade in cattle, cotton, lugdas (women's robes) and grain. Dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Patonda.—Village with p ɔst office [m. s.].

Patonda-Chalisgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Pimpalgaon-Pachora.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pimpalner.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name; situated 14 miles beyond Dhulia. Population 3000. Trade with Surat in oil made from grass. Mamlatdar's office, old fort, dispensary and post office [m. s.]. There are several objects of interest, the best of which are ancient temples of Balsane, and some caves with large carvings in stone, the carved figures being remarkably perfect.

Pimprala.—Village with post office [m.].

Prakasha.—Town and municipality, situated 45 miles north-west of Dhulia, and 7 miles south-west of Shahada station. Population 6000. East of town stands an old temple of Gautameshwar Mahadeo, in whose honour a great Hindu fair is held every twelve years, when the planet *Guru* or Jupiter enters the constellation of the Lion, or Sinhast. There are several other interesting temples in the neighbourhood. School, dispensary and post office [m. s.].

Ranala.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ranjangaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Raver.—Town in the Savda *Taluka*, 2 miles from the railway station of the same name. It has a local reputation for its manufactures of gold thread and articles of native apparel. Small rest-house at the railway station and post office [m. s.]. The Itcha Deva fair at Itcha-

pur, 6 miles from Raver, is held annually, and is attended for religious purposes by considerable numbers of people from Khandesh. Here can be seen the cenotaph of the Peshwa Baji Rao at the place where he died, A. D. 1740.

Sahyadri.—Mountain range in Bombay Presidency. The term Sahyadri is applied to the entire system of the Western Ghats (*q. v.*) from the Tapti river to Cape Comorin, but more especially to the ranges in the coast Districts of the Deccan. The Sahyadri hills in this sense commence in Khandesh District, and run south and south-west, as far as Goa, with scattered continuations to the Pal Ghat. The range rises abruptly within 30 or 40 miles of the coast. The average height is about 3000 feet.

Sakli.—Village with post office [m.].

Sakri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sarangkheda.—Village with post office [m.].

Savda.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief town and municipality, 3 miles from the railway station of the same name. Population about 9000. Chief trade, cotton, gram, linseed, and wheat. Mamlatdars' office, 3 schools, and post office [m. s. t.]. At the weekly market, valuable Nimar and Berar cattle are offered for sale.

Shahada (old name *Saida Sultanpur*).—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief town of the *taluka* of same name, and municipality; situated 48 miles north-west of Dhulia. Population about 5000. Mamlatdars' office,, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Shelgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Shendurni.—Town and a Jaghir in possession of Mr. J. B. Dikshit, the descendant of the *Guru* of Baji Rao Peshwa. An annual Hindu fair, which lasts abut 15 days, is held here. Population 6000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Shirpur.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also town, municipality and head-quarters of the Taluka of same name; situated 30 miles north of Dhulia. Population 8000. Sub-judge's court, Mamlatdar's office, school, dispensary, rest-house and post office [m. s. t.].

Sindkheda.—Town and head-quarters of Virdel *taluka*; situated 24 miles north of Dhulia Population 4500. Mamlatdar's, municipal, and post offices [m. s. t.].

Sirsoli.—Village and railway station, 50 miles from Chalisgaon. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sirud.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Songir.—Town situated 14 miles north of Dhulia. Population 45000. Songir has a local reputation for its brass and copper ware. Coarse woollen blankets and cotton cloths are also woven. The fort is partly commanded by a hill about 400 yards to the south. Handsome old reservoir, fine old well, travellers' bungalow and post office [m. s t].

Taloda.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief town and muni-

cipality of the Taluka of same name; situated 62 miles north-west of Dhulia. Taloda is the chief timber market of Khandesh District, and has also a considerable trade in *roya* grass oil, and grain. The best wooden carts of Khandesh are manufactured here. Mamlatdars' office, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Thalner.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Utran.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vadgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Vadoda.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vaghli.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Chalisgaon. Post office [m. s.].

Varangaon.—Town and municipality, also railway station, 8 miles from Bhusaval. Population 4500. Post office [m. s.].

Virdel.—Village and *Taluka* of Khandesh District. Head-quarters at Sindkheda. Post office [m. s.].

Waghoda.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Bhusaval.

Yaval.—Town situated 12 miles from Savda railway station. Population 9000. Paper is manufactured here to a small extent; and there are remains of indigo vats in the neighbourhood of the town. Salt pans can also be seen about 3 miles outside Yaval. Sub-judge's court and post office [m. s. t.].

KHANDESH AGENCY.

The Khandesh Agency contains two territories in the western part of Khandesh and under the Collector of Khandesh District. These are (1) the Dang country; (2) and the Mehwasi Tracts. There are fifteen petty chiefs in the Dang contry and six petty chiefs in the Mehwasi Tracts, which are as follows :—

Amala.—Petty state in the Dang country. Area, 200 square miles. Population about 5000. Revenue, Rs. 3000. The chief, a Bhil, lives at Modal, and has no patent allowing adoption, the family following the rule of primogeniture. The inhabitants are ignorant and superstitious, and make little or no progress.

Avchar.—Petty State in the Dang country. Area, 8 square miles. Population about 500. Revenue, Rs. 170. The chief, a Bhil, lives at the chief town of the same name, and follows the rule of primogeniture, but has no patent authorizing adoption.

Chikhli (*Chikoli*).—Petty Mehwas State, situated between the Tapti river and the Satpura range. Population about 1500, all Bhils. Their language is a mixture of Gujarathi, Marathi, and Hindustani. Revenue, Rs. 5000. The Wasawa, or ruler, of Chikhli is one of the principal Mewasi Chiefs.

Chinchli.—Petty State in the Dang country. Population about 1700. Revenue Rs. 600.

Dangs.—Tract of country, situated within the limits of the Political Agency of Khandesh District. Bounded north-west by the petty State of Warsavi in the Rewa Kantha Agency; on the north-east by the British District of Khandesh and Nasik; on the south by Nasik District; and on the west by the Bansda State in Surat District. The extreme length from north to south is 52 miles, and the breadth 28 miles. Area, 1000 square miles. Population 50,000. Revenue of all the chiefs, Rs. 31,000. The country is covered with dense forest, intersected in all directions by precipitous ravines and rugged mountains, the general slope being towards the west. The rainfall is heavy; and the air of the valleys, walled in on all sides by steep hill ranges, is close and hot. Climate unhealthy. With the exception of a little rice and pulse, the crops are confined to the inferior varieties of mountain grains. Education is in a very backward state. In the whole Dangs, not more than half a dozen persons can read and write. The Dangs consist of 15 petty States, ruled by Bhil chieftains. Of these estates, fourteen are held by Bhils, and one by a Kunbi. Four of the petty chieftains claim the title of Raja; the others are called Nayaks. They are all practically independent, though a nominal superiority is awarded to the Garvi chief, under whose banner the rest are bound to serve in time of war.

The administration of justice, civil and criminal, in the Dangs is vested in the Collector of Khandesh as *ex officio* Political Agent; capital sentences, or those involving more than fourteen years' imprisonment, being referred for the confirmation of Government. Petty cases are settled by the Rajas and Nayaks themselves, each in his own jurisdiction, the punishments inflicted being chiefly fines in money and cattle. None of the Dang chiefs possesses a *sanad* authorizing adoption, and the succession in all cases follows the rule of primogeniture. The whole area of the Dangs is leased to Government in perpetuity, but the lease may be relinquished at any time on giving six months' notice.

Derbhauti.—Petty State in the Dang country. Population 5000. Revenue, Rs. 3650.

Dhude Bilbari.—Petty State in the Dang country. Population 1500. Revenue, Rs. 85.

Garvi.—Petty State in the Dang country. Population 6,000. Revenue, Rs. 5125.

Gauhali.—*Mewas* State in the Khandesh District. Population 2000. Revenue, Rs. 22,000. Climate unhealthy. Principal produce, timber and bamboos, for the most part sold in the Taloda market. The chief is a Bhil Hindu of the Giras family, and holds no patent allowing adoption. He is one of the superior chiefs of Khandesh, and resides at Raisinghpur.

Jerigurkhadi.—Petty State in the Dang country.

Jharia Garkhari.—Petty State in the Dang country.

Kartak (or *Ketak Kadupada*).—Petty State in the Dang country. Population about 250. Revenue, Rs. 155.

Kathi.—Petty Mehwas State, situated in the north-west corner of

the Taleda *Taluka*. Area about 800 square miles. Population 10,000. Revenue, Rs. 22,300 ; tribute of Rs. 138 is paid to the British Government. The chief (a Hindu Bhil, claiming Rajput origin) has no patent allowing adoption, and in point of succession his family follows the rule of primogeniture.

Kirli.—Petty State in the Dang country.

Mehwas.—Group of six States under the Khandesh Political Agency ; situated in the extreme west of Khandesh, partly among the western extremities of the Satpuras, and partly on the low ground below the hills, spanning the interval between the Narbada and Tapti rivers. Population 7000 Revenue, Rs. 50,000.

Nal.—Petty Bhil State in the Mehwas tract of Khandesh. Population about 400. Revenue, Rs. 1100. The principal produce is timber The climate is unhealthy. The chief, a Bhil, lives at the village of Vaghapani. The family in matters of succession follow the rule of primogeniture.

Nalsingpur.—Petty Bhil State in the Mehwas tract of Khandesh.

Nawalpur.—Petty Bhil State in the Mehwas tract of Khandesh. Population 200. Revenue, Rs. 770. Principal produce, timber. The chief is a Bhil. The family has no patent allowing adoption ; succession follows the rule of primogeniture.

Palasbihar.—Petty State in the Dang country. Population 250. Revenue, Rs 230.

Pimpladevi.—Bhil State in the Dang country. Population 150. Revenue, Rs. 120.

Pimpri.—Bhil State in the Dang country. Population 3600. Revenue, Rs 3106.

Shivbara (*Subara*)—Petty Bhil State in the Dang country. Population 350 Revenue, Rs. 422.

Surgana.—Petty Bhil State in the Dang country ; situated in the south-west corner of Khandesh District. Area, 360 square miles. Population 15,000. Revenue, Rs. 114,690. The staple of food is *nagli*. The chief manages the State in person.

Wadhwan.—Petty Bhil State in the Dang country. Population about 300. Revenue, Rs 147.

Wasurna.—Petty Bhil State in the Dang country. Population 6200. Revenue, Rs. 2275.

KOLABA.

KOLABA.—District in the Konkan or Southern Division of the Bom- Presidency. It is bounded on the north by the Bombay harbour, the district of Thana, and the Amba river ; on the east by the territories of the Pant Sachiv, and by the Poona and Satara Districts ; on the south by Ratnagiri, and the State of Janjira ; and on the west by the sea. Area, 1872 square miles, containing 8 towns and 1193 villages. Population 512,000. District head-quarters—Alibag, 19 miles from Bombay.

PRODUCTS.—Rice is the staple produce of the District. *Nachni* and *tur* are also grown on the higher lands. On the coast are valuable groves of cocoanut and betel palms. Small quantities of sugar-cane and vegetables are also grown.

MANUFACTURES.—The chief industries are the cultivation of rice, the extraction of oil, the preparation of the fibre of the cocoanut, and the manufacture of salt.

CLIMATE.—There are four district climatic periods—the rains from June to October ; the damp hot weather in October and November on the cessation of the rains ; the cold weather from December to March ; and the dry hot weather from March to June.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *Talukas* of Alibag, Pen, Roha, Mangaon, and Mahad. Revenue about 12 lakhs, and the expenditure nearly 60 thousand rupees. Kolaba is included in the local jurisdiction of the Judge of Thana. *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Assistant Collector Salt Revenue, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Deputy Conservator, Sub-Judge, Mamlatdar, Superintendent of Police, Assistant Surgeon, (who is also Superintendent of Jail), Chaplain, and Deputy Educational Inspector. For further information regarding Alibag town *see* Alibag.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alibag.—*Taluka* and chief town of Kolaba District, also head-quarters of the *taluka* of Alibag. Population about 8000. Alibag was named after a rich Muhammadan, who lived about two centuries ago, and who constructed several wells and gardens in and near the town, many of which still exist. On entering the harbour, the buildings of the town are hidden from view by a belt of cocoanut trees. The only object of mark is the Kolaba fort,—on a small rocky island, about one-eighth of a mile from the shore,—once a stronghold of the Maratha pirate-captain Angria. about 2 miles out at sea, to the south-west of the Kolaba Fort, a round tower, about 60 feet high, marks a dangerous reef, covered at high water, on which several vessels have been wrecked. Besides the usual public buildings, the town contains a customs house, hospital, schools, municipal and post offices [m. s. T.]. The gardens of Alibagh, which yield cocoanuts and some fine varieties of graft mangoes, are among the best in the District.

Antora.—Seaport in Kolaba District. Population under 500.

Belapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Birvadi.—Village with post office [m.].

Borlai.—Village with post office [m s.].

Borlai-Mandla.—Village with post office [m.].

Dasgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Dharamtar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 13 miles from Alibag.

Goregaon.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Hareshvar.—Village with post office [m.].

Karanja (or *Uran*).—Island, port, village, and petty division of Panvel *taluka* ; situated in the south-east of Bombay harbour, and about 6 miles south-east of the Carnac Bandar of Bombay. The island consists of two rocky hills, between which stretch grass and rice lands, wooded with mango trees and palms. The creek to the east is broken up into several salt-pans, the officers connected with which are stationed at the village of Uran close by. Besides its rice crop, which is of considerable value, the two special exports of Karanja Island are salt, and *mahua* and date liquor. The chief industry of the people, however, is fishing. There are 19 *mahua* distilleries on the island, all owned by Parsis. Karanja Island is a favourite resort of snipe and duck, and is almost daily visited by sportsmen from Bombay. Post office [m. s.].

Kihim.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mahad.—*Taluka* of Kolaba District, also chief town of the *taluka* of same name, 53 miles south by east of Alibagh. Population 7500. Mahad lies on the right bank of the Savitri, 34 miles east of Bankot. The Buddhist caves of Pale (dating from 100 A. D.) are 2 miles north-west of Mahad. Mahad has a large seaborne trade. In the fine weather, steamers run up the Savitri to Dasgaon, 5 miles below Mahad ; and passengers for Mahableshwar use this route, subsequently ascending by the Fitzgerald *ghat*, which is passable for carriages. Land communication is by the main Konkan road. Mahad is a municipality, and contains sub-judge's court, Mamlatdar's and post office [m. s. t.].

Mandwa.—Seaport in the Alibagh *Taluka*. Population 250. The road from Mandwa to Alibagh and Rewa Bandar is passable for wheeled traffic, and steamers touch daily at the latter place, and sometimes stop off Mandwa itself.

Mangaon.—*Taluka* of Kolaba District, also village and the head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name ; situated on the left bank of the Kal river, 15 miles from the historic Raigarh hill. Mamlatdar's office, vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Medha.—Village with post office [m.].

Mhasla.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mora.—Port of the town of Uran. There are here 22 distilleries, supplying Bombay, Thana, and Kolaba with liquor. Much of the salt from the very extensive salt-works at Uran is shipped from this port. Mora is one of the three ports forming the Uran Customs Division. Post office [m.].

Nagothna.—Town in Pen *Taluka*, situated 15 miles south of Pen, and 40 miles south-west from Bombay. A road, 70 miles in length, runs from this place to Mahableshwar, and another running north-east joins the Bombay and Poona road at the foot of the Bor ghat. Post office [m. s. t.].

Nandgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Nata.—Village with post office [m.].

Nizampur.—Village with post office [m.].

Palaspa.—Village with post office [m].

Panvel.—*Taluka* of Kolaba District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name ; situated 20 miles south by east of Thana town, on the high road to Poona. Population 12,000. Panvel is the chief of four ports constituting the Panvel Customs Division. The sea trade of Panvel is entirely coasting. Sub-judge's court, Mamlatdar's and post offices [m. s. t.], dispensary and 4 schools.

Pen.—*Taluka* of Kolaba District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, and municipality ; situated 16 miles east by north of Alibag. Population 7000. Pen is connected with the Deccan by the Konkan road and the Bor Pass. Steamers from Bombay call daily at Dharamtar ferry on the Amba river, 5 miles distant ; and cargo boats up to 50 tons burthen come to Auturli or Pen Bandar, 1½ miles distant, at spring tides. Pen is one of the two ports forming the Sakse (Sankshi) Customs Division. Sub-judge's court, Mamlatdar's and post offices [m. s. t.], dispensary, public library, and Anglo-vernacular school.

Poladpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Raigarh (or *the Royal Fort*).—Town and fort situated among the Northern Ghats, 32 miles south-west from Poona, and 65 south-east from Bombay.

Revdanda.—Town and port, 6 miles south by east of Alibagh. Population 7000. The town has many interesting remains of the Portuguese, whose last possession in the Konkan it was, especially the walls and fort of Korle surmounted by a tower. During the fine season steamers call almost daily, and large boats pass up to Robe, 18 miles distant. No road communication. Revdanda is one of the five ports of the Alibagh Customs Division. School and post office [m. s. t.].

Rewas.—Port in the Alibagh *Taluka*, 10 miles north-east of Alibag. Population 1000 ; chiefly fishermen. Rewas is one of the five ports of the Alibagh Customs Division. Steamers from Bombay call daily at all states of the tide. Road communication with Alibagh.

Roha (*Roha Ashtami*).—*Taluka* of Kolaba District, also chief town of the *taluka* of same name ; situated on the left bank of the Kundalika river, 24 miles from its mouth. Roha is a great rice market for supplying Bombay city. Mamlatdar's, sea-custom's and municipal offices, school, reading-room and post office [m. s. t.]. The village of Ashtami, on the opposite bank of the river, is included within the municipal limits of Roha. Population 5000.

Sagargarh (*Sea Fort*).—Fortified hill and health resort ; situated 19 miles south of Bombay city, and 6 east of Alibagh, 1357 feet above sea-level. The chief buildings on the hill are two European bungalows.

Sankshi (*known as Dargahchakilla*).—Fort and Customs Division; situated on a hill about 5 miles north-east of Pen town.

Tala.—Village with post office [m. s].

Thal.—Port in Alibagh *Taluka* ; situated on the coast, 3 miles north of Alibagh. Population 4000. It is a great fishing station. During the fair weather a passage boat plies irregularly between Bombay and

Thal. About 2¼ miles west is situated the wooded island of Khanderi (Kenery), with its southern point crowned by a lighthouse, showing a fixed white dioptric light, visible for 20 miles.

Uran.—Town situated in the south-east of Karanja island, 22 miles south by west of Thana town, and about 8 miles south-east of Bombay city. Population about 11,000. Uran is also a Customs Division of ports, consisting of Mora, Karanja and Shwa. Uran has a large customs-house and liquor-shed at Mora, the port 3 miles to the north ; and 22 distilleries supply Thana, and Kolaba Districts and Bombay city with liquor. Contains school, dispensary, church, post office [m. s. t.], temples and mosque.

Vinhera.—Village with post office [m.].

KOLABA AGENCY.

Janjira (*Habsan*).—Native State on the coast ; situated to the south of Bombay, between the Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts. Area, 325 square miles. Population about 77,000. Nearly four fifths of the people are Hindus, and one-fifth Muhammadans. Gross revenue, Rs. 376,000, not including the accounts of the Nawab's private treasury, which shows an income of Rs. 114,370. The name Janjira is corrupted from the Arabic, *Jazirah*, 'island.' The chief is a Sunni Muhammadan, by race a Sidi or Abyssinian, with the title of Nawab. The Nawab has no *sanad* authorizing adoption, and pays no tribute. As regards succession, the eldest son does not, as of right, succeed to the throne ; but that one among the sons who is decided by the supreme authority in the State to be fittest to rule. The Nawab (present chief Sidi Ahmed Khan) resides in the fort of Janjira (about half a mile from the mainland). An Assistant Political Agent under the Collector of Kolaba also resides at Janjira. The State maintains a force of 700 men for garrison and police duties. The Nawab is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. The Small State of Jafarabad in Kathiawar is also governed by this family.

The climate of Janjira is moist and relaxing, but not unhealthy. The sea-breeze cools the coast and hill-tops. Along the coast, fever and dysentery prevail from October to January. Sea-fishing for *pomphlet* and other large fish is the occupation of the bulk of the people. The staple crops are cocoa-nuts, betel-nuts, rice, the coarser varieties of grain, and hemp. Timber and firewood are cut and exported. The manufactures are salt, *saris*, or robes for women, coarse cloth turbans, and coir rope. Paper is made in Janjira fort. There are 25 schools with 1400 pupils. Janjira is a town and fort, also capital of State in the Konkan, 44 miles south of Bombay. Population 2000. The fort of Janjira, on an island at the entrance of the Rajpuri creek, lies half a mile from the mainland on the east, and a mile from the mainland on the west. In the fort a yearly Muhammadan fair is held in November, attended by about 3000 visitors. Postal communication through Murad post office.

Murad-Janjira.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shrivardhan.—Town in Janjira State ; situated about 12 miles south of Janjira town. Population 8,000. It has a considerable trade, which consists chiefly of areca-nuts of a superior kind, highly valued at Bombay. Annual fair attended by about 3000 persons. Post office [m. s. t.].

KONKAN.

KONKAN.—The name of the narrow strip of land lying between the base of the Western Ghats (Sahyadri Hills) and the sea. It includes the town and island of Bombay, the three British Districts of Kolaba, Ratnagiri, and Thana ; the three Native States of Janjira, Jawhar, and Sawantwari ; and the Portuguese territory of Goa. The Konkan is bounded on the north by Guzerath, on the east by the Deccan, on the south by North Kanara District, and on the west by the Arabian sea. Area, 12500 square miles. Population 4,000,000. The climate is hot and very moist. Snakes, tigers, and other wild beasts abound. The common language of the Konkan is Marathi. Kanarese is spoken in the southern part, and a little Guzerathi in the north of Thana.

MAHARASTRA.

MAHARASTRA.—A tract lies between the Western Ghats and the Hyderabad territories, having Khandesh on the north, and Mysore on the south. It occupies most of the old Muhammadans province of Bijapur and part of Aurangabad. It is generally fertile and undulating, with a general slope to the east. The climate is dry and generally healthy. In the south are Kolhapur and about fifteen tributary Jagirs.

MAHI KANTHA AGENCY.

The Mahi Kantha (Banks of the Mahi) Native States lie between Rajputana on the north, and the British District of Kaira on the south. There are 59 chiefs who were, in 1877, classified under 7 divisions according to their importance. Area, 11,049 square miles, containing 1645 villages. Population 520,000. Revenue, 10 lakhs. Head-quarters—Sadra, 11 miles from Parantij.

There are hills and jungels in the north and east of the Agency, but the remainder is a plain country. The soil is of two kinds, one light and sandy, the other black ; both of them are rich. The earliest settlers were Bhils and Kolis. The Bhils are the most remarkable of the Mahi Kantha tribes. They speak a dialect composed of Hindi and Guzerathi. Most of them cultivate, but their scanty crops do not suffice to support them for more than three or four months. During the rest of the year they depend on the sale of forest produce. The Bhils are truthful, thriftless, superstitious, and fond of strong drink. Their religious and social rites almost always end in a great drinking bout. The Kolis in their habits and ways of living resemble the Bhils. The Kolis are less superstitious, and pay more respect to ceremonial observances. There are about 70 schools with 4000 scholars in the Agency. There are six pur-

gannas in the Agency, viz.—(1) The Little Marwar, (2) Rewar, (3) The Sabar Kanta or the bank of the Sabarmati (4) The Watrak Kanta or the bank of the Watrak, (5) Bavisi, and (6) Kotosan.

MAHI KANTHA STATES.

Ahmednagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ajabpur.—Petty State, with population 500. Pays a tribute of Rs. 96 to Gaekwar of Baroda.

Amalyara.—Tributary State in the Watrak Pergana. Population 13,000. Revenue, Rs. 23,800. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 316½. The chief has the title of Thakur, and the family of the chief are Hindus, Khant Kolis by caste. In matters of succession they follow the rule of primogeniture, but do not hold a *sanad* authorizing adoption. Transit dues are levied in this State. Two schools, with 100 pupils. Amalyara is the chief town of the State of same name, 34 miles north-east of Ahmedabad.

Badoli.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Barmuara.—Petty State with population about 4200. Revenue, Rs. 1500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs, 900.

Bavisi.—Tributary State with population 40,000. Revenue, Rs. 44,530. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 33,010. Postal communication through Sadra post office.

Bhalusna.—Chiefship and town with population about 4000. Gross Revenue, including transit dues, Rs. 4,920. Idar tribute, Rs. 1160. The chief is a Hindu, a Kochuvan Koli by caste, and his title Thakur. He holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption. In matters of succession his house follows the rule of primogeniture. There is 1 school with 25 pupils.

Bolundra.—Petty State with population 1000. The Thakur is a Rewar Rajput, descended from a younger branch of the Ranasan family; he has no *sanad* authorizing adoption; the family follows the rule of primogeniture. Revenue, Rs. 610; Idar tribute, Rs. 140.

Dabha.—Petty State with population 2000. Revenue, Rs. 3000. Pays tribute of Rs. 150 to the Gaekwar, and Rs. 50 to the Thakur of Amalyara. The present ruler is a Mukwana Koli, converted to Islam. He has no *sanad* authorizing adoption; the family follows the rule of primogeniture. Transit duties are levied in the State. The religion of the chiefs or Miahs of Dabha is a mixture of Muhammadanism and Hinduism; they give their daughters in marriage to Muhammadans of rank, and marry the daughters of Koli chiefs.

Dabhoda.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dadhalya.—Tributary State with population 4000. Revenue, Rs. 8,300. The Thakur pays annually Rs. 700 as *ghas-dana*, or forage for cattle, to the Gaekwar of Baroda, and Rs. 610 as *kichri*, or supplies for troops, to the Raja of Idar. He has enjoyed semi-independent power since the establishment of his family in Mahi Kantha. The family are

Sesodia Rajputs, who originally came from Udaipur in Rajputana. They hold no *sanad* authorizing adoption ; the rule of primogeniture is followed in regard to succession.

Danta.—Native State and chief town of the State of same name ; 38 miles east of Disa, and 136 miles north of Baroda. Comprises 78 villages. Gross revenue, Rs. 27,000 inclusive of transit dues. Tribute—Rs. 2370 to the Gaekwar of Baroda ; Rs. 510 to the Raja of Idar ; Rs. 500 to the Raja of Palanpur. The chief is a Hindu and a Parmar Rajput by caste ; his title is Rana ; and his State ranks among those of the second class. In matters of succession, the family, which has held semi-independent power since 1069 A. D , follows the rule of primogeniture, and does not hold a *sanad* authorizing adoption. The Amba Bhavani shrine, famous throughout India, is situated in this territory. A great portion of the chief's revenue is derived from the costly offerings of the pious at the shrine. Pilgrims of all ranks visit the place during August, September, October, and November.

Gabat.—Petty State with population 1500. Revenue, Rs. 3170. The Thakur of Gabat is a Makwana Koli. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 25 to the Raja of Idar. Transit dues are levied in the State.

Ghorasar.—Petty State in the Watrak Kantha *pergana* of the Mahi Kantha territory. Comprises 15 villages. Population 8500. Revenue, Rs. 28,540. There are 2 schools, with 200 pupils. The present chief is Suraj Mal ; he holds the title of Thakur, and is a Hindu of the Koli caste. The succession follows the rule of primogeniture ; there is no *sanad* authorizing adoption. Tribute—Rs. 488 to the British Government, and Rs. 3500 to the Gaekwar of Baroda. Transit dues are levied in the State.

Idar (*Edar*).—The principal Rajput State of the Mahi Kantha Agency. Area, 2500 square miles, containing 2 towns and 803 villages. Population about 260,000. The greater part of the population are Kolis. Idar is situated between Rajputana and the territories of the Bombay Presidency. The soil is generally fertile ; fruit trees are abundant. Grain, oil-seeds, and sugar-cane are the principal products. Manufactures of opium and soap. There are stone quarries near Ahmednagar, useful for building purposes.

The original sovereigns of Idar were Kolis. The ruling family is descended from two brothers of the Maharaja of Jodhpur, who made themselves master of Idar in 1729. The present Maharaja (Sir Kesrisingji, K. C. S. I.) is a Rajput of the Rahtor clan and of the Joda family. He exercises first-class jurisdiction, having power to inflict capital punishment. He holds a *sanad* giving him the right of adoption, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The State contains 22 courts for criminal justice, and maintains a police force of 30 mounted and 418 foot, at an annual cost of Rs. 35,970. There are 25 schools with 1300 pupils, of which two are girls' schools. Revenue, Rs. 572,000. The Maharaja receives Rs. 19,140 annually from several chiefs in the Mahi Kantha, and pays Rs. 30,340 as tribute to the Gaekwar of Baroda. Transit dues are levied in the State. Idar is the chief town of the State of same name in

Guzerath, 64 miles north-east of Ahmedabad. The town is traditionally known as Ildurg. Population of the town 6500. Contains several Jain temples, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Ilol.—Petty State and chief town of the State of that name. Population 5700. Gross revenue, inclusive of transit dues, Rs. 15,640. There is one school, with 150 pupils. The family of the chief (the present chief, Thakur Wakhat Singh) are Hindus, Makwana Kolis by caste. The succession follows the rule of primogeniture ; there is no *sanad* authorizing adoption. Ilol State pays a tribute of Rs. 1860 to Baroda, Rs. 430 to Idar, and Rs. 20 to the State of Ahmednagar, now incorporated with Idar. Post office [m. s.].

Jotana.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Katosan.—Petty State, containing 29 villages. Population 5000. Revenue, Rs. 25,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 544. The State lies north of the Viramgam railway station. The chief is a Mukwana Koli, and holds the title of Thakur. He has no *sanad* or patent authorizing adoption. Post office [m. s.].

Kharal.—Petty State containing 12 villages, lying along the banks of the river Vatrak. The Miah or chief, Sirdar Sing, is a Mukwana Koli, converted to Islam, and observes a sort of Muhammadan and Hindu religion. There is no *sanad* authorizing adoption ; the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. Population 3000. Revenue, Rs 16,500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1750, and British tribute, Rs. 760. School with 100 pupils.

Likhi.—Petty State with population 1500. The Thakur is a Mukwana Koli. Revenue, Rs. 1500. The Thakur pays no tribute. His family hold no deed allowing adoption ; in matters of succession they follow the rule of primogeniture.

Magori.—Petty State containing 30 villages. Population 3100. Revenue, Rs. 5,930. Idar tribute, Rs. 90. The chief, Thakur Himat Singh, is a Rahtor Rajput.

Malpur.—Tributary State, situated in the south-eastern portion of Mahi Kantha. Population 15,000. The boundary marches with the State of Lunawada and Ahmedabad District. The country is hilly and wild. Products—Bajra, wheat, and other grains. The Malpur family is an offshoot of that of the Rao of Idar. The present chief is Rawal Dipsingji, a Hindu of the Rahtor Rajput caste, who reckons twenty-three generations from Kirat Singji He manages his estate in person, but has no *sanad* authorizing adoption ; in matters of succession, the rule of primogeniture is followed. Revenue, Rs. 11,630. British tribute, Rs. 430 ; Idar tribute, Rs. 390 ; and Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 280. There is one school, with 100 pupils. Transit dues are levied in the State.

Mansa.—Petty State, situated in the Sabar Kantha division, and is surrounded by the Gaekwar's territory. Population 12,000. Products—millet, pulse, and wheat. The present ruler is Thakur Raj Singhji, a Hindu of the Chaura Rajput caste. He manages his estate in person,

and pays a tribute of Rs. 11,750 to the Gaekwar of Baroda. Revenue, Rs. 46,000. The succession to the chiefship follows the rule of primogeniture. School with 300 pupils. Transit dues are levied in the State. Mansa is the chief town of the State of same name. Population 8,000. It has a large and wealthy community of merchants, and is considered the richest town in Mahi Kantha. Post office [m. s. t.].

Memadpur.—Petty State with population 700. Revenue, Rs. 1600. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 180.

Mohanpur.—Native State with population 15,000. The present ruler, Thakur Himat Singh, a Rehwar Rajput, enjoys a gross yearly revenue of Rs. 24,290, and pays tribute of Rs. 4,750 to the Gaekwar of Baroda ; Rs. 2250 to the Raja of Idar ; and Rs. 7½ to the British Government. The family of the chief follow the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession. There are 4 schools, with about 200 pupils. Post office [m. s.].

Motakotarna.—Petty State with population 600. Revenue, Rs. 900. The chief pays no tribute, and does not hold a patent of adoption. The family follows the rule of primogeniture. Transit dues are levied in the State.

Mulajinapura.—Petty State with population 250. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 22½.

Pethapur.—Native State, and chief town of the State of same name. Population 7500. The ruler (present chief, Thakur Gambhir Singh, a Hindu of the Waghela clan of Rajputs) enjoys a revenue of Rs. 17,250, and pays tribute of Rs 8,630 to the Gaekwar. The family do not hold a title authorizing adoption, and they follow primogeniture in matters of succession. Transit dues are levied in the State. School with 200 pupils. Post office [m. s.].

Pol (*Pal*).—Petty State, situated on the north-eastern frontier of Mahi Kantha. Population 7000. The tract is wild and mountainous. Chief products—millets, wheat, maize, gram, etc. The present chief, Rao Hamir Singhji, manages his estate in person, and pays no tribute. Revenue, Rs. 28,000. The family follows the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession, and hold no deed allowing adoption. Transit dues are levied in the State. School with 50 pupils.

Punadra.—Petty State, situated on the Watrak river. Comprises 11 villages. Area, 12½ square miles. Population 4000 Revenue, Rs. 15,700. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 375. The Miah of Punadra, Abhi Singh, is a Mukwana Koli, converted to Islam. The Miahs observe a sort of mixed Muhammadan and Hindu religion, giving their daughters in marriage to Muhammadans of rank, and marrying the daughters of Koli chiefs. On their death their bodies are buried, not burnt. Transit dues are levied in the State. One school with 40 pupils. Postal communication through Atarsumba post office.

Ramas.—Petty State with population 2000. Revenue, Rs. 2440 ; Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 158. The chief of Ramas, Miah Kalu, is a Muhammadan.

Ranasam.—Native State, situated in the Rehwar *pergana*. Population 5000 Chief products—pulses and millets. The present chief, Thakur Hamir Singh, administers the State in person. Revenue, Rs. 15,000. Tribute—Rs. 370 to Gaekwar, Rs. 750 to Idar, and Rs. 3 to the British Government. The family of the chief follow the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession. School with 40 pupils.

Rupal.—Petty State containing 11 villages. Population 3500. Revenue, Rs. 3500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1164½; Idar tribute, Rs. 362. The chief of Rupal, Thakur Man Singh, is a Rewar Rajput. Rupal is the chief town of the State. School and post office [m.].

Sadra.—Capital of Mahi Kantha States, 11 miles from Parantij, or 44 from Ahmedabad by Kutcha road. Offices of the Political Agent, of the Assistant Political Agent, and of the Personal Assistant to the Political Agent are located here. There are also a medical officer, Deputy Inspector of schools, Head Master of Talukdari school, and Head Master of Prince of Wales's school. Post office [m. s. t.].

Santhal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sathamba.—Petty State with population 5500. Revenue, Rs. 8250, of which Rs. 401 is paid as tribute to the Gaekwar of Baroda, Rs. 561 to Balasinor, and Rs. 127 to Lunawara. The chief, Thakur Ajab Singh, is a Baria Koli. The family holds no deed allowing adoption ; in matters of succession it follows the rule of primogeniture. Staple crops, rice and *joar*. School.

Satlasna.—Native State with population 3500. The present chief is Thakur Hari Singh, a Hindu of the Parmar Koli tribe. He manages his estate in person. Revenue, Rs. 4500. Baroda tribute, Rs. 1680, and Idar tribute, Rs. 730. The family of the chief follow the rule of primogeniture in point of succession. School.

Sudasna.—Native State, situated in the Nani Marwar division of Mahi Kantha. Population 6000. The present chief is Thakur Parbat Singh, a Barad Rajput of the Parmar clan. He manages his estate in person. Revenue, Rs. 6610. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1036 ; Idar tribute, Rs. 361. The family follow the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession, but have no *sanad* authorizing adoption. Sudasna is the chief town of the State of same name ; situated on the bank of the Saraswati. Four and a half miles to the north-west is a cave temple of Mokheshwar Mahadeo, with a ruined monastery of sandstone and brick. Here Hindus of all castes offer the water of the Saraswati to Mahadeo, and to a *pipal*-tree. Annual fair.

Tintoi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vadali.—A considerable and very ancient town, 12 miles north of Idar. Population 5500. Post office [m. s.].

Varsoda.—Petty State, containing 6 villages. Population 4100. The chief is Thakur Kisor Singhji, a Chaora Rajput. The family holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption ; but in matters of succession the rule of primogeniture is followed. Revenue, Rs. 12,080. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1582½. Post office [m. s.].

Vasna.—Petty State with population 5000. The chief is named Thakur Takhat Singh, a Rahtor Rajput. His family follows the rule of primogeniture, but holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption. Revenue, Rs. 12,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 3108½. The cantonment of Sadra, the head-quarters of the Mahi Kantha Political Agency, is situated within the limits of Sadra, a village in this State. For the land so taken up the Thakur receives from the British Government a yearly ground-rent of Rs. 260. Post office [m. s.].

Walasna.—Petty State containing 10 villages. Population 4500. The chief is Thakur Man Singhji, a Rahtor Rajput. The family holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption ; but in matters of succession the rule of primogeniture is followed. Revenue, Rs. 7240 ; Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 280.

Waragam.—Petty State with population 3500, inhabiting 19 villages. Revenue, Rs. 9500. The chief is Thakur Rai Singhji, a Rewhar Rajput. The family holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption ; but in matters of succession the rule of primogeniture is followed.

NASIK.

NASIK.—A Deccan District in the Central Division of the Bombay Presidency. It is bounded on the north by Khandesh, on the south by Ahmednagar, on the east by the Nizam's Dominions, and on the west by Thana District and Khandesh Agency. Area, 5980 square miles, containing 11 towns and 1636 villages. Population 843,582. District Head-quarters Nasik town, 122 miles from Bombay.

Nasik, anciently called Panchavati, according to the Ramayana, the nose of Surphankha (sister of Ravana) was cut off by Lakshmana here, hence the modern name Nasik.

PRODUCTS.—The chief products are rice, jawari, bajri, nagli, linseed, sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton, hemp and various pulses. The chief industries in addition to agriculture are brass and silk work at the towns of Nasik and Yeola.

CLIMATE.—The climate is very healthy and soil fertile.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 12 *Talukas* of Baglan, Chandor, Dindori, Igatpuri, Kalvan, Malegaon, Nandgaon, Nasik, Niphad, Peint, Sinner, and Yeola. Revenue about 6 lakhs ; and the expenditure nearly one-sixth of the revenue. *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 2 Assistants. Treasury and Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Judge, Sub-Judge, Cantonment Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Assistant Engineer and Superintendent of Jail. For further information regarding Nasik town *see* Nasik.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abhona.—Village with post office [m. s.], 36 miles from Nasik.

Andarsul.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Anjiniri Hills (*Anjini*).—Hill sanitarium used by the residents of Nasik during the hot weather months. Distant 12 miles from Asvali railway station.

Ankai.—Fort and a railway station, 59 miles from Nasik city. The line here approaches the chain of hills forming the watershed between Western and Southern India. The railway passes through the chain of hills by the ravine of Ankai, and joins the main line of G. I. P. Railway at Manmad. The fort of Ankai Tankari, now in ruins, is situated on a hill, 800 feet above the plain. During the ascent some very remarkable old Hindu caves and temples are met with, and on the summit are the remains of an old Mussalman fort.

Antapur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Askheda.—Village with post office [m.].

Asvali.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Nasik railway station. Dharmasala near the station. After leaving Asvali the range of mountains to the south is exceedingly picturesque, and amongst other peaks, that of Khalsibhai, the highest in the Deccan, may be seen towering above the rest.

Baglan.—*Taluka* of Nasik District. *see* Satana.

Bej.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhagur.—Village with post office [m.]. *see* Devlali.

Bolthan.—Village with post office [m.].

Chandor (or *Chandwad* '*old name*'—Chandalnagar or Chandravati).—*Taluka* of Nasik District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name ; situated at the foot of a range of hills, 40 miles north-east of Nasik town. Population 5000. The old fort of Chandor, 3994 feet high, on the flat summit of a hill rising immediately above the town, is nearly inaccessible, and commands an important *ghat* or passage on the route from Khandesh to Bombay. Weekly market held on Mondays. Two Hindu temples and a Muhammadan mosque. Mamlatdar's court and post office [m. s.].

Chandori.—Village with post office [m.].

Chikhalvohol.—Village with post office [m.].

Dabhadi.—Village with post office [m.].

Devla.—Village with post office [m.].

Devlali Camp (*Bhagoor-Chhavni*)—Village and cantonment in the Nasik *Taluka*, also railway station [W.], 7 miles from Nasik town. Population 2200, among whom are several families of Deshmukhs, who in former times, as headmen in their villages, had great influence over the Marathas of the District. During the dry weather months the village is the gathering-place of numerous grain brokers from Bombay. Devlali is a halting-place for troops arriving from or proceeding to Europe. There are barracks for 5000 men. The best way to approach Nasik is by driving from this station. Conveyance procurable by previous arrangement. Roman Catholic Church and post office [m. s. T.].

Deopur.—Village with post office [m.].

Dhodamba.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dindori.—*Taluka* of Nasik District, also chief town of the *taluka* of same name, situated about 15 miles north of Nasik. Besides the ordi-

nary sub-divisional, revenue and police offices, the town is provided with dispensary, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Dubera.—Village with post office [m.].

Gangapur.—Village situated on the bank of the Godavari, 6 miles from Nasik. Contains post office [m. s.], and 9 temples, and also a pretty waterfall.

Ghoti.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Nasik town. Post office [m. s.].

Girnara.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Godavari.—A great river of Central India, which runs across the Deccan from the Western to the Eastern Ghats ; for sanctity, picturesque scenery, and utility to man, surpassed only by the Ganges and the Indus; total length 198 miles ; area of drainage basin, 112,200 square miles. The traditional source is on the side of a hill behind the village of Trimbak, about 50 miles from the shore of the Indian Ocean. At this spot is an artificial reservoir, reached by a flight of 690 steps, into which the water trickles drop by drop from the lips of a carven image, shrouded by a canopy of stone. It flows in a general easterly direction through the Nizam's dominions as far as Sironcha, and south-easterly between that territory and the Central Provinces ; separates into two wide and many smaller branches near Rajamahendry ; and falls into the Bay of Bengal by three principal mouths. The largest of the three branches, known as the Gautami Godavari, turns east-ward, and, after passing the quiet French Settlement of Yanaon, enters the sea at Point Koringa, not far from the port of Coconada. The most southerly branch, or the Vashista Godavari, debouches at Point Narsapur, after throwing of the third offshoot called the Vainateyam Godavari. The peculiar sacredness of the Godavari is said to have been revealed by Rama himself to the *Rishi*, or sage, Gautama. The river is sometimes called Goda, and the sacred character especially attaches to the Gautami mouth. According to popular legend, it proceeds from the same source as the Ganges, by an underground passage ; and this identity is preserved in the familiar name of Vridha-ganga. But every part of its course is holy ground, and to bathe in its waters will wash away the blackest sin. Once in every twelve years a great bathing festival, called *Pushkaram*, is held on the banks of the Godavari, alternately with the other eleven sacred rivers of India. The spots most frequented by pilgrims are—the source at Trimbak ; the town of Bhadrachalam on the left bank, about 100 miles above Rajamahendri, where stands an ancient temple of Ramchandra, surrounded by twenty-four smaller pagodas. Rajamahendri itself ; and the village of Kotipalli, on the left bank of the eastern mouth.

Harsul.—Village with post office [m.],

Hissool.—Village and railway station, 54 miles from Nasik road station.

Igatpuri (*Wigatpura*).—*Taluka* of Nasik District, also town and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name, and railway station [W. & R], 37 miles from Nasik town. Population 7000. The town is situated at the head of the Thal Ghat, 1992 feet above sea-level, and is used

by Europeans as a health resort during April and May. Half a mile to the north-east is a reservoir. Mamlatdar's and post offices [m. s. t]. English Church, Roman Catholic Chapel, and Methodist place of worship, Three schools, a fair hotel, and dak bungalow. The railway station includes a locomotive workshop, employing a large number of Europeans and Natives. There are several European bungalows belonging to railway officials. Good fishing and boating. Boat club kept up by railway employes. Large game obtainable in the neighbourhood. Pimpri, (2 miles from station), contains the tomb of Sadr-ud-din, a Muhammadan saint of great local sanctity. An annual fair held at Pimpri in September, another at Bagoli (about 3 miles from station) in February, are both attended by Hindus.

Janori.—Village with post office [m.].

Jaykheda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jhodga.—Village with post office [m.].

Kalsubai.—Hill, 5427 feet high, and the most elevated point in the Deccan. Its summit is crowned by a temple, 10 miles south-east of Igatpuri railway station. A priest of Devi Kalsu daily climbs to the temple from Indor, a village at the foot of the hill, to offer a sacrifice of fowls.

Kalvan.—*Taluka* of Nasik District, also town and head-quarters of the *taluka* of same name ; situated in the Girna valley, 35 miles west of Malegaon. Population 2200. Kalvan is the centre of large sugar-cane gardens. The climate is unhealthy. Revenue, police and post offices [m. s. t.].

Karanjgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Kavlana.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Khedgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Khervadi.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Nasik town. Post office [m. s.].

Kothura.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kundevadi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Lasalgaon.—Village and railway station [W], 35 miles from Nasik town. Post office [m. s. t.], and Dharmasala for Natives close to the railway station. Lasalgaon is a large grain exporting station. There is a good road to Chandor, 14 miles on the north. Vinchur, 3 miles. Country conveyances obtainable.

Lohoner.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Makhmalabad.—Village with post office [m.].

Malegaon.—*Taluka* of Nasik District, and chief town of the *taluka* of same name, near the Girna river, 24 miles north-east of Manmad, and 12 from Jalgaon railway stations. Malegaon is a cantonment and a municipality, and the head-quarters of the chief revenue and police officers of the *Taluka*. Population of town 11,000 ; of cantonment nearly 4000. The town possesses a fort. Climate delightful from No-

vember to February. Sub-judge's and cantonment magistrate's courts, a church, five schools with 600 pupils, a dispensary, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Mandvad.—Village with post office [m.].

Manmad.—Village and railway station [W. & R.], 45 miles north-east of Nasik road station. Manmad is the junction station of the Dhond and Manmad State Railway with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Much cotton from Khandesh and Malegaon takes rail here. Population 4500. The climate is very salubrious. The road connecting Malegaon with Ahmednagar passes through Manmad. A rest camp for Native troops is opend during the Trooping season. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. On an isolated hill (near Manmad) south of the railway is a curious natural obelisk of trap rock from 80 to 90 feet high, called by the Natives ' Ram Gulhni. '

Mulher.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Musalgaon.—Village with post office [m].

Nagda.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nampur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nandgaon.—*Taluka* of Nasik District, also chief town of the *taluka* of same name, and railway station [W. & R.], 66 miles north-east of Nasik town. Population 5000. The town has the ordinary sub-divisional revenue and police offices and a post office [m. s. t.]. Dak and travellers' bungalows. From here a road runs south-east to Aurangabad (56 miles), the fort of Daulatabad, and to the caves of Ellora, 44 miles. Conveyance obtainable.

Nasik (old names *Gulsanabad, Janasthan, Podmanagar and Trikantak*).—*Taluka* and chief town of the District of same name, 5 miles north-west of the Nasik road station. Among Hindus, Nasik is considered a spot of special interest and holiness. Nasik, the Benares of Western India, is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the river Godavari or Ganga. The buildings, covering an area of about 2 square miles, are divided into two main parts—the new town to the north and the old town to the south. Panchavati, the portion of the city on the left bank of the river, in extent about one-seventh part of the whole, has several large temples and substantial dwellings, owned and inhabited chiefly by Brahmans. Between Panchavati and the old town, the river banks are for about 400 yards lined with masonry walls and flights of stone steps. On both sides, places of worship fringe the banks, and even the bed of the stream is thickly dotted with temples and shrines. A bazar is held on the north bank ; and it is a most interesting sight in the early morning to see the busy crowd, some bathing, others trafficking, and others worshipping in the temples. On account of the great number of pilgrims who visit its shrines, the population of Nasik varies much at different times of the year. The resident population of Nasik numbers 35,000, including about 10,000 Brahmans. All Hindus of rank on visiting it leave a record of their visit with their ' Upadhya ' or family priest, for each noble family has such a priest at each celebrated place of pilgrimage. In this record are entered the names of the visitor's ancestors, and

thus the pedigree of every Hindu chief is to be found in the keeping of these Upadhyas. Naturally, Nasik is one of the healthiest stations in India ; it enjoys a temperate climate nearly all the year round. Nasik produces fine vegetables and excellent grapes. It is also noted for an extensive trade in copper and brass wares. The old and new palaces of the Peshwa accommodate the Collector's court and the municipal and other public offices. Besides being the head-quarters station of the District, the town is also the seat of the chief revenue and police officers. There are a high and 8 vernacular-schools and post [m. s.]. and telegraph offices, and also dak and travellers' bungalows. The following are the objects of interest well worth a visit—temples of Sunder Narayan, Balaji, White Ram, Kapaleshwar, Naro Shankar, Kala or Black Ram ; Sita Gumpha, Ram Kund, and Lena Caves, 5 miles south of Nasik. There is a Branch Booking office of the G. I. P. Railway Company in Nasik city, at which tickets of all classes can be obtained to proceed to any station on this and other connected Railways with which the Company have through booking arrangement.

Nasik Road (*Deolali*)—Railway station [W], 117 miles from Bombay.

Naydongri.—Town and railway station, 79 miles from Nasik town. Post office [m. s. t.].

Niphad.—*Taluka* of Nasik District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, and railway station ; situated 24 miles north-east of Nasik town. Population 4000. Sub-divisional revenue and police offices and post office [m. s. t.].

Odha.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Nasik town. Post office [m. s.].

Ojhar (old name *Tambtacha Ojhar*).—Village with post office [m. s.].

Oogaon.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Nasik railway station.

Pala.—Village with post office [m.].

Palkhed.—Village with post office [m.].

Pandhurli.—Village with post office [m.].

Patna.—Village with post office [m.].

Peint (*Peth*).—Formerly a Native State, and now a *Taluka* of Nasik District ; situated 32 miles north-west of Nasik, and 10 miles north of Harsul. Peint is the chief town of the *taluka* of same name, and the capital of the former chiefs of Peint State, which lapsed to British Government on the death of the late Begam in 1878, but at present a very small place, and the head-quarters of the Mamlatdar. Population under 3000. Dispensary, travellers' bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Pimpalgaon.—Town with Sub-judge's court, post office [m. s. t.].

Pimparkheda.—Village and railway station, 67 miles from Nasik road station.

Pimpri-Sayad.—Village with post office [m.].

Sammit.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Nasik town.

Saptashring.—Celebrated hill with a temple to the goddess Kali of much local reputation ; situated 32 miles from Nasik. Annual fair in the month of Ashwin (October). Nearest post town, Kalvan.

Satana (or *Baglan*).—*Taluka* of Nasik District, and chief town of the *Taluka* of same name ; situated about 30 miles west of Malegaon. Population 4000. Sub-judge's and Mamlatdar's Courts, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. Annual fair.

Saundana.—Village with post office [m.].

Saygaon.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Saykheda.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sharanpur.—Village and a seat of the mission founded by the Church Missionary Society in 1835. Distant 1½ miles from Nasik city. Post office [m. s.].

Sinner (*Shignenagar*).—*Taluka* of Nasik District, also chief town, municipality and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name ; situated 17 miles south-east of Nasik town. Population 8400. Sub-judge's court, Mamlatdar's office, dispensary, two vernacular schools and post office [m. s. t.]. Weekly market on Sundays.

Sompur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sukena.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Taharabad.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Thangaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Thengoda.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Trimbak (or *more correctly Tryambak ' the three eyed ' a name of Mahadeo*).—Town and municipality, situated at the source of the river Godavari, 20 miles south-west of Nasik town. Population 4000. Trimbak is a place of Hindu pilgrimage ; and besides being visited by all the pilgrims who go to Nasik, has a special fair in honour of Trimbakeshwar Mahadeo, held on the occasion of the planet Jupiter entering the sign Leo, which event happens generally once every twelve years. Trimbak fort, which 4248 feet above the sea, and about 1800 above the village, is on a scarp so high and precipitous as to be impregnable by any army however numerous or well served with artillery. The hill is 10 miles round the base, and about 4 miles round the top. The ascent is by steps outside, and strangers are permitted to mount in order to look into the interior of the temple, which none but Hindus may enter. A flight of 690 steps up a hill at the back of Trimbak leads to the sacred source of the river Godavari, where " the water trickles drop by drop from the lips of a carven image shrouded by a canopy of stone " into a tank below. The town contains a school and post office [m. s. t.].

Umrana.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vadalibhui.—Village with post office [m.].

Vadel.—Village with post office [m.].

Vadner.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vadnerkhakardi.—Village with post office [m.].

Vani (*old name Ban*).—Village with post office [m. s.].

Varkheda.—Village with post office [m.].

Vinchur.—Petty State, consisting 45 villages in Nasik District, 3 villages in Ahmadnagar District, and 2 in Poona District. Population, about 30,000 ; rental, about Rs. 73,000. Half the portion of the estate lapsed to Government on the death of the late Annasaheb, a well-known Sardar in the Deccan. The present chief or proprietor of the remaining estate is a first-class Sardar, and manages his estate in person. In criminal matters he has the power of a first-class magistrate. Vinchur is the town and head-quarters of the State of same name ; situated 3 miles south-west of the Lasalgaon railway station. Population 5000. The town is surrounded by a mud wall in fair repair. Weekly market on Fridays. Post office [m. s.]. The fort of Vinchur is well worth a visit.

Virgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Yeola (*Savargaon Taluka*).—One of the southern divisions of Nasik District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, and railway station, 68 miles from Nasik town *via* Manmad railway station. Yeola is surrounded by a dilapidated mud wall. It owes its importance to its trade in the silk and cotton goods woven here, and also to its gold-twist manufacture. Sub-judge's and Mamlatdar's courts, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

NORTHERN DIVISION.

NORTHERN DIVISION.—A Division or Commissionership under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Bombay ; comprises the following 10 Districts—viz, Ahmedabab, Bombay, Broach, Kaira, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha, Surat and Thana, all of which *see* separately.

PALANPUR AGENCY.

PALANPUR AGENCY.—A collection of 13 Navive States under the political superintendence of the Bombay Government. This Agency occupies the north of Guzerath. It is bounded on the north by Rajputana, on the south by the Gaekwar's dominions, on the east by the Mahi Kantha Agency, and on the west by the Rann of Cutch. Area, 8000 square miles, containing 934 villages. Population 600,000. Revenue, Rs. 13 lakhs. Head-quarters, Palanpur town, 393 miles from Bombay *via* Ahmedabad by rail. With the exception of its northern part and the north-eastern part near Sirohi, the country is a flat plain.

The States are divided into two divisions ; the northern division includes the following seven States (Palanpur, Radhanpur, Tharad, Wao, Suigaon, Deodar, and Bhabar) under the charge of the Senior Political Agent ; the southern includes the other six States (Terwara, Kankrej, Warai, Santalpur, Morwara, and Chadchat) under the Junior Political

Agent. Two of the whole number, Palanpur and Radhanpur rank as first-class States; the remaining eleven are petty States. The chiefs of Palanpur and Radhanpur States are invested with foll civil and criminal powers, and in matters of revenue are almost independent. Over them, the Political Superintendent exercises only a general supervision; but over the remaining 11 petty States it was necessary to appoint *thanadars*, six in number, who are invested with power to try petty criminal cases, and to decide civil suits up to Rs. 250 in value. There are also two European Political Assistants who have higher powers, above whom is the Political Superintendent, who is the highest executive and appellate authority. But appeals in important cases lie to the Commissioner of the Northern Division, Bombay Presidency.

In Palanpur and Radhanpur towns are local courts, from whose decision a final appeal lies to the chiefs in person, who follow codes of their own, based on British Indian laws. The Thakur of Tharad has been appointed a magistrate of the first class, and has powers to decide civil suits up to Rs. 1000 in value. The Rana of Wao has also been invested with lesser civil and criminal powers; and a few of the minor chiefs have been invested with powers suitable to their rank and intelligence.

From March to June the heat is great; the hot winds are so fierce as to keep even the people of the country from travelling during the day. From September to November it is unhealthy; both Europeans and Natives suffer from fevers of a bad type. Political Officers—Political Superintendent, Ex-officio and Personal Assistants; 2 Junior Assistants, Cantonment Magistrate, Assistant Superintendent of Police; Medical officer, and Deputy Inspector of Schools.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Babhar (*Bhabhar*).—Petty State and chief town of the State of same name; situated 55 miles west of Palanpur. Area of the State about 80 square miles, containing 23 villages. Population 7500, principally Kolis. Revenue, Rs. 15,000. The State is held by Koli Thakurs, of mixed Rajput origin. Transit dues are levied.

Banas.—River, rising in Dhebar lake, among the hills of Udaipur, flows west pass the town and cantonment of Deesa, and falls into the Rann of Cutch by two mouths.

Bhandu.—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Palanpur.

Chadchat.—Petty State, known as Santalpur and Chadchat; the latter has 11 villages. Area of the whole, 440 square miles; population, exclusive of Santalpur 5500. The ruling family are Jhareja Rajputs, and follow the rule of primogeniture. They hold the rank of Thakurs. Revenue (with Santalpur), Rs. 33,600. The country is flat and open. Salt is obtained in considerable quantities. *see* also Santalpur.

Chhapi.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Palanpur.

Chitrasani.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Palanpur.

Dangarwa.—Village and railway station, 56 miles from Palanpur.

Deesa.—Town and Cantonment in Palanpur State, also head-quarters of the Northern Division of the Army; situated on the river Banas,

18 miles from Palanpur. Anciently the town was called Faridabad. Deesa is surrounded with a wall and towers, now in ruins. The British-cantonment is stationed on the left bank of the Banas, 3 miles north-east of the native town. Post office [m. s. T.].

Dhanera.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Diodar.—Native State, and principal town of the State, situated 45 miles west of Palanpur. Area, 440 square miles. Population 25,000, principally Rajputs and Kolis. Number of villages 66. April to July are excessively hot ; rain falls in August and September ; October and November are again warm ; while the period from December to March is cold and agreeable. The chief holds the title of Thakur, and does not possess a *sanad*, authorizing adoption, nor does the succession follow the rule of primogeniture. No military force is maintained. The chief of Diodar exercises the powers of a third-class magistrate, and civil jurisdiction in suits for sums up to Rs. 250 in his territory. The State depends on the British Government for external defence, but is allowed complete freedom in the internal management of its revenue affairs. Post office [m. s.].

Jasor.—Hill of gneiss with outbursts of granite, about 3500 feet above the sea ; situated about 18 miles north of Palanpur town. Jasor Hill is well suited for a sanitarium, except that its water-supply is scanty.

Kankrej (or *Tara*).—A collection of petty States under the Palanpur Agency. Area, 520 square miles. Population 47,000. Total revenue, Rs. 48,470 ; tribute to the Gaekwar of Baroda, Rs. 5130. Kankrej is a flat, open and fairly-wooded country, situated on both sides of the Banas river. The staples are wheat and millet. Water is found in wells from 30 to 40 feet below the surface. The climate is dry and hot, and the prevailing disease is fever. Kankrej comprises twenty-six different estates, the chief of which are Thara, Un, and Wara, most of them held by Rajputs who have intermarried with lower caste Koli women. The largest and most important estate is Thara, whose chiefs are Waghela Kolis by caste, who, by refusing to eat with their brethern, have been allowed to intermarry with Rajput houses, and are now generally admitted as belonging to the Rajput tribe. The principal village in Kankrej is Thara, five miles north of which is Kakar, the ancient capital of the State, with some ruined temples.

Kanodar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Morwara.—State and town in the Palanpur Agency.—*see* Tharad.

Palanpur.—Native State in the Province of Guzerath. Area, 3150 square miles, containing 1 town and 451 villages. Population 235,000. The climate is dry and hot, and fever is prevalent. The principal products are wheat, rice and other grains, and sugar-cane. Considerable trade is carried with Pali, Dholera, Ahmedabad, and Radhanpur.

The Palanpur family is of Afghan origin, belonging to the Lohani tribe, and is said to have occupied Behar in the reign of the Emperor Humayun. Some of the descendants retired to Palanpur in 1698, where

they have remained ever since. The present ruler (1893) (Diwan Sher Sir Muhammad Khan, a Pathan), administers the State in person. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, and has power to try any persons except British subjects. Revenue, 5 lakhs ; and Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 43,750. The Chief maintains a force of 294 horse and 700 foot. The family hold a patent or *sanad* authorizing adoption, and follow the rule of primogeniture in point of succession. Transit duties are levied in the State. There are 12 schools, with 1000 pupils. *State officials*—Chief Minister, Mo ikaris (performing general duty), Hoozoor Assistant, Appellate Judge, Frontier official, chief Magistrate, Sheristedar, Civil Judge, Joint Judge, State and Darbar vakils.

Palanpur, the chief town of the State of same name, and railway station [R], 18 miles east of Deesa cantonment and town. It is surrounded by a wall, 3 miles in circuit. The supply of water, chiefly from wells, is unwholesome. The town contains a hospital, school, library, travellers' bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Radhanpur.—Native State within the group under the supervision of the Political Superintendent of Palanpur. Area, 1150 square miles. Population about 100,000 dwelling in 2 towns and 156 villages. Revenue, 6 lakhs. The country is flat and open. The chief products are cotton, wheat, and the common varieties of grain. From April to July, and in October and November, the heat is excessive. If rain falls, August and September are pleasant months, and from December to March the climate is cool and bracing. The prevailing disease is fever. The only manufacture of importance is the preparation of a fine description of saltpetre Radhanpur was first called Lunawara, but was afterwards named after Radhan Khan, who held it under the Muhammadan Kings of Guzerath. The present chief (Nawab Muhammad Bismila Khan Bahadur, Babi, a Pathan) administers the State in person. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, and has powers to try his own subjects for capital offences, without permission from the Political Agent. He maintains a military force of 250 horse and 360 foot. The family of the chief hold a title of adoption, and follow the rule of primogeniture in point of succession. There are 10 schools with 600 pupils. Radhanpur, the chief town of the State, has about 15,000 inhabitants. The town lies in the midst of an open plain, mostly under water during the rains. It is surrounded by a loopholed wall 15 feet high, 8 feet broad, and about 2½ miles in circumference, with corner towers, eight bastioned gateways, outworks, and a ditch now filled up. There is also, surrounded by a wall, an inner fort or castle, where the Nawab lives. A considerable trade centre for Gujrath, Cutch and Bhavnagar. Nearest railway station Kharagora, 40 miles distant. Dispensary, municipal and post office [m. s. t.].

Roho.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Palanpur.

Santalpur-with-Chadchat.—Native State in the Political superintendency of Palanpur, Guzerath The two sub-divisions of Santalpur and Chadchat together form an estate ruled by a number of petty chieftains. The two estates measure together about 37 miles in length, and 17 miles in breadth. Area, 440 square miles. Population 22,000.

Revenue, Rs. 35,000. The country is flat and open. *Ghasia* or self-produced salt is found in large quantities. The holders of this State are Jareja Rajputs. The ruling family hold no *sanad* authorizing adoption; in matters of succession they follow the rule of primogeniture. One school with 50 pupils. *see* also Chadchat.

Shami (*Sami*).—Town in Radhanpur State, situated on the river Saraswati. Population 5500.

Suigam.—Native State and town in the Political Superintendency of Palanpur, Guzerath. The State is about 20 miles long by 8 miles broad, and covers an area of 220 square miles. Population 12,000. The country is flat and open. The chief's family is of the same origin as that of the Rana of Wao. The present chief of Suigam is Thakur Bhupat Singh, a Rajput of the Chauhan clan. Revenue, Rs. 10,000. The family follow the rule of primogeniture, but have no *sanad* authorizing adoption. School and post office [m. s.].

Terwara.—Native State, also principal town of the State and the residence of the chief. Area of the State 125 square miles. Population 10,000. Revenue, Rs. 12,000. The country is flat and open, and the soil sandy and occasionally black. From April to June the heat is excessive, and fever prevails. The present chief (Thakur Nathu Khan, a Baluch Muhammadan) manages the State in person. School with 25 pupils.

Thara (*Tara*).—State in the Palanpur Agency.—Post office [m. s.]. *see* Kankrej.

Tharad.—Chief town of the State of Tharad and Morwara near Deesa. Post office [m. s.].

Tharad and Morwara.—Native, State in the Political superintendency of Palanpur Agency. The State is situated in Northern Guzerath, on the frontier of Rajputana. Area, 940 square miles. Population 66,000, occupying 154 villages. Revenue, Rs. 85,000. The country is flat and bare. From April to June the heat is excessive. The prevailing disease is fever. The high road from Pali in Marwar *via* Sirohi to the ports of Dholera and Mandvi passses through the State. The present chief of Tharad and Morwa is named Thakur Khengarsingh, a Rajput of the Waghela clan. He lives at Tharad, and administers his estate in person. He maintains a retinue of 50 horse and 30 foot. In matters of succession, the rule of primogeniture obtains. One school with 50 pupils.

Un.—Chiefship of Kankrej State, under the Palanpur Agency—*see* Kankrej.

Varahi.—Native State, also town and capital of the State of the same name. Area. 330 square miles. Population 22,000. The territory of Varahi is flat and open, like Radhanpur. *Ghasia* or self produced salt, is found in large quantities. From April to May, and also in October and November, the heat is excessive. The common form of sickness is fever. The present chief is a minor, named Malik Jorawar Khan, a Jat Muhammadan born in 1881. Revenue, Rs. 40,000. One school with 100 pupils. Post office [m. s.].

Vav (*Wao*).—Native State, also town and capital of Vav State, near Deesa. Area, 380 square miles. Population 28,000. The country is a flat sandy plain, with the exception of its western boundary, where the soil changes to a hard clay. The chief products are millets and pulse ; water is plentifully obtained, but it is generally brackish. The climate is very hot from April to July, and also in October and November. The present chief is, Rana Umed Singhji, a Hindu of the Chauhan clan of Rajputs. He manages his estate in person. He enjoys an estimated revenue of Rs. 30,000, and maintains a military force of 50 men. The family follow the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession. School and post office [m. s.].

PANCH MAHALS.

PANCH MAHALS (or *Five Sub-divisions*).—A District on the Eastern frontier of Guzerath. The District was formerly a part of the Rewa Kantha Agency. But in matters of account it is now part of the Kaira Collectorate, while for purposes of general administration it is a separate District under the charge of an officer styled the Agent to the Governor of Bombay in the Panch Mahals. The district is divided into two parts by the State of Baria in Rewa Kantha The south-west part is bounded on the north by the States of Lunawara, Sunth, and Sanjeli, on the east by the Baria State, on the south by the Gaekwars' territory, and on the west by the Baroda State and the river Mahi. The north-east part is bounded on the north by the States of Chilkari and Kushalgarh, on the east by Western Malwa and the river Anas, on the south by Western Malwa, and on the west by the States of Sunth, Sanjeli, and Baria. Area, 1718 square miles. Population 260,000. District Head-quarters—Godhra, 318 miles from Bombay by rail.

The country is open, and with the exception of Pawagarh, a hill of over 2500 feet high, is level. The principal products are wheat, bajri, maize, gram, and other food grains. Oil-seeds and maura berries are also produced in considerable quantities. The cold season lasts from November to February ; the hot from March to the middle of June ; and the rainy from the middle of June until the end of September. October is temperate and windy.

The District is divided into 3 talukas of Godhra, Dohad, and Kalol. Revenue, about Rs. 460,000 ; Expenditure nearly Rs. 120,000.—*Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with an Assistant, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2 Subordinate-judges, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Educational Inspector, and Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail). For further information regarding Godhra town *see* Godhra.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Champaner.—Hill fort and village, situated on an isolated rock of great height, 250 miles north by east of Bombay, and 27 miles north-east of Baroda. The fortifications enclose a space about three-quarters of a mile in length by three furlongs in breadth. Within this enclosure are two forts, an upper and a lower. The upper fort, which, from its

natural situation, is almost impregnable, contains a temple to the goddess Kali, of much local reputation. The lower fort, also very difficult of access, possesses some curious Hindu monuments of remote antiquity. Though now almost without inhabitants, its magnificent hill, the fortifications, the site of the old Hindu town, and the ruins of the Musalman capital, still make Champaner a place of much interest.

Dohad.—*Taluka* of the Panch Mahals District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, with a fort and municipality; situated 77 miles north-east of Baroda. Population 12,000. As the name Dohad (or 'two boundaries') implies, the town is situated on the line separating Malwa on the east from Guzerath on the west. It is a place of considerable traffic, commanding one of the main lines of communication between Central India and the seabord. Nearest railway station, Godhra, 43 miles. The town contains a Sub-judge's Court, District Deputy Collector's and Mamlatdar's offices, civil hospital and post office [m. s. t.].

Godhra.—*Taluka* and head-quarters of Panch Mahals District, also chief town of the *taluka* of same name, municipality, and railway terminus station of the Godhra Branch; situated 52 miles north-east of Baroda town. Godhra is also the head-quarters of the Rewa Kantha Political Agency. Population 1400. The town is almost surrounded by jungle. In addition to the usual District head-quarters offices and courts, there is a Sub-judge's and Mamlatdar's court, a post office [m. s. t.]. a dispensary, and a subordinate jail for short term prisoners. Near the town is an embanked lake 70 acres in area. Godhra has 3 vernacular schools.

Halol.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jhalod.—Town in Dohad *taluka*. Population 6000, mostly Bhils and Kolis. There is an export trade in grain, pottery, and cotton cloth. There is a large pond near the town. Post office [m. s.].

Kolal.—*Taluka* of Panch Mahals District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name. Population 4400, mostly Kunbis. Mamlatdar's court and post office [m. s. t].

Limkheda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pavagarh (or *Quarter Hill*).—Hill fort about 25 miles south of Godhra or 28 miles east of Baroda; 2500 feet above the level of the plain. The ascent to the top of this is by a flight of stone steps, and on its summits stand a Hindu temple and a Musalman shrine. On the east side of the north end of the hill are the remains of many beautifully executed Jain temples; and on the west side, over looking a tremendous precipice, are some Musalman buildings of more modern date, supposed to have been used as granaries. The constant cool winds that prevail during the hot weather months make the hill at that season a favourite resort for the European residents of Baroda.

Sera.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Tuwa.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Godhra.

Vejalpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

PANCH MAHAL AGENCY.

Narukot.—Native State in the District of the Panch Mahals, Guzerath. Area, 143 square miles. Population 7000, distributed in 52 villages. Narukot is enclosed by the lands of Chhota Udepur in Rewa Kantha. The ruling family are Kolis, and the inhabitants are of two tribes, Kolis and Naikdas, the Naikdas being a wild tribe closely allied to the Bhils. The country is unhealthy. Jambughada is the chief village and the largest place in the State [p. m.]. The chief resides at Jhotwar, a village half a mile to the north-west, and pays an annual tribute of Rs. 40 to the Gaekwar of Baroda. The estate is managed by the British Government, who take half the total revenue (Rs. 6000), the remaining half going to the chief. The State contains a dispensary and a vernacular school. The Collector of the Panch Mahals District is the Political Agent.

POONA.

POONA (*Puna*).—A Deccan District in the Central Division of the Bombay Presidency. Bounded on the north by Ahmednagar, on the east by Ahmednagar and Sholapur, on the south by the Nira river separating it from Satara District and Phaltan State, and on the west by the Bhor State and the Sahyadri Hills. Area, 5369 square miles, containing 11 towns and 1180 villages. Population 1,067,800. District Headquarters—Poona city, 119 miles from Bombay by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The principal products are for the *Kharif* or rain crop, jawari, bajri, matki, tur, til, ambari, rala, mug, urid, buimug (groundnut), and nachni or ragi ; and for the *rabi* crop, jawari, wheat, grani, and barley.

CLIMATE.—The climate is dry and invigorating, and suits European constitutions better than that of most other parts of the Bombay Presidency.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.—The general trade of the District is small. The chief manufactures are silk robes, and coarse cotton cloth. The brass and silver work of Poona is much admired ; among the other specialities may be mentioned toys, small clay figures carefully dressed, and ornaments, baskets, fans, etc, of *khaskhas* grass, decked with beetle's wings.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 8 *Talukas* of Haveli, Maval, Khed, Junar, Sirur, Purandhar, Bhimthadi and Indapur. Revenue about 20 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Commissioners of Central and Northern Divisions, Collector and Magistrate with 3 Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, Conservator of Forests with a Deputy and an Extra Assistant, Survey and Settlement Commissioners, Superintendent Photozinco office, Superintendent with an Assistant Settlement officer and Assistant Superintendent, District and Sessions Judge and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan with an Assistant, Special Judge under Dekkhan Agricultural Relief Act with 2 Subordinates, Small Cause Court Judge, Registrar, Subordinate Judge, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Superintendent of Central and District Jail, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent Lunatic

Asylum, Cantonment Magistrate, Secretary to the Kirkee Cantonment Committee, City Magistrate, Inspector General of Police with a Personal Assistant, Superintendent of Police, Director of Public Instruction, Educational Inspector Central Division, Principal and Professors of College of Science, Principal and Professor of Deccan College, Law Lecturer, Superintendent of Medical School, Head Master High School, Principal Training College, Deputy Educational Inspector, Lady Superintendent, Native Girls' High School, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, 5 Chaplains, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Executive Engineer with 2 Assistants. For further information regarding Poona *see* Poona City.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ala.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Alandi.—Town and municipality, also a place of Hindu pilgrimage; situated on the river Indrayani, 13 miles from Poona. The chief gathering is at the Kartik vadya 11th, when about 20 thousand pilgrims attend; at other vadya 11th of each month, the number of pilgrims varies from two to three thousand. Population 2500. School and post office [m. s.].

Alandi.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Poona.

Alegaon.—Town on the river Bhima, 32 miles east of Poona. Post office [m. s.]. Nearest railway station Kedgaon, 10 miles.

Ambegaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Avsari.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Avsari-Budrukh.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Baramati.—Town and head-quarters of Mamlatdar of Bhimthadi *Taluka*. Contains Sub-judge's court and post office [m. s. t.]. Population 6000. Nearest railway station Diksal, 18 miles.

Belha.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhima.—River, rising at the village of Bhimashankar, situated on the Sahyadri Hills in the Khed *Taluka*; flowing south-east through the Districts of Poona. Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur, and falls into the Kistna.

Bhimthadi.—*Taluka* of Poona District.—*see* Baramati.

Bor Ghat.—*Ghat* or mountain nearly 16 miles in length. The ascent of the Ghat begins 1 mile from Karjat. The scenery is very picturesque and grand, and is well worth a visit at all seasons of the year. There are 26 tunnels and 8 viaducts and there are several smaller bridges and culverts.

Chakan.—Village with a school and post office [m. s. t.], 6 miles from Khed. Travellers' bungalow.

Chas.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chinchvad.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Poona. The village has a picturesque appearance from the river-side. Two celebrated Hindu temples, one in the village and one on the bank of the river Pownar. The latter is considered sacred and much frequented by pil-

grims. An annual fair is held here in the month of December, which continues for three days. Post office [m. s.]

Dehu.—Village situated 8 miles from Salaiwadi railway station. A Hindu temple is erected here in memory of Tukaram Bawa. An annual fair is held in the month of Falgoon (2nd vadya).

Davdi.—Village with post office [m.].

Dhond.—Village and railway junction station [W. & R.], 48 miles from Poona. From this place the Dhond Manmar State Railway runs north, joining to north-east branch of the G. I P. Railway at the latter place. The sacred Bhima river is about a mile from the station. Annual fair in April in honor of Bhyronath. Dak bungalow, Serai, and post office [m s. t.].

Diksal.—Village and railway station, 65 miles from Poona. Dharmasala and post office [m. s. t.].

Ganesh Khind.—A small *khind* or pass between hills, 1½ miles south-west of Kirkee railway station, and 3½ miles north-west of the city of Poona. It is the residence, during the rains, of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Government House 1½ miles from Kirkee. The Botanical Gardens are also at this place.

Garanda.—Village with a school and post office [m.].

Ghoda.—Village with post office [m. s t.].

Ghorpadi.—Suburb of Poona and a railway station, 1 mile from Poona railway station. Contains English Church and Barracks for troops.

Haveli.—*Taluka* of Poona District. Head-quarters of the Mamlatdar of the *Taluka* are at Poona city.

Indapur.—*Taluka* of Poona District, and chief town of the *taluka* of same name ; 84 miles south-east of Poona, and 20 miles from Diksal, a railway station. Population 6000. There is a weekly market and a fair, attended by Muhammadans, held annually in November. The town is celebrated for the manufacture of coarse cotton cloth. Mamlatdar's court, dispensary, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Jejuri.—Town and municipality, also railway station, 32 miles from Poona. It is a place held sacred by Hindus. The chief gathering is at the full moon of Chaitra, when from 15 to 20 thousand pilgrims (mostly Kolis and Marathas) attend, many of them from distant parts of the Deccan and Konkan. Dharmasala, dispensary, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Junnar (*old name Shivner*).—*Taluka* of Poona District, and chief town of the *Taluka* of same name ; 55 miles from Poona. Junnar is a place of considerable note, being the chief market of the northern part of the District, and a depôt for the grain and merchandise passing to the Konkan by the Nanaghat. Junnar is also noted for the manufacture of country paper. About a mile and a half south-west of the town of Junnar is the hill fort of Shivner, which is worth noticeable Besides fine gates and solid fortifications, it is celebrated for its deep springs. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's Courts, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kadus.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kalamb.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Karli.—Village about a mile and a half and the caves about three miles from the railway station. The Karli caves are amongst the finest and best preserved Buddhist caves in India.

Kedgaon.—Village and railway station [W.], 34 miles from Poona. Dharmsala and post office [m. s. t.].

Khadkala.—Village and railway station [W.], also the head-quarters of the Maval *Taluka*; situated on the bank of the river Indrayani, 29 miles from Poona. Mamlatdar's office, dharmasala and post office. Small game procurable.

Khandala.—Village and a sanitarium situated near the top of the Bor Ghat ; also a favourite retreat of the inhabitants of Bombay during the summer months ; distant 41 miles north-west of Poona city. The railway station [W. & R.], is situated in the heart of the sanitarium, and almost all the bungalows are within a convenient distance. The bazar is generally well supplied. Furnished houses are also procurable either for the season (April, May, and June or Octorber, November and December) or for shorter period. There is a much admired waterfall, distant about half a mile from the railway station. Dak and travellers' bungalows, a hotel, dharmasala and post office [m. s. t.]. Karli caves are about 5 miles from Khandala.

Khed (*Kher*).—*Taluka* of Poona District, also chief town and municipality and head-quarters of the revenue and police officers of the *taluka* ; situated on the left bank of the river Bhima, 26 miles north of Poona city. Population 4000. There are three places of interest, viz., the tomb and mosque of Dilawar Khan, and an old Hindu temple of Siddheshwar, on the left bank of the Bhima river. Sub-judge's court, dispensary, school and post office [m. s. t.]. An annual fair is held in honour of Chandiram Bava in the month of December, and is largely attended by Hindus from the surrounding villages.

Kikvi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kirkee (*Kirki* or *Khadki*).—Town and cantonment in the Haveli *Taluka*, and railway station [W.], 4 miles north-west of Poona. It is the head-quarters of the Royal Artillery in the Bombay Presidency. The gunpowder and ammunition factories are 2½ miles from the station. The Deccan Brewery at Dapori is also about a mile and a half from the station. Post office [m. s. t.]. Population about 8000.

Kondhanpur.—Village with a celebrated temple to the goddess Kali, about 18 miles from Poona. An annual fair is held here in the month of December, and is largely attended by about 50 thousand Hindus, mostly Marathas.

Lohgarh.—Hill-fort near the top of the Bhor Pass ; situated about 4 miles south-west of Khandala. Till as late as 1485, the fort was garrisoned by a British Commandant and a few troops. This fort was formerly used as a State prison by the Peshwas, and is visible to passengers travelling by rail between Lonavla and Karli stations. A Hindu temple and Mahomedan mosque are situated within the fort.

Lonavla (*Lanauli*).—Town, municipality and railway station [R & W.], situated 39 miles north-west of Poona city, at the top of the Bhor Pass. Lonavla forms an important point on the south-east extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Population about 4000. A railway reservoir, about 2 miles from the station, which supplies the town with good water. Lonavla contains a post office [m. s. t.], locomotive works, Protestant and Roman Catholic Chapels, a Gymkhana hotel, railway school, masonic lodge, and co-operative store for the use of the public. Lonavla wood is famous for picnics and as a camping ground for visitors during the hot season. The river Indrayani has its source here.

Loni.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Poona. Dak bungalow half a mile from the station.

Lonikalbhor.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mahalunga.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Malthan.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Manchar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Maval.—*Taluka* of Poona District. The head-quarters are at Khadkala.

Morgaon.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Narayangaon.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Narsingpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nimbgaon.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nimbgaon-Ketki.—Village with post office [m.].

Ottur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pabal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pargaon.—Village with post office [m].

Parincha.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Patas.—Village and railway station [W.], 40 miles from Poona. A Hindu temple of Nageshwar and a Mahomedan mosque in the village. Dharmasala and post office [m. s.].

Paud (*Mulshi*).—Village with post office [m. s.], 17 miles from Poona. Mahalkari's and Registrar's offices and school.

Peth.—Village with post office [m.].

Phursangi.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Poona. Post office [m.].

Pimpalvandi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Poona.—Town and municipality also cantonment, the principal city of the Deccan, the head-quarters of the District of the same name, and also of the Bombay Army, the seat of the Bombay Government during the monsoon months, and the railway junction station [W. & R.]; situated on the south side of the river Mula, and within a short distance from Sangam, the confluence of the Mula and Muta rivers The city is famous as having been the capital of the Peishwa's dominions, and is of considerable commercial importance, the principal industries being clay figures, metal wares, silk cloth and brocades. Population 161,390 com-

posed principally of Hindus and Musalmans. The climate of Poona is temperate, and from June to September is delightful. Poona possesses several churches and chapels of various denominatinos. Of public buildings are the Government House, Legislative Council Hall, Deccan College, Civil Engineering College, Yeroda Central Jail, Finance Building, Sassoon Hospital, Jewish Synagogue and post office. There is a branch of the Bank of Bombay. There are several good holels and a Western India club. Besides two Colleges (the Deccan College and the College of Science), Poona has a Government first grade High School, a Female High school, a Female Normal school, a Ferguson College, training College, and several vernacular, Anglo-vernacular, and English schools. Besides the usual District offices, the town contains Mamlatdar's and Arbitrators' Courts, Income Tax Collector's office, and 2 Benches of Magistrates. There is also an office of the Sarvajanik Sabha. Parvati, a celebrated Hindu temple on the hill of that name south-west of the city, is worth a visit. At the foot of the hill is a garden called Hirabag, in which was formerly a pleasure house of the Peishwas, now used as a Town Hall. Several Hindu temples, a few Muhammadan mosques, Native General Library, Rey Market, a museum, a female hospital, and the remains of Peshwa's old palace (only the massive walls remain), are also worth visiting here. The Bund of the banks of the Mula and Muta with its fine waterfall, handsome bridge and lovely Gardens, forms especially on Band nights as delightful a promenade as can be found in India. The Paper Mill at Mundwa (4 miles), and the Jartari *Mill* near the railway station are also worth noticeable. Khadakwasla (stone junction) Water Works, about 10 miles from Poona, supply the city and cantonment with water and irrigate large tracts of land. There is a Branch Booking office of the G. I. P. Railway Company in the town in the Budhwar Peit, at which tickets of all classes can be obtained to proceed to any station on this and other connected Railways with which this company have through booking arrangements. City branch post office [m. s. t.].

Purandhar.—*Taluka* of Poona District. Head-quarters are at Sasvad town. Purandhar, once a fortress, and now a sanitarium for European troops. It really comprises two hill forts, Purandhar and Wazirgarh, and lies 20 miles south-east of Poona city. Purandhar is larger, higher, and more important than Wazirgarh. The upper and lower forts are situated more than 300 feet below the summit, which is 4500 feet above sea-level, and are protected by a perpendicular scarp. Ponies and camels ascend the hill as far as the lower fort. There is a dak bungalow. Purandhar also possesses several good bungalows and post office [m. s. t.].

Rajewadi.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Poona.

Rajuri.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Salaiwadi.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Poona.

Saswad.—Chief town of the Purandhar *Taluka*, situated on the left bank of the river Karha, 16 miles south-east of Poona. Population 6000. Mamlatdar's office, dispensary, two schools, and post office [m. s.

t.]. An annual fair is held in the month of Vaishukh in honor of Sopandeo, a saint, attended by about 2000 persons, mostly Hindus. Nearest railway station, Alandi, 6 miles.

Sinhgarh (*Lion's Fort*).—Hill fort in the Haveli *Taluka* ; situated about 15 miles south-west of Poona city, on one of the highest points of the Singarh-Bhuleswara range, 4322 feet above sea level, and about 2300 feet above the plain. The fort is approached by pathways, and by two gates. The outer fortifications, which consist of a strong stone wall flanked with towers, enclose a nearly triangular space about 2 miles round. The triangular plateau within the walls is resorted to as a health-resort by the European residents of Poona in April and May, and has several bungalows.

Sirur (or *Ghodnadi*).—North-eastern *taluka* of Poona District, also chief town, municipality, and cantonment ; situated on the river Ghod, 36 miles north-east of Poona city, and 18 miles from Kedgaon railway station. The country around is hilly and uncultivaled. Trade in cloth and grain. At the weekly market on Saturdays, large numbers of cattle and horses are sold. The garrison of Sirur cantonment consists of the Poona Auxiliary Horse. Mamlatdar's and post offices [m. s. t.], dispensary, and travellers' bungalow. At a hamlet about 2 miles south of the town, a Hindu fair, attended by about 3000 persons, is held yearly in March or April.

Supa.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 10 miles from Kedgaon railway station.

Talegaon-Dabhada.—Town and railway station [W.], 21 miles north-west from Poona city, and 3 miles from Wadgaon. Population 5000. Brisk oil manufacture. Girls' school, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. An annual fair is held here in the month of April.

Talegaon-Dhamdhera.—Town situated 20 miles north-east of Poona, and 12 miles from Uruli railway station. Population 4000. The Dhamdhera family has long held the foremost place in Talegaon, and has given its name to the town to distinguish it from Talegaon Dabhada (*vide supra*). Annual fair in February-March, attended by about 3000 people, mostly Guzerathis. Sub-judge's Court, dispensary and post office [m. t.].

Theur.—Village with a celebrated temple to Ganapati ; 3 miles from Loni railway station, where a small annual fair which lasts six days is held during September.

Uruli.—Village and railway station near the Bhima river, 18 miles from Poona. Post office [m. s.]. Game in the neighbourhood.

Vada.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vadgaon.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Poona. Population 1500. Weekly market on Tuesdays. Sub-judge's Court and post office [m. s. t.]. A fair takes place here about the month of April each year.

Vadgaon-Chinchodi..—Village with post office [m.].

Vagholi.—Village with post office [m.].

Valha.—Village and railway station, 41 miles from Poona. Post office [m. s. t.].

Vaphgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Visapur.—Hill fort situatad about 8 miles south-east of Khandala. The fort is said to have been built by Peishwa Balaji Vishwanath (1714-20). In 1818, it was occupied by the British.

Yeravda.—Village with a central jail and post office [m. s. t.].

RATNAGIRI.

RATNAGIRI.—District in the Konkan or Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency. Bounded on the north by the Janjira State and Kolaba District, on the east by the Satara District and Kolhapur State, on the south by the Sawant Wadi State and the Goa territory, and on the west by the Arabian sea. Area, 3922 square miles, containing 7 towns and 1303 villages. Population 1,105,926. District head-quarters—Ratnagiri town, 126 miles from Bombay by steamer (18 hours' journey) and 270 miles by rail and road *via* Poona and Kolhapur.

PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES.—In addition to agriculture, the cheif industries are the curing of fish and the manufacture of chunam. The chief agricultural products are rice, *nagli or nachni*, *wari*, *harik*, cocoa-nuts, and betel-nuts.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District, though moist and relaxing, is on the whole healthy. The rain fall is abundant and comparatively regular.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 9 *Talukas* of Devgad, Sangameshwar, Vengurla, Chiplun, Khed, Dapoli, Malvan, Ratnagiri, and Rajapur. Revenue about 14 lakhs, and expenditure nearly 1 lakh. *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement officer, Assistant Collector Salt Revenue, District and Sessions Judge with an Assistant, Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of School of Industry, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of jail and Lunatic Asylum), and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Ratnagiri town *see* Ratnagiri.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Achra.—Town and port, 65 miles from Ratnagiri. Post office [m. s. t.].

Adivra.—Village with post office [m. s.], 22 miles from Ratnagiri.

Akeri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Amboli.—Village with *Annasattra* and post office [m. s. t.].

Anjanvel.—Town and seaport, situated on the south bank of the Anjanvel river in a little bay within the entrance. Post office [m. s.].

Anjarla.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Aravli.—Village with post office [m.].

Ayani.—Village with post office [m.].

Bagmandla.—Village with post office [m.].

Banda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bandivda.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bankot (*Fort Victoria*).—Village and old fort at the mouth of the Savitri, 10 miles north by west from Suvarndrug. Bankot is also a seaport, lies at the foot of a rocky headland in the extreme north of Ratnagiri District. Coasting steamers call daily during the fair season. Landingstage, bridge of boats, and a roomy rest-house for travellers. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bavda.—Petty State near Rajapur.

Boria (or *Adur*).—Seaport in the Chiplun *Taluka* situated midway between the mouths of the Vasishta and Shastri rivers. The port is protected by the bold and conspicuous headland of Adur, 360 feet above sea-level, and is a safe anchorage during northerly gates. On the top of the hill overlooking the bay is a station of the Trigonometrical Survey.

Chiplun.—*Taluka* of Ratnagiri District, and chief town of the *taluka* of the same name ; situated about 25 miles from the coast, on the south bank of the river Vashishti, which is navigable for boats of nearly 2 tons. Population 12000. It is a prosperous commercial town, situated near the head of the Kumbharli pass, one of the easiest routes from the Deccan to the seaboard ; distant 60 miles from Karad railway station. Sub-judge's and Mamlatdar's courts, municipal and post offices [m. s. t.]. About a quarter of a mile south of the town are some Buddhist excavations.

Dabhol.—Town and port (near Guhagar) noted for its beautiful mosque, which is the only specimen of pure Saracenic architecture in the southern Konkan. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dapoli.—*Taluka* of Ratnagiri District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name, about 5 miles distant from the sea, or 57 miles from Ratnagiri. It is one of the healthiest localities in the Konkan. Sub-judge's and Mamlatdar's Courts, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Devgad.—*Taluka* of Ratnagiri District, also seaport and chief town of the *Taluka* of same name with a fort, 180 miles from Bombay. Has a safe and beautiful land-locked harbour, at all times perfectly smooth. Sub-judge's Court, Mamlatdar's and a sea-customs' offices, a post office [m. s. t.], and a vernacular school.

Devla.—Village with post office [m.].

Devrukh.—Village and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of Sangameshvar. Containing 2 Sub-judges' courts and post office [m. s. t.].

Dhamapur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gavkhedi.—Village with post office [m.].

Guhagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Harnai.—Seaport, 56 miles north-west of Ratnagiri. Population 6500. The port lies in a small rocky bay, and is a shelter for coasting

craft in north-west winds. The ordinary trade is small, but there is a brisk fish market from September to June. Post office [m. s. t.].

Hedvi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Hindla.—Village with post office [m.].

Ibrampur.—Village with post office [m.].

Jaygad (*Fort Victory*).—Seaport and village, situated at the southern entrance to the Shastri or Sangameswar river, 99 miles south of Bombay city. Population about 3000. The harbour forms a bay two miles long and five miles broad, with deep water, and well protected against winds. Jaygad is now little more than a fishing village and fort, with a custom-house and post office [m.].

Jaytapur.—Seaport in the Rajapur *Taluka*. The population is reckoned as part of the population of Rajapur, and is about 2000—mostly Muhammadan. The town, 4 miles from the entrance of the Rajapur river, is a place of call for coasting steamers, which stop tri-weekly for passengers going to and from Rajapur. The port is said to be well sheltered from all winds. It has a custom-house, post office [m. s. t.], and vernacular school. The Jaytapur light-house is placed on the mainland at the southern point of the Rajapur Hill. Height of lantern above the sea, 99 feet ; in clear weather its height is seen from a distance of 9 miles.

Kandalgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Kankavli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kasal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kasheli.—Village with post office [m.].

Kelshi.—Port, situated 64 miles north by west of Ratnagiri town, and 3 miles south-east of Bankot. Betel-nut is the chief article of export. Population under 4000. Post office [m. s.]. A yearly fair is held, attended by about 25000 people. For customs purposes Kelshi is grouped with two other ports, Bankot and Harnai, under the Suvarndurg division.

Kelsi.—Creek on the coast-line of Ratnagiri District ; lies midway between the ports of Bankot and Suvarndurg. The creek is navigable by small canoes for a distance of 10 miles. The waters abound in fish.

Kharepatan.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khed.—*Taluka* of Ratnagiri District, also town and head-quarters of the *taluka* of same name ; situated at the head of the Jagbudi river, and surrounded by hills. Population 4000. A cart-road connects Khed with the port of Harnai, 26 miles distant. Boats of light draught work up from Dabhol and Anjanvel to Khed. Mamlatdar's office, school, post office [m. s. t.], and rest-house for travellers. East of the town are three small rock temples, now inhabited by a family of lepers.

Kosam.—Village with post office [m.].

Kotkamta.—Village with post office [m.].

Kudal.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kumbhari-ghat.—Road over the Western Ghats, between Rat-

nagiri and Satara Districts; distant 123 miles south-east by south of Bombay. The road leads from Karad to Chiplun.

Lanja.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Makhjan.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Malgund.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Malvan.—*Taluka* of Ratnagiri District, and chief town of the *taluka* of same name, 70 miles south of Ratnagiri town. Population 16000. Within the boundaries of the town, on rising ground surrounded on three sides by the sea, is Rajkot Fort. Iron-ore of good quality has been found in the neighbourhood, and salt is made near the town. Mamlatdar's and two Sub-judge's courts, six schools and post office [m. s. t.].

Mandangad.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Masura.—Town, situated 8 miles north-east of Malvan. Population 5000. School and post office [m. s. t.].

Murda.—Village with post office [m.]

Murud.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Naringra.—Village with post office [m. s.]

Nata.—Village with post office [m.].

Nerur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nevra.—Village with post office [m.].

Nevti.—Port, situated 8 miles north of Vengurla, and 6 miles south of Malvan.

Palgarh.—Village with post office [m.].

Palshet.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Parashram.—Village with post office [m.].

Parula.—Village with post office [m.].

Pavas.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pendur.—Village with post office. [m. s.].

Purngarh.—Port and fort, 12 miles south of Ratnagiri. Population 600. The river Machkundi admits only vessels of small size.

Rairi (or *Yashwantgarh*).—Fort situated on a rocky height at the mouth of a small navigable river, 225 miles south of Bombay. In the vicinity of the fort, on Hasta Dongar Hill, are caves hollowed in the face of the rock.

Rajapur.—*Taluka* of Ratnagiri District, also chief town of the *taluka* of same name, and municipality; situated at the head of a tidal creek, 30 miles south by east of Ratnagiri town, and about 15 miles from the sea. Population 8000. Rajapur is the oldest-looking and best preserved town in the Konkan; its streets are steep and narrow, and the markets paved and roofed. The old English factory, a massive stone building with an enclosure leading to the creek, now used as a Government office, gives the town a special interest. It is also peculiar as the single Ratnagiri port to which Arab boats still trade direct. Rajapur is not now the port it once was, and vessels of any size cannot ply within 3 miles of the old

stone quay. Jaytapur, situated 11 miles lower down, is the outlet for the sea traffic from Rajapur, and the place of call for coasting steamers. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Rasalgarh.—Fort in Khed *Taluka* ; situated 8 miles from Khed, at the south end of a spur of the irregular chain of hills which forms the eastern boundary of the District. Rasalgarh is approached by an easy ascent. The fort is entered from the north by a massive gate guarded by a tower and high battlements. About 80 yards inside is a second gateway similarly guarded. Temples, pools, ruins of a magazine, store-house, and other buildings are in the fort.

Ratnagiri.—*Taluka* of Ratnagiri District, also chief town and head-quarters of the District of the same name. Ratnagiri derives its name from the demon Ratnasur, who was killed by an incarnation of Siva called Nath, or Jotiba, who is worshipped at a famous temple near Kolhapur. Population about 14,000. The town is open, and faces the sea ; the fort stands on a rock between two small bays, but these afford neither shelter nor good anchorage, as they are completely exposed and have a rocky bottom. The landing-place for boats is on the south of the fort, near a small tank. The water-supply is entirely derived from wells, which are for the most part never-failing. A small detachment of troops is usually stationed here. The cantonment lies on the north of the town. The principal object of interest here is the *tarli* or sardine fishery, which usually takes place in the months of January and February, when fleets of canoes may be seen engaged in this occupation. The chief imports are salt, timber, catechu, and grain ; the exports—fuel, fish, and bamboos. Kabadevi bay, 7 miles north of Ratnagiri is a safe anchorage during the south-west monsoon. Besides being the head-quarters of the District, Ratnagiri has a Mamlatdar's office and 2 Sub-judge's courts, civil and leper hospitals, four schools, dak bungalow, a station club, a light-house (the light is visible at 10 miles distance), and post office [m. s. T.].

Redi.—Port and fort in Vengurla *Taluka*, situated 7 miles south of Vengurla, and 89 miles south by east of Ratnagiri town.—*see* Rairi.

Sakharpa.—Village with post office [m.].

Sangameshwar.—*Taluka* of Ratnagiri District, and the old head-quarters of Sangameshvar *taluka* ; situated on the Shastri river, about 20 miles from the coast. Population 2500. Trade in grain, piece-goods, and salt fish. Mamlatdar's court and post office [m. s. T.].

Savarda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shiroda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sukalvadi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Tak.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vada.—Village with post office [m.].

Vaghotan.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vaked.—Village with post office [m.].

Vandri.—Village with post office [m.].

Vengurla.—*Taluka* of Ratnagiri District, also seaport, town with

fort, municipality, and head-quarters of Vengurla *taluka*; situated 84 miles south by east of Ratnagiri town. Population 10,000. Piece-goods, yarn, silk, sugar, and fish are the chief articles of import; and cocoa-nuts, coir, molasses and *Kaju* the principal exports. The Vengurla port light-houses were erected in 1869, and are situated on the mainland at the northern point of the bay. They are masonry towers built on a hill. The height of the lanterns above high-water is 250 feet, and that of the building from base to vane is 186 feet. Double (25 feet apart) white, fixed, dioptric lights of order 6, which illuminate an area of 54 square miles, and are visible from the deck of a ship 9 miles distant. From mid-June to the end of August the port is closed. The town contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts and post office [m. s. T.].

Vengurla Rock Lighthouse.—This lighthouse (erected in 1870) is situated on an isolated rock in the west of Ratnagiri District. Nine miles west-north-west of Vengurla lie the Vengurla rocks or Burnt islands, a group of rocky islets stretching about 3 miles from north to south, and one mile from east to west. On the outermost of three larger rocks is the lighthouse. It is a masonry tower, built on a rising ground. The height of the lantern above high-water is 110 feet, and that of the building is 30 feet. It exhibits a single white, fixed, dioptric light of order 4, which illuminates an area of 72 square miles, and is visible from the deck of a ship 15 miles distant.

Vijayadrug (*Gheria*).—Port and fort situated 30 miles south of Ratnagiri town. One of the best harbours on the western coasts, being without any bar; it may be entered in all weathers, and even for large ships forms a safe south-west monsoon shelter. In the fine season, vessels may anchor anywhere in the harbour. Vernacular school, customs and post offices [m. t.].

REWA KANTHA AGENCY.

REWA KANTHA (*The banks of Rewa or Narbada*).—Political Agency subordinate to the Government of Bombay, established in 1826, having under its control 61 separate States, great and small. This Agency occupies the eastern part of Guzerath. It is bounded on the north by the Mewar States of Dungarpur and Banswada, on the east by States in Central India and by Khandesh, on the south by the Gaekwar's territory and the Surat District, and on the west by Broach and Kaira Districts, Baroda State, and by part of the Panch Mahals. Length about 140 miles; breadth 60 miles; area 4792 square miles. Population 550,000. Revenue, about 18 lakhs. Of the 61 States of Rewa Kantha, one Rajpipla, is of the first class and is the most important and the largest of all. Its chief has been granted power of life and death, and can try British subjects, but all the other chiefs are required to remit cases against such persons to the Political Agent. Five chiefs, Chhota Oodeypore, Baria, Sunth, Lunawara, and Balasinor, are of the second class, and have independent control within their own States. The 55 small States include Kadana and Sanjeli (both of whom pay no tribute), and three groups of Mewas States. Sankheda Mewas consists

of 26 States ; area, 311 square miles ; population 54,000 ; revenue, Rs. 192,000. Pandu Mewas consists of 22 States ; area, 138 square miles ; population 2100 ; revenue, Rs. 47,000. Dorka Mewas consists of 5 States ; area, 9 square miles ; population 5000 ; revenue, Rs. 11,000.

In the west the country is open and flat, but generally it is hilly. In the east there are wild forest-clad hills. The usual crops are raised.

ADMINISTRATION.—Civil courts have been introducted into Rewa Kantha. As regards criminal justice, the Rewa Kantha authorities consist of *thanadars*, with second and third class magisterial powers in the estates of the petty Mewas chiefs ; the chiefs of Kadana, Sanjeli, Bhadarwa, Umeta, Baria, Balasinor, and Rajpipla ; the Assistant Political Agent, and the Political Agent. The head-quarters station of the Political Agent is Godhra.

REWA KANTHA STATES.

Agar.—Petty State of the Sankheda Mewas ; situated 108 miles from Godhra. Nearest railway station, Chandod, 6 miles. Consists of 28 villages. Area, 17 square miles. Revenue, Rs. 10,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 180.

Aliva (*Alava*).—Petty State of the Sankheda-Mewas. Area, 6 square miles. Revenue, Rs. 6000. The chief is a Chauhan Rajput, with the title of Thakur, and pays tribute of Rs. 67 to Baroda.

Amrapur.—Petty State of Pandu Mehwas, and chief village of the State. Area, 1¾ square miles. Revenue, Rs. 500. Baroda tribute, Rs. 200.

Anghad.—Petty State of the Dodka Mewas ; area, 3½ square miles. Revenue, Rs. 6000. There are six chiefs, who pay a tribute of Rs. 1840 to Baroda.

Balasinor (*Vadasinor*).—Native State and chief town of the State of same name, near the Sheri river, on the route from Nimach to Baroda. The territory is divided into two distinct and nearly equal parts, the Balasinor and Virpur Sub-divisions, the former containing 41 villages, the latter 57, much mixed with those of the adjoining State of Lunawara, Area, 189 square miles. State population 50,000. There are 2 schools. with 500 pupils. The chief is a Musalman. The distinguishing title of the family is Babi. The chief (or Nawab) has power to try his own subjects for capital offences, without requiring the sanction of the Political Agent. Revenue, Rs. 110,000. British tribute, Rs. 11,080 ; Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 3600. The chief maintains a military force of 200 men, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. Succession follows the rule of primogeniture ; there is no *sanad* authorizing adoption. The town contains a dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. Town population about 1200. Nearest railway station, Anand.

Baria.—Tributary State in the Province of Guzerath. Area, 813 square miles. Population 68,000. Revenue, Rs. 245,000. British tribute, Rs. 9330. Baria lies north of Chota Udaipur. Much of it is covered with forest. Grain, oil-seeds, and timber are the chief products. The title of the head of the State is Maharawal of Deogarh Baria. The State maintains a military force of 260 men. There is no *sanad* autho-

rizing adoption; the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. The ruler (Maharawal Sri Mansinghji, a Chauhan Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, and has power to try his own subjects for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent. The State supports a dispensary, and there are 15 schools, with 700 pupils. Transit dues are levied in this State. Baria is the chief town of the State of same name, 50 miles north-east of Baroda. Population about 3200.

Bhadarwa.—Petty State with population 10,000. Area, 27 square miles; Revenue, Rs. 40,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 19070 The chief holds the title of Rana. Police force, 24 men. School and post office [m. s.].

Bhalod.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhiloria.—Petty State; area, 9 square miles, containing 11 villages. Revenue, Rs. 12,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 2420. The chief holds the title of Thakur.

Bihora.—Petty State; area, 1¼ square mile. Revenue, Rs. 1500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 50. The chief has the title of Thakur.

Chhaliar.—Petty State; area, 11 square miles, containing 24 villages. Revenue, Rs. 12,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 3400.

Chhota-Udepur.—Native State with population 72,000, of whom 86 per cent. are Bhils or Kolis. Area, 873 square miles. Revenue, Rs. 176,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 10140. The country is hilly, and overgrown with forest. During the greater part of the year, the climate is damp and unhealthy. Cereals and timber are the chief produce. The chief (Maharawal Sri Motisingji, a Chauhan Rajput) bears the title of Maharawal His house follows the rule of primogeniture, but holds no *sanad* of adoption. He is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, and maintains a military force of 320 undisciplined men, who are employed for police and revenue purposes. He has power to try his own subjects only for capital offences. There are 11 schools with 400 pupils. Chhota Udepur is the principal town of the State of same name, situated on the main road from Baroda to Mhow, about 50 miles east of Baroda. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chorangla.—Petty State of the Sankheda Mehwas. Area, 16 square miles, containing 17 villages. Revenue, Rs. 2500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 95. The chief is a Rahtor Rajput, but the bulk of the people are Kolis.

Churesar.—Petty State; area, 2½ square miles. Revenue, Rs. 1000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 310. The State is under the rule of six chiefs.

Devgad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dhamsia.—Estate of the Sankheda Mewas. Area, 10 square miles. Revenue, Rs. 4000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 130. The estate is under the direct management of the Political Agent.

Dhari.—Petty State of six shareholders. Area, 3¾ square miles. Revenue, Rs. 2500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 950 Post office [m. s. t.].

Dodka.—Petty State, ruled by three chiefs called Patels or head-

men. Area, 2½ square miles. Revenue, Rs. 2500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1100.

Dorka.—The smallest of the 8 Mehwasis under the Rewa Kantha Agency. The Mehwasi consists of 3 estates, of one village each ; namely, Dorka with an area of 2½ square miles and a revenue of Rs. 240 ; Raeka, area, 2½ square miles, revenue, Rs. 1500 ; and Anghar, area, 3½ square miles, revenue Rs. 5000. Dorka contains one school, and a *thanadar* resides here, with the powers of a third-class magistrate, and civil jurisdiction in suits to the extent of Rs. 1000. Population about 5000. The estates lie on the left bank of the Mahi river, between Kaira District and Baroda territory.

Dudhpur.—Petty State with an area of ¾ ths of a square mile. Revenue, Rs. 600. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 30. The chief is a Rahtor Rajput.

Gad (*Garh*).—Petty State of the Sankheda Mehwas. The estate includes 103 villages, and is the largest in the Sankhera Mehwas. Area, 128 square miles. Revenue, Rs. 20,000. Pays a tribute of Rs. 475 to Chhota Udaipur. Population almost wholly Bhils. The chief, who is a Chauhan Rajput, represents a younger branch of the Chhota Udaipur house.

Garol.—Petty State ; pays tribute of Rs. 30 to the Gaekwar.

Gotardi.—Petty State with an area of 1½ square miles. Revenue, Rs. 4500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 420. There are four shareholders.

Itwad.—Petty State of the Pandu Mehwas. Area, 6 square miles, containing 11 villages. Revenue, Rs. 1500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 600. There are four shareholders.

Jesar.—Petty State of the Pandu Mehwas. Area, 1¼ square miles. There are 4 chiefs or *pagis*. Revenue, Rs. 400. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 150.

Jhagadiya.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jiral.—Petty State of the Sankheda Mehwas, Gori group. It is divided among three shareholders, who are also the proprietors of Kamsoli Moti, and Kamsoli Nani, the total area of the three estates being 5 square miles. Revenue of Jiral, Rs. 1700, of which Rs. 70 is paid as tribute to the Gaekwar.

Kadana.—Native State, and the chief town of that State ; situated on the left bank of the river Mahi. Area of the State, 130 square miles. Population 15,000. Revenue, Rs. 10,000.

Kamsoli Moti and Kamsoli Nani.—Petty estates of the Sankhera Mehwas, Gori group. Together with Jiral, these estates are owned by the same three proprietors who hold the latter. The area of the three estates together amounts to 5 square miles. The revenue derived from Kamsoli Moti is Rs. 1200, and the Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 130. The revenue from Kamsoli Nani is Rs. 1000, and the tribute to the Gaekwar, Rs. 70. Owing to disputes among the shareholders, the estates have been under British management since 1870.

Kanora.—Petty State of the Pandu Mehwas. Area, 3¾ square

miles. There are 7 villages and eight shareholders. The estate lies south of Sihora. Revenue, Rs. 2700. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1600.

Kasla Paginu Muwadu.—Petty State of the Koli group of Pandu Mehwas. Area, 1¼ square miles. There are five shareholders. Revenue, Rs. 90. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 60.

Kuddana.—Petty State with an area of 130 square miles. The chief is Thakur Parvat Singhji. Revenue, Rs. 14,000. The State pays no tribute.

Litar Gotra.—Petty State, situated on the banks of the Mahi river ; one of the Koli group of Pandu Mehwas States. Area, 1¾ square miles. Revenue, Rs. 630. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 200. The State is ruled by 3 Kotwals.

Lunavada.—Native State in Guzerath. Area, 388 square miles. Population 76,000, occupying 1 town and 165 villages. The climate is perhaps somewhat cooler than in the neighbouring parts of Guzerath. Cereals and timber are the chief products. The present chief (Maharana Wakhat Singhji, a Hindu of the Solanki Rajput caste) made K. C. I. E. in 1890, is distinguished for his liberal administration of one of the wildest districts in the Presidency. He is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, and has power to try his own subjects only for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent. Revenue 2 lakhs. Joint tribute to Gaekwar and to the British Government, Rs. 18,000. Military force, 200 men. The family hold no *sanad* authorizing adoption, but they follow the rule of primogeniture. There are 12 schools, with 1000 pupils. Lunavada is the capital of the State of that name, and a fortified town ; situated about 4 miles east of the confluence of the Mahi and Panam rivers, and a mile north of the latter stream. Population 10,000. The town was founded by Rana Bhim Singhji in 1434. Jail, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s t.]. There is a shrine of the god Luneswar, stands outside the Darkuli gate, is the object of interest here. Nearest railway station Godhra.

Mandwa.—Petty State in Sankheda Mehwas group. Area, 16½ square miles, containing 16 villages. Revenue, Rs. 35,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1960.

Mevli.—Petty State in the Pandu Mehwas group. Area, 5 square miles, containing one parent village and 4 hamlets. Four shareholders. The Karad river divides the estate into two nearly equal parts. Revenue, Rs. 2350. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1501.

Moka Paginu Muwadu.—Petty State in the Pandu Mehwas group. Area, five-eighths of a square mile. Two shareholders. Revenue, Rs. 230. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 125.

Nahara.—Petty State of the Pandu Mehwas. Area, 3 square miles, with, including Nahara, five villages. Held jointly by two proprietors, called Thakurs. Revenue, Rs. 600. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 25.

Nalia.—Petty State of the Sankhera Mehwas. Area, 1 square mile. Held jointly by two proprietors, called *Thakurs*. Revenue, Rs. 740. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 37.

Nandod.—Capital of Rajpipla State ; situated on the river Karjan, about 32 miles east by north from Surat, on a rising ground in a bend of the Karjan river, and 9 miles from Ankleshwar railway station. Population 11,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Nangam.—Petty State of the Sankhera Mehwas. Area, 3 square miles, with 3 villages. Held jointly by four proprietors entitled *Thakurs*. Revenue, Rs. 2170. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1290. The estate is very poor, the shareholders being little more than common husbandmen. The people are chiefly Bhils, raising only the caorser and more easily grown crops.

Naswadi.—Petty State of the Sankhera Mehwas. Area, 19½ square miles, containing 27 villages. Revenue, Rs. 10,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1691. The chief is styled Thakur. The Aswan river divides the estate into two nearly equal parts, an open plain on the north, but somewhat hilly and thickly wooded in the south.

Palasni.—Petty State in the Sankhera Mehwas tract. Area, 12 square miles,—containing 14 villages. Revenue, Rs. 4750. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 2131. A fairly rich estate.

Pandu.—Petty State of the Pandu Mehwas. Area, 9¼ square miles. Revenue, Rs. 5200. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 4500. There are two principal holders with several sub-shares of the property, since 1878 the estate is under British management.

Pandu Mehwas.—Group of 26 petty States forming a territorial division of Rewa Kantha. Area, 147 square miles. Population 21,000, dwelling in 36 villages. Revenue, Rs. 110,000. The Pandu Mehwas group of estates stretches along the river Mahi in a narrow broken line for 58 miles. Climate healthy. Soil light, yielding millets, rice, and sugar-cane. Kolis, Bariyas, Rajputs, and Musalmans form the land-owning classes. The region is, comparatively, a poor one.

Pantalaori.—Petty State of the Sankhera Mehwas. Area, 5 square miles. There are two chiefs, Nathu Khan and Nazir Khan. Revenue, Rs. 2000.

Poicha.—Petty State of the Pandu Mehwas. Area, 3¾ square miles. There are six shareholders. Revenue, Rs. 2450. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1501. The estate lies on the Mahi river between Kanora and Bhadarwa.

Raika.—One of the petty States at Rewa Kantha. Area, 2½ square miles. There are two chiefs. Revenue, Rs. 2700. Two-thirds of the State belong to the original proprietors, and one-third to the Pagedar of Baroda. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1200.

Rajpipla.—Native State, situated to the south of the Narbada. Area, 1514 square miles (comprising 1 town and 211 villages). Population 115,000. The State is full of hills and jungles, and has an extensive timber trade. The climate is exceedingly unhealthy, malarious fevers being prevalent from September to February. The family of the Rajpipla chief is said to derive its origin from a grandson of the Raja of Ujjan, who having quarreled with his father, left his own country and established himself in the village of Pipla. His only daughter married a

Rajput of the Gohel tribe. Since about 1740, the Gohel dynasty has ruled in Rajpipla. Revenue, Rs. 600,000. A tribute of Rs. 65,000 is paid to the Gaekwar of Baroda, through the British Government. The present chief (Maharana Gambhir Singhji, a Gohel Rajput) maintains a force of 566 men, horse and foot, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. He has power to try for capital offences, without the permission of the Political Agent, any person except British subjects. Ten schools for boys and one for girls. Rajpipla is the old capital and fort of Rajpipla State ; situated on a spur of the Devsatra hill, about 8 miles west of Nandod, the present capital. In front of the fort, the Lal Darwaza, a gateway with flanking towers, completely bars the road. The fort contains the palace, a parlty structure with flanking towers.

Rajpur.—Petty State with an area of 1½ square miles. The chief is named Rawal Sur Singh. Revenue, Rs. 260. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 51.

Rampura.—Petty State with an area of 4½ square miles. There are 8 shareholders. Soil rich, yielding the better kinds of crops. Revenue, Rs. 5580. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1422.

Ratanpur.—Town in the State of Rajpipla. The town stands on the top of one of a series of small round hills, about 14 miles north-east of the city of Broach. At the foot of a hill, in an uncultivated tract, about 5 miles south-west of Ratanpur, are the celebrated carnelian mines; the top of the hill is crowned by a tomb of Bawa Ghor, a miracle-working saint. Annual fair.

Rengan.—Petty State with an area of 4 square miles. There are 8 chiefs. Revenue, Rs. 1040. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 461.

Sanjeli.—Petty State with an area of 33½ square miles ; contains 12 villages. Population 4000. Revenue, Rs. 7000. No tribute is paid. The chief is named Thakur Partab Singhji. The land is fertile, but the people are Bhils and poor husbandmen.

Sankheda Mewas.—Group of Native estates in Rewa Kantha.

Shanor.—Petty State of the Sankheda Mehwas. Area. 11¼ square miles, containing 6 villages. Revenue, Rs. 10,130, of which Rs. 1350 is paid as tribute to Gaekwar of Baroda. The chief is a younger branch of the Mandwa family.

Sihora.—Petty State with an area of 15½ square miles. The State is watered by the Mahi, Mesri and Goma rivers. The chief is named Suda Parmar Nar Singhji. Revenue, Rs. 14,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 4800.

Sindhiapura.—Petty State ; area 4 square miles. The chief is named Chauhan Jitabawa. Revenue, Rs. 2000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 57.

Sunth.—Native State and chief town of the State of that name, situated about 80 miles north-east of Ahmedabad. Area. 394 square miles. Population 60,000. To the north the country is fairly flat and open, crossed by several small streams on their way north to the Mahi ; to the south it is rugged, covered with long craggy lines of hills. Indian corn is the staple ; and millet, pulse, gram, wheat, and in a few well-

favoured spots sugar-cane, are also grown. The forest yield a large supply of timber. The climate is generally unhealthy and malarious. The present chief is Maharana Pratab Singh, a Rajput of the Powar clan. He is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, and has power to try his own subjects for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent Revenue, Rs. 90,000, inclusive of transit dues. British tribute, Rs 7000. Military force, 200 men. The family follows the rule of primogeniture in point of succession. Nearest railway station, Godhra.

Sunthrampur.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Uchad.—Petty Staet in Sankhera Mehwas. Area, 8½ square miles. The present chief is called Daima Jitamia. Revenue, Rs. 9850. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 883.

Umeta.—Native State consisting of two groups of villages, of which one group of 5 villages is situated in the British District of Kaira, and the other group of 7 villages in Rewa Kantha ; the area of the last group is 21 square miles, yielding a revenue of about Rs. 18,000. Total area, 36½ square miles. The present chief is named Baria Hathi Singhji. The total revenue is Rs. 29,300 ; and tribute is paid of Rs. 5000 to the British, and Rs. 2550 to the Gaekwar of Baroda.

Valia.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vanmala.—Petty State ; area, 10½ square miles, containing 11 villages. Revenue, Rs. 5000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 130. The chief holds the title of Thakur.

Virampura.—Petty State ; area, 1 square mile, containing 2 villages. The chief is named Nathu Khan Pathan. Revenue, Rs. 780. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 103.

Virpur (*Wasan Virpur*)—Petty State in Sankheda Mehwas. Area, 12½ square miles, containing 2 villages. The chief is named Daima Jitabawa. Revenue, Rs. 10,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 432. Post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Godhra.

Wajiria.—Petty State of Sankheda Mehwas. Area, 21 square miles, containing 22 villages. Revenue, Rs. 32480. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 5007.

Waktapur.—Petty State of Pandu Mehwas. Area, 1¼ square miles. There are three chiefs, who bear the title of Rawal. Revenue, Rs 660. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 151.

Warnolimoti.—Petty State ; area, 1 square mile. The chief is named Rahtor Pithibhai. Revenue, Rs. 410. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 101.

Warnolinani.—Petty State ; area, 1 square mile. Revenue, Rs. 300. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 25

Warnolmal.—Petty State in Pandu Mehwas. Area, 3½ square miles, containing 5 villages. There are two chiefs. Revenue, Rs. 700. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 85.

Wasan Sewada.—Petty State in Sankheda Mehwas. Area, 5½ square miles, containing 7 villages. The chief is named Rahtor Kalubawa. Revenue, Rs. 5170. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1150.

Wohora.—Petty State in Sankheda Mehwas. Area, 3¼ square miles. containing 4 villages. Revenue, Rs. 6500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 852

Zumkha.—Petty State with an area of 1 square mile. Revenue, Rs. 1100. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 51. The chief is named Baria Bichar Singh.

SATARA.

SATARA.—District in the Central Division of the Bombay Presidency. Bounded on the north by the States of Bhor and Phaltan, and the Nira river separating it from Poona, on the east by Sholapur District and the estates of the Panth Pratinidhi, and the chief of Jath, on the south by the river Varna, separating it from Kolhapur and Sangli States, and on the west by the Sahyadri range of hills, separating it from the Konkan or Southern Districts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri. Area, 4987 square miles, containing 13 towns and 1333 villages. Population 1,225,989. District head-quarters—Satara town, 206 miles from Bombay *via* Poona by rail.

The district is hilly, sloping to the east from the Sahyadri ghats. Weaving and agricultural are the chief industries. The principal agricultural products are jawari, bajri, rice, cotton, wheat, tur, gram, sugarcane, tobacco, vegetables, and earth nuts.

CLIMATE.—According to the height and distance from the sea, the climate varies in different parts of the District. In the east, especially in the months of April and May, the heat is considerable. But near the Ghats it is much more moderate, being tempered by the sea-breeze. Again, while few parts of Western India have a heavier and more continuous rainfall than the western slope of the Sahyadri hills, in some of the eastern *Talukas* the supply is very scanty. The west of the District draws almost its whole rain supply from the south-west monsoon, between June and October. Some of the eastern *Talukas*, however, have a share in the north-east monsoon, and rain falls there in November and December. The May or 'mango showers,' as they are called, also influence the cultivator's prospects.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into the eleven *talukas* of Javli, Karad, Koregaon, Khatav, Khanapur, Man, Patan, Satara, Tasgaon, Wai and Valva Revenue about 24 lakhs, and the expenditure nearly 2 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate (who is also Political Agent) with 3 Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Deputy Conservator of Forests, District and Sessions Judge with an Assistant, Subordinate Judge, Mamlatdar, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Police Probationer, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Satara *see* Satara town.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ashta.—Town and municipality, situated on the right bank of the river Kistna, 61 miles south-east of Satara. Population 12,000. Ashta

is an agricultural town, with a weekly market, and an annual fair held in June, when about 5000 persons assemble. School and post office [m. s. t.].

Ashta Road.—Railway station, 11 miles from Ashta town.

Atit.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bavdhan.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhilavdi.—Town prettily situated on the left bank of the river Krishna, facing the village of Akalkhop, 9 miles west of Tasgaon. Population 7000. Post office [m. s.]. Nearest railway Station, Ashta Road, 3 miles.

Bhuinj.—Village situated on the bank of the Krishna river, 40 miles from Satara town. Post office [m. s.]. Nearest railway station, Wathar, 12 miles.

Borgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Chaphal.—Village with post office [m. s.], 18 miles from Satara. Annual fair in the month of Chaitra. School and police station. Nearest railway station, Mussoor, 10 miles.

Charegaon.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dahivadi.—Town and head-quarters of Man *Taluka*, situated on the right bank of the Man river, 40 miles east of Satara. Contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, a vernacular school, post office [m. s. t.], and weekly market.

Devarashtra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dhavadshi.—Village with post office [m. s.], 6 miles from Satara. A temple to Bhargavram is notable here. Annual fair in the month of Shravan.

Girvi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Hajarmachi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Islampur.—Municipal town and head-qurters of Valva *Taluka*, 48 miles south-south-east of Satara town, and 16 miles from Ashta Road station. Population 9000. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. Weekly market on Saturdays.

Javli.—*Taluka* of Satara District—Head-quarters at Medha.

Kadegaon.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kala.—Village with post office [m. s.], 8 miles from Karad railway station.

Kameri.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Karad.—*Taluka* of Satara District, and chief town of the *taluka* of same name ; situated at the confluence of the Koyna tributary with the Kistna river, 24 miles south-south-east of Satara town. Population 11,000. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, dispensary, school, municipal and post offices [m. s. t.].

Karad Road.—Railway station, 4 miles from Karad town.

Karva.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kasegaon—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kavtha-Ekand.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Khanapur.—*Taluka* of Satara District. Head-quarters at Vita.

Khandala-Bavda.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Khatav.—*Taluka* of Satara District, and village in the *Taluka* of same name. Sub-judge's court and post office [m. s. t.]. Head-quarters at Vaduj.

Kinhi-Koregaon.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Kistna (*Krishna*).—River of Southern India, which rises in the Western Ghats, near Mahableshwar, about 40 miles from the Arabian Sea. Here stands an ancient temple of Mahadeo, at the foot of a steep hill, at an elevation of about 4500 feet above sea-level. In the interior of the temple is a small tank, into which a stream of pure water ever pours out of a spout fashioned into the image of a cow's mouth. Pilgrims in large numbers crowd to the sacred spot, which is embowered in trees of dark foliage and flowering shrubs. From Mahableshwar the Kistna flows through Deccan, south of Hyderabad, and empties itself into the Bay of Bengal. Its length is about 800 miles.

Koregaon.—*Taluka* of Satara District, also railway station and chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, 16 miles from Satara town. Mamlatdar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Kudal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kundal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kundal Road.—Railway station, 58 miles from Satara town.

Limbgova.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Lonand.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Satara town. Post office [m s. t.].

Mahableshwar (*old name Nahar*).—Principal hill station, about 40 miles by road from Wathar railway station. It is a favourite resort of the people of Bombay in the hot weather, and a Government sanitarium with eight sets of quarters. The centre of the European quarter was called Malcolm Peth by the Raja of Satara in honour of Sir John Malcolm, who resided much on the hill when Governor. Except during the south-west monsoon, Mahableshwar is at all times most attractive, one of its principal charms being the excellent drives and walks in all directions. The village of Mahableshwar is 3 miles to the north of Malcolm Peth. Mahableshwar proper is a municipality under the administrative charge of a superintendent ; and it contains a library, club, 3 good hotels, church, cemetery, telegraph and post offices [m. s.]. There are about 100 bungalows on the hill. The bungalows are furnished. The cost of living is moderate. The Mahableshwar potatoes are the best grown in India. Other vegetables are easily procurable. Good milk is difficult to procure. There is a well-supplied bazar. Amongst the sights to see near Mahableshwar are the Falls of Yena, Lodwick Point, Elphinstone Point, Sydney Point, the Arthur's seat, and Pratabgarh, a picturesque hill-fort. There are also three chief temples (to Mahableshwar or Siva, to Krishnabai or the river Krishna, and to Atibaleshwar or Vishnu) worth a visit.

Mahuli.—Village with post office [m. s.]. It is considered a place of great sanctity, prettily situated at the confluence of the Krishna and Vena, about 3 miles east of Satara town. There are a great number of temples, and thoroughly deserve a visit.

Man.—*Taluka* of Satara District. Head-quarters at Dahivadi.

Marul.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Masur.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Satara town. Post office [m. s. t.]. Road to Chaphal, 10 miles.

Mayni.—Town and municipality, 40 miles south-east of Satara town. Population 3000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mauzę-Tasgaon.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Medha.—Town and head-quarters of Javli *Taluka*. Contains Sub-judge's court, Mamlatdar's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mhasvad.—Town and municipality, situated 51 miles east of Satara town on the road to Pandharpur. Population 6000. Large fair held in December, at which cattle and blankets are sold. Two schools, dispensary and post office [m. s.].

Nerla.—Town in Valva *Taluka*, situated 44 miles south by east of Satara town. Population 6000. Post office [m. s.], travellers' bungalow, vernacular school and market.

Pal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Palus.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Panchgani.—A large village, 29 miles from Wathar railway station. It contains many bungalows belonging to Europeans, with nice plantations about them. In facts, many visitors who come to the hills prefer to stop at Panchgani rather than Mahableshwar, because the rainfall is less, and the place can be made a permanent residence. Superintendent's and post offices [m. s. T.].

Partabgarh (*Pratabgarh*).—Ancient fortress in the Javli *taluka* ; situated 8 miles south-west of Mahableshwar, on a summit of the Western Ghats commanding the Par Ghat,* and dividing one of the sources of the Savitri from the Koina, an affluent of the Kistna. The fort is remarkable as the strong-hold of Shivaji.

Patan.—*Taluka* of Satara District, and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name ; situated at the junction of the Koina and Kerla rivers, about 25 miles south-west of Satara town. Population 3600. The town consists of two parts, the upper part containing the Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts and post office [m. s. t.], school, market, and the mansion of Patankar *Inamdar*, a second class Sardar and honorary magistrate, with civil jurisdition in his villages. The other part consists of a beautifully wooded suburb called Rampur on the left bank of the Koina. A specially fine grove of mango and jack trees lies at its south-east corner. A broad market street and a number of artisans' and traders' shops connect the two parts.

* Old pass or route across the Western Ghats leading from Satara District to Kolaba, Bombay Presidency.

Peth.—Town, situated 45 miles south-east of Satara town. Population 6000. Peth is one of the local trade centres ; the chief articles of trade being grain and cattle. A yearly fair, attended by about 5000 people, is held in the village in February. School.

Pusegaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Pusesavli.—Town and municipality, situated 27 miles south-east of Satara town. Population 3000 Weekly market, school, dispensary, travellers' bungalow, dharmsala and post office [m. s.]. Nearest railway station, Rahimatpur, 22 miles.

Rahimatpur.—Town and municipality, also railway station, 12 miles from Satara town. Population 6000. Sub-judge's court, post office [m s. t], weekly market on Thursday and Friday, and two schools. Rahimatpur is a large trading centre with about 200 prosperous merchants The chief object of interest is a mosque and mausoleum. About a hundred yards south-east of the mosque is an elephant water-lift, a tower of about 50 feet high, with an inclined plain on the west, which supplied power for the mosque fountain.

Salpa.—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Satara town.

Satara.—*Taluka* and chief town of the District of the same name ; situated near the confluence of the Kistna and the Venna, in the highlands of the Deccan, where the country generally inclines towards the east. It takes its name from the seventeen (*Satara*) walls, towers, and gates which it possessed, or is supposed to have possessed. Satara is a large place, ranking as the twelfth city in the Bombay Presidency. The city has many historic recollections, and the station is one of the most salubrious and pleasant in the Deccan, being close to the foot of the Mahableshwar hills. The cantonment is about 1½ miles from north to south, and nearly the same from east to west. The strong fort of Satara, midway between the Kistna and the Tornaghat, is perched on the summit of a small, steep, rocky hill. Population about 25,000. The Rajah's palace is plain and common place. Satara has a few large or ornamental buildings, but the town is clean and the streets broad Dak and travellers' bungalows. Mamlatdar's and post offices [m. s. T.]

Satara Road (*Padli*)—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Satara town. Post office [m. s. t.].

Savitri.—River of Bombay Presidency, rises on the western declivity of the Mahableshwar range ; flows through southern Kolaba, and falls into the Arabian Sea at Bankot in the Ratnagiri District.

Saygaon.—Village with post office. [m. s.].

Shenavli.—Village and railway station, 54 miles from Satara town. Post office [m. s.].

Shingnapur.—Municipal town in Man *taluka*, situated 46 miles east by north of Satara town, and 13 north-east of Dahivadi. Population 1200. Shingnapur is a famous place of pilgrimage, situated in a nook of the Shikhar Shingnapur hills. The hill, crowned with a temple of Mahadeo, to which the village owes its celebrity, appears like the point of a very obtuse-angled cone. The great fair is held on the full moon of Chaitra. The attendance sometimes reaches 50,000.

Shirval.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Soni.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Surul.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Takari.—Village and railway station, 53 miles from Satara town.

Taradgaon.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Tarala.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Targaon.—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Satara town. Post office [m. s.].

Tasgaon.—*Taluka* of Satara District, and chief town of the *taluka* of same name, situated 60 miles south-east of Satara town. Population 10,000. Besides the Sub-divisional, revenue, and police offices, Tasgaon has a Sub-judge's court, dispensary, travellers' bungalows, and four schools, of which one is for girls, also library and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Ashta Road, 7 miles.

Umbraj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vadgaon-Karad.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vaduj.—Town and head-quarters of Khatav *Taluka*. Contains Mamlatdar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Valva.—The extreme south-west *Taluka* of Satara District. Head-quarters at Peth. The village of Valva contains post office [m. s.].

Vangi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vathar—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Satara Road. Passengers leave the train here for Mahableshwar. Post office [m. s.].

Virvadi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vitha.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of Khanapur *Taluka* ; situated 48 miles south-east of Satara town. Population 4600. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Wai.—The extreme north-west *taluka* of Satara District, also chief town of the *taluka* of same name, and municipality ; situated on the left bank of the river Krishna, 20 miles north by west of Satara town, and 15 miles east of Mahableshwar. Population 12,000. Wai is one of the most sacred places on the Krishna, and has a large Brahman population. The face of the Krishna river for half a mile is lined with steps, and for an hour after dawn and before sunset people are incessantly engaged in ablutions and clothes-washing. Wai is a commercial centre containing about 200 well-to-do traders, and also a place of pilgrimage. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, dispensary, dak and travellers' bungalows, post office [m. s. t.], and about twenty temples. The most curious thing to be seen near Wai is a gigantic *Banyan Tree*, at the foot of a mountain called Wairatgarh, about 8 miles from Wai. The exact area shaded by it is three-quarters of an acre.

SATARA AGENCY.

SATARA AGENCY.—Group of Native States in the Bombay Presidency, under the Political superintendence of the Collectors of Satara and Sholapur, comprising—Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Daphlapur, Jath, and

Phaltan. Of these Bhor lies in the north-west of Satara District, Phaltan in the north, Aundh in the east, Jath in the extreme south-east, Daphlapur also in the south-east, and Akalkot in the south-east of Sholapur. The Satara *Jagirs* were feudatory to the Raja of Satara, and became tributaries to the British Government on the lapse of that State in 1849. The *Jagirdars* retained all their former rights and privileges, with the exception of the power of life and death, and of adjudicating upon serious criminal cases. Their administration is now conducted on the principles of British law. Criminal and civil justice is administered by the chiefs themselves, with the aid of subordinate courts. In civil suits, special appeals from the dicisions of *Jagirdars* lie to the Political Agent. In criminal cases, heinous offences requiring capital punishment or transportation for life are tried by the Political Agents, each assisted by two assessors, the priliminary proceedings being conducted by the *Jagirdars*. Criminal appeals from their decisions also lie to the Political Agent. The Collector of Satara is in charge of the five *Jigirs* of Aundh, Bhor, Daphlapur, Jath and Phaltan. The chiefs of Daphlapur (Bhai Saheb), who exercises the powers of a magistrate of the first class, and in civil suits those of a Subordinate Judge. Akalkot is under the Collector of Sholapur.

SATARA JAGIRS.

Akalkot.—Feudatory State, situated in the south-east of the Sholapur District. Area, 498 square miles, containing 104 villages. Revenue, Rs 350,000. Expenditure, Rs. 340,000. The country is undulating, and remarkably free from tracts of waste or forest land. The climate is comparatively cool and agreeable. Grain, sugar-cane and oil-seeds are the principal products. The chief industry is the weaving of cotton cloth, turbans, and women's robes. The chief (Raja Sahaji Maluji) is a Maratha of the Bhonsla family, and is a first-class Sardar of the Deccan. The family follows the rule of primogeniture, and holds a charter (*sanad*) authorizing adoption. The State does not maintain any military force. The regular police number 60. There are 17 schools in the State, attended by about 600 pupils. Akalkot is the chief town of the State of same name, 250 miles south-east of Bombay. Population 6000. The town contains a dispensary, school and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Karabgaon, 8 miles by bullock cart.

Aundh.—Petty State (*Jagir*) lies in the east of the Satara District. Area, 447 square miles, containing 71 villages. Population 60,000. Revenue, Rs. 218,950. Products—wheat, the ordinary varieties of millet and pulse, and cotton ; molasses, clarified butter, and oil are also prepared. There are 19 schools (one for girls) with 800 pupils. The chief (Srinivas Parashram) is a Brahman, with the title of Panth Pratinidhi 'Representative of the Viceroy.' The Jagir is under the direct control of the Bombay Government, and its chief ranks in the first class among the Deccan Sardars. He maintains a retenue of 280 armed police and 20 horse men. He holds a *sanad* authorizing adoption. The family follows the rule of primogeniture. Aundh is the chief town of the State of same name ; 26 miles south-east of Satara town. Population 3000. School and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhor.—Native State in the Deccan. Area, 1491 square miles, containing 486 villages. Population 150,000. Revenue, Rs. 464,500. The State lies in the north-west of the Satara District, and owns a detached piece of territory in the Konkan on the western slopes of the Ghats. Rice, nagli, save, etc. are grown. Bhor is one of the feudatories of the old Satara *raj*. The family of the chief are Hindus, Brahmans by caste, and they hold a *sanad* authorizing adoption ; the family follows the rule of primogeniture. The chief holds the title of *Jagirdar* of Bhor and Pant Sachev, and he ranks in the first class of Deccan Sardars. He maintains for other than military purposes a retinue of 535 followers. A tribute of Rs. 5276 is paid to the British Government. There are 25 schools with 800 pupils. Bhor is the chief town of the State of same name, 25 miles south of Poona. School, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Daflapur.—*Jagir* in the Bijapur District, and really an integral part of the State of Jath, to which it will lapse on the demise of the three widows of the late chief. The founder of the Jath *Jagir* was hereditary *patel* of Daflapur village, and took his surname of Dafle therefrom. The estate of Daflapur consists of 6 detached villages in the Jath *Jagirs*. Area, 94 square miles. Population 6000. Revenue, Rs. 9010. Products—*bajra*, *joar*, cotton, wheat, gram, safflower, and *tur*. There are 3 schools with 60 pupils. The present ruler is the senior widow, Lakshmibai Dafle, Deshmukh, a Kshattriya (Maratha) by caste. Daflapur is the chief town of the estate of the same name, 13 miles from Jath.

Jath.—Native State in the Bijapur District. Area, 884 square miles, containing 110 villages. Population 50,000. Gross revenue (excluding alienations amounting to Rs. 45,000), Rs. 125,000. British tribute, Rs. 11,240 ; Aundh tribute, Rs. 950. Cattle-breeding is more remunerative, the weekly market at the town of Jath serving as a centre of exchange for the surrounding country. The staple products are *bajra* and *joar*. Cotton, wheat, gram and safflower are also grown. There are 17 schools with 700 pupils. The police force consists of 64 men ; there are 4 criminal courts. The chief is a Hindu (Maratha) of the Kshattriya caste, and his titles are Deshmukh and Jagirdar of Jath. He ranks as a first-class Sardar in the Deccan. He holds a *sanad* of adoption, and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. Jath is the chief town of the State of same name, 40 miles from Bijapur, and 100 miles south-east of Satara town. Population 5500. School, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Kurla.—Petty State with post office [m. s.], 28 miles from Rahimatpur railway station.

Phaltan.—Native State in the Deccan. Area, 397 square miles, containing 1 town and 71 villages. Population 60,000. Revenue, Rs. 123,344. The country is chiefly flat. Extensive grazing lands. Indian millet, salt, gram, and timber are the chief products ; and oil, weaving of cotton and silk goods, and carving of stone idols are the chief manufactures. The climate is hot, and the rainfall scanty. The Phaltan family is of Rajput origin. One Padakli Jagdeo entered the service of the Emperor of Delhi ; and on his death in battle in 1327, the Emperor

gave the title of Nayak and a grant of lands to his son Nimbaji, who died in 1349. The chief (Madoji Rao Janrao, Nayak Nimbalkar, Deshmukh Jagirdar, a Maratha) ranks as a first-class Sardar. He is a Hindu of the Kshattriya caste, and administers his estate in person. He pays a tribute of Rs. 9600 in lieu of a contingent of 75 horse. The family hold a *sanad* authorizing adoption. In matters of succession they follow the custom of primogeniture. There are 16 schools, with about 700 pupils. Phaltan is the chief town of the State of same name and municipality, situated 37 miles north-east of Satara. The streets are well kept and clean, and the road round the town well shaded by trees. School, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

SAVANTVADI.

SAVANTVADI (*Wari or Sundarwari*).—Native State under the charge of a Political Superintendent ; situated between the Ratnagiri District and Goa, about 200 miles south of Bombay city. Area, 926 square miles. Population 175,000. Revenue, Rs. 420,000. The climate is humid and relaxing, with a heavy rainfall. April is the hottest month in the year ; but in May (though the temperature is slightly higher) a strong sea-breeze, the precursor of the south-west monsoon, tempers the heat. The country produces rice, nachni, wari, and cocoanuts. Also *harda*, (a nut used for dyeing and tanning). The principal manufactures consist of gold and silver embroidery work, on both leather and cloth ; fans, baskets, and boxes of *khus-khas* grass, ornamented with gold thread and beetles' wings ; lacquered toys, and playing cards ; and elegant drawing-room ornaments carved from the horn of the buffalo and bison. The State contains 46 schools, with nearly 3000 pupils. The chief (Sar Desai Raghunath Rao, Sawant Bhonsla, a Maratha) is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. He maintains a military force of 436 men, styled the Sawantwari Local Corps. The family of the chief hold a title authorizing adoption, and in point of succession follow the rule of primogeniture. Strength of police 155. The Political Superintendent (with 2 Assistants) resides at Sawantwari. The Durbar officers are—State Karbhari, Nyayadhish, Kamavisdar of Wadi Peta, Town magistrate, Forest officer, State Overseer, Medical officer, Inspector of Vernacular schools, and Head Master English school. Wari or Sawantwadi, the capital, was founded by Phond Savant in 1670 ; situated about 19 miles west of the base of the Sahyadri, and 17 miles east of Vengurla. The town is almost buried in palm groves and stretches round the border of a lake. Except on Saturdays, the market day, when numbers come in from the neighbouring villages. Wadi is a place of little trade. Population 9000. Schools, library, post office [m. s. t.], a ruined stone and mud fort, and clock tower.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bavda.—Village and Peta of Savantvadi State. Contains Kamavisdar's office.

Kudal.—Town and Peta of Savantvadi State. Contains Munsiff's court and Kamavisdar's office.

Manohar (*Manohargarh*).—Fort in Savantvadi State, Khandesh Political Agency ; situated 14 miles north-east of Savantvadi town, and on the south of the Rangna pass. Manohar is a solid mass of rock about 2500 feet high, said to have been fortified since the time of the Pandavas.

SHIKARPUR.

SHIKARPUR.—District in the Province of Sind. Bounded on the north by the Upper Sind Frontier District, on the east by Bhawalpur and Jasalmir States, on the south by Khairpur State and the Sehwan Sub-division of Karachi District, and on the west by the Kherthar mountains. Area, 9296 square miles, containing 8 towns and 1103 villages. Population 915,497. District Head-quarters—Shikarpur Town, 912 miles from Bombay, *via* Karachi (by steamer) and Ruk railway station.

The country is flat and open to inundation. The chief products are for the autumnal (*kharif*) crop, rice and *jawari* ; and for the spring (*rabi*) wheat and gram. The manufactures are unimportant, consisting of coarse cloth, ivory, toys, and pottery.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Shikarpur District is hot and dry, with a remarkable absence of air-currents during the inundation season ; and it is, in consequence, very trying to a European constitution. The hot weather commences in April, and ends in October ; it is generally ushered in by violent dust-storms ; the cold season begins in November, and lasts till March.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District comprises the 4 Sub-divisions of Rohri, Sukkur, Larkana, and Mehar ; or it consists into the 16 *Taluks* of Shikarpur, Sukkur, Ghotki, Kakkur, Kambar, Larkana, Labdarya, Rato Dero, Sijawal, Mehar, Mirpur, Nasirabad, Naushahro Abro, Rohri, Tigar and Uburo. Revenue, 24 Lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 2 Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Daftardar to Collector, Deputy Conservator of Forests, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Public Prosecutor, City Magistrate, Superintedent of Police, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Shikarpur town *see* Shikarpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abad.—Village and railway flag station, 21 miles from Shikarpur.

Abdu.—Town in Sukkur *Taluk*, and head-quarters station of a *tappadar*, 12 miles from Sukkar. Population 2000. Nearest railway station Bagarji, 6 miles.

Adalpur.—Town and police station, 4 miles from Ghotki. Population 2000. A vernacular school.

Adamshah.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 24 miles from Shikarpur.

Aror (*Alor*).—Ruined town, situated 5 miles to the east of Rohri. Formerly the capital of Hindu Rajas of Sind, and said by Native historians to have been taken from them by the Muhammadans about 711

A. D. Among the ruins is the mosque of Alamgir. There is also a cave, considered by Hindus sacred to the goddess Kalka Devi, where an annual fair is held. Travellers' bungalow.

Badeh.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Larkana.

Badrah.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bagarji.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Sukkur. Government school.

Bakrani Road.—Railway station, 8 miles from Larkana.

Banguldero.—Village with post office [m.].

Bukkur (*Bakhar*).—Fortified island in the river Indus, lying between the towns of Sukkur and Rohri. Bukkur is a rock of limestone, oval in shapes, 800 yards long, 300 wide, and about 25 feet in height. The Government telegraph line from Rohri to Sukkur crosses the river here by the island of Bukkur. A little to the north of Bukkur, and separated from it by a narrow channel of easy passage, is the small isle of Khwaja Khizr (or Jind Pir), containing a shrine of much sanctity; while to the south of Bukkur is another islet known as Sadh Bela, well covered with foliage, and also possessing some sacred shrines. Almost the whole of the island of Bukkur is occupied by the fortress. The fort presents a fine appearance from the river, and has a show of great strength, which in reality it does not possess. Bukkur was the principal British arsenal in Sind during the Afghan and Sind campaigns.

Chak.—Town and police station, 12 miles north of Sukkur. Population 1600. Travellers' bungalow.

Dokri (*Bakrani*).—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Larkana. Post office [m. s. t.].

Garhi-yasin.—Town in Sukkur *Taluk*. Population 6000. Considerable trade in oil. Travellers' bungalow, court-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ghaibi-Dero (or *Dero Kot*).—*Jagir* or revenue-free town in Larkana Sub-division, situated 32 miles north-north-west of Larkana. Population 1000. It is the principal town in the *Jagir* of Ghaibi Khan Chandia, the chief of the Ghaibi Khan and Chandia tribes, long established in Chandko.

Ghogharo.—Town with population about 2000, chiefly Muhammadans. It possesses a considerable rice trade, being situated in one of the finest rice districts in Sind.

Ghotki.—*Taluk* of Shikarpur District, also chief town of the *Taluk* of the same name, municipality and railway station, 64 miles from Shikarpur, and 38 miles from Sukkur. Population under 4000. Sessions court-house, head-quarters of a *mukhtiarkar*, post office [m. s. t.], and travellers' bungalow. The mosque of Pir Musa Shah, the founder of the city, is the largest in Sind, and of great sanctity. The blacksmiths of Ghotki are famed for their metal-work; wood carving and staining are also very creditably executed.

Humayun.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Shikarpur. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s.].

Jhatpat.—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Shikarpur.

Kakkur.—*Taluk* of Shikarpur District, and chief town of the *taluk* of same name; situated on the right bank of the Western Nara, 16 miles from Mehar and 10 from Rukan. Population 1000. Local trade in grain and cloth. Vernacular school and post office [m.].

Kambar (*Shahadpur*).—*Taluk* in Shikarpur District, also chief town of the *taluk* of same name; distant 12 miles from Larkana. It is the head-quarters station of a *mukhtiarkar* and a *tappadar*, and, in addition to their offices, possesses a Government school, municipal hall, dispensary, *musafirkhana*, police lines and post office [m. s. t.]. Population 6400.

Khairpur-Dharki.—Town in Rohri Sub-division, situated about 65 miles north-east of Rohri town. Head-quarters of a *tappadar*, with a *musafirkhana* (travellers' rest-house), vernacular school, *thana* police, and cattle pound. Population about 2000. Trade in grain, sugar, molasses, oil and cloth. Post office [m. s. t.].

Khairpur Juso.—A *Jagir* village in Larkana Sub-division, situated about 10 miles south-west of Larkana town. Population about 2000. Head-quarters of a *tappadar*, police station, and *musafirkhana*. Local trade in *joar* and rice. The *Jagirdar* resides in a small fort in the village.

Khairpur Nathoshah.—Municipal village, situated 8 miles south of Mehar town. Population 2000. Police station, *mukhtiarkar's* court, school, and cattle pound. A *Jagir* village, in the possession of Mir Muhammad Khan Talpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Khanpur.—Village about 8 miles north of Shikarpur town. Population 2000. Head-quarters of a *tappadar*, with police station, *musafirkhana*, and cattle pound.

Lakhi.—Town and head-quarters station of a *tappadar*, situated 3½ miles from Ruk station, and 8 miles from Shikarpur. Contains a travellers' bungalow, school and cattle pound.

Labdarya.—*Taluk* in Larkana Sub-division, Shikarpur District.

Larkana.—*Taluk* of Larkana Sub-division, also chief town and municipality of the *Taluk* of same name and railway station; situated on the south bank of the Ghar canal, 44 miles from Shikarpur. Population 11,000. The country surrounding Larkana is fertile and populous, and perhaps the finest tract in the whole of Sind. The spacious walks, well laid out gardens, and luxuriant foliage, have gained for Larkana the title of the 'Eden of Sind.' The principal buildings are the civil court, and the usual public offices, dak and travellers' bungalows, dispensary, post office [m. s. t.], and 3 *bazars*. Larkana is one of the most important grain marts of Sind, and is famous for a species of rice called *sugdam*. Large local traffic in metals, cloth and leather. The principal manufactures are cloth of mixed silk and cotton, coarse cotton cloth, metal vessels, and leather goods. The fort served in the time of the Talpurs as an arsenal, and under British rule it has been turned into a hospital and jail. There is no edifice in Larkana worth notice, except the tomb of Shah Bahara.

Madeji.—Village with post office. [m. s.].

Madeji Road.—Railway station, 23 miles from Shikarpur.

Mahesar.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Ghotki.

Mahiota.—Railway flag station, 4 miles from Larkana.

Mehar.—Sub-division of Shikarpur District, also *Taluk*, chief town and municipality of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the Kakol canal, 36 miles south-west of Larkana. Population 2000. Mehar is a picturesque place surrounded with large trees. Head-quarters of the Assistant Collector, and contains the usual Government offices, with a dispensary, market, vernacular school, and police lines. The trade, both local and transit, is in grain, cotton, and tobacco. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mirpur-Rohri.—*Taluk* in Rohri sub-division, also chief town of the *taluk* of the same name, railway station and head-quarters of the *muktiarkar* of Mirpur *taluk*, 50 miles north-east of Rohri town. Contains a court-house, and treasury, and a *tappadar's* office ; also a travellels' bungalow, post office [m. s. t.], and police lines. Small trade in grain and *ghi*.

Naodero (*Naundero*).—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Shikarpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Nasirabad.—*Taluk* in Mehar sub-division, also chief town of the *taluk* of same name, and head-quarters of a *tappadar* ; situated on the Chilo canal, 10 miles east of Warah. Contains a staging bungalow, police lines, and post office [m. s.]. Local and transit trade in rice.

Naushahro Abro.—*Taluk* in Sukkur Sub-division, Shikarpur District

Pano-Akil (*Saidpur*).—Village and railway station, 48 miles from Shikarpur. Post office [m.].

Radhan.—Village and railway station, 73 miles from Shikarpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rastam.—Village, 12 miles north-east of Shikarpur town. Population 1200. Police station, travellers' bungalow and dharmsala.

Ratodero.—*Taluk* of Larkana sub-division, and chief town of the *taluk* of same name and municipality, 18 miles from Larkana. Head-quarters of a *muktiarkar*, and *tappadar*, and contains the usual public buildings. Population 3400. Local trade in grain.

Reti.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Ghotki. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rohri (*Lohri*).—Sub-division of Shikarpur District. Head-quarters at Mirpur. Rohri is also the *Taluk* and town and railway station ; situated on the right bank of the Indus, on a rocky eminence of limestone interspered with flints, 4 miles from Sukkur. Population 11,000. Rohri is said to have been founded by Sayyid Rukandin Shah in 1297. The chief public buildings are the Assistant Collector's, *muktiarkar's*, and sub-judge's courts, municipal office, dispensary, police station, travellers' rest-house, Government schools, post office [m. s. t.], and cattle pound. Rohri has a large number of Muhammadan places of worship. Opposite to Rohri on the Indus is the small island of Khwaja Khizr, containing

the shrine of a saint who is revered alike by Muhammadans and Hindus. Trade in grain, oil, *ghi*, salt, fuller's earth, lime, and fruits.

Ruk.—Village and railway junction station, [R.] 11 miles from Shikarpur. Post office [m s. t.]. From here the Sind, Pishin, and Quetta Railway branches north.

Sangi.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Rohri.

Sarhad.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Ghotki.

Shahpur—Village and railway flag station, 6 miles from Sukkur.

Shikarpur.—*Taluk* of the Sukkur sub-division, and chief town of the District of same name, and a railway station, situated in a tract of low-lying country, annually flooded by canals from the Indus, the nearest point of which river is 18 miles west. Population 44,000. Shikarpur is the head-quarters of the principal Government officials of the District. The Stewartganj market is a continuation of the old *bazar*, and is a commodious structure. To the east of the town are three large tanks, known as Sarwar Khan's, the Gillespie, and the Hazari tank The trade of Shikarpur has long been famous, both under Native and British rule. The principal manufactures are carpets and coarse cotton cloth. In the jail, *postins* or sheepskin coats, baskets, reed chairs covered with leather, carpets, tents, shoes, etc., are made by the prisoners. The town contains several vernacular schools, together with a high school. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Sijawal.—*Taluk* of Larkana Sub-division of Shikarpur District.

Sita.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Sita Road.—Railway station, 42 miles from Larkana.

Sukkur.—Sub-division of Shikarpur District, also *taluk*, town, railway station [R], and head-quarters of the Sub-division of same name; situated on the right bank of the Indus, opposite Rohri, midway between these two towns lies the island fortress of Bukkur, and a little southward the wooded island of Sadh Bela. Sukkur is connected by railway with Shikarpur, 26 miles *via* Ruk. By the Indus, it has communication with Multan and Kotri. A range of low limestone hills, without a blade of vegetation, slopes down to the Indus, and on this range new Sukkur, as distinguished from the old town of the same name is about one mile off. In 1845, owing to a fatal epidemic of fever among the garrison, it was abandoned as a station for European troops. There is not much to be seen, except the tombs of Shah Khairudin (1758), and Muhammad Masum, in the cantonment at Sukkur at the foot of a tower, 90 feet high which he erected, and which overlooks the country for many miles. Sukkur contains the usual public offices (Assistant Collector, Treasury Deputy Collector, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Deputy Conservator of Forests), and courts (of Sub-judge and of a City Magistrate), with a civil hospital, dispensary, Church, Anglo-vernacular school, subordinate jail, dak and travellers' bungalows, *dharmasala* and post office. The locomotive shops of the North-Western Railway are here. The trade of Sukkur, both local and transit, is considerable. Population 13,000.

Sukker Bandar.—Railway station and Bandar, 5 miles from Sukkur town.

Sultankot.—Village and railway flag station, 8 miles from Shikarpur.

Tigar.—*Taluk* of Mehar Sub-division, Shikarpur District.

Ubauro.—*Taluk* of Rohri Sub-division, also chief town and headquarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 70 miles from Rohri. Contains the usual public buildings. Population 2500. Trade in grain, oil, cotton, *ghi*, etc. There is an ancient mosque here (1552). Post office [m. s.].

Warah.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

SHIKARPUR AGENCY.

KHAIRPUR.—Native State, also known as the territory of the Mir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, is situated in Shikarpur District, to the east of the Indus. Area, 6109 square miles. With the exception of a fertile strip watered by the Indus and the Eastern Nara (a canal which follows an old bed of the Indus), the remainder, three-fourths of the whole area, consists of a series of sand-hill ridges, where cultivation is impossible. The climate is pleasant for four months, but fiercely hot during the remaining eight. The fall of rain is slight, but dust-storms are frequent, and have the effect of cooling the atmosphere to some extent. The principal grains grown in the State are *joar*, *bajra*, wheat, gram, various pulses and cotton. Indigo is also largely cultivated. The chief manufactures are cotton and silk cloth, silver-ware of different kinds, lacquered wood-work, boots, shoes, horse trappings, swords, matchlocks, and earthen pottery for home consumption. Population about 132,000. In point of religion, Hindus numbered about 27,000 of the whole population ; Muhammadans, who are in a great majority 105,000. The Muhammadans mostly belong to the Rajur tribe, which is again sub-divided into numerous families. The Hindu inhabitants are principally Soda Thakurs, or Rajputs who inhabit the extreme eastern part of the State. Their chief food is butter-milk or camel's milk ; and the coarsest grain. Sindhi, Persian, and Baluchi are the languages commonly spoken.

The present chief (His Highness Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan, G. C. I. E.) of Khairpur belongs to a Baluchi family, called Talpur. The gross revenue of Khairpur, is collected not in cash but in kind, the Mir receiving one-third of the produce amounting to about Rs. 716,000. From this about Rs. 170,000 must be deducted for *Jagirs* or alienations. The *Jagirdars* are mostly the Mir's own sons and the ladies of his family. The British Collector at Shikarpur acts as a Political Agent in regard to the State.

There are only two courts of justice in the State ; one permanent, and held at the town of Khairpur ; the other of an itinerant nature, always accompanying the Mir wherever he may be. A Hindu officer presides over the former, and two Muhammadan Maulvis, over the latter. All sentences passed by these courts require the Mir's confirmation before they can be carried out. The punishments resorted to in the case of con-

victed persons are generally fine and flogging, with or without imprisonment. The punishment of death is seldom inflicted, but the Mir has the power of life and death throughout his dominions. In civil cases the plaintiff is required to give to the State one-fourth of his claim as costs and expenses ; and it is, no doubt, on this account that but few suits are brought in the Mir's courts, the litigating parties preferring to have them settled by means of *panchyats*, or friendly arbitration. Registration is done by Kazis or subordinate officers, and the documents are attested by the *hardars* and *zamindars*. The military force consists of about 500 men fairly mounted, and armed with swords and matchlocks. There are 6 schools in the Sate, with 300 scholars. Persian is specially attended to by Mullas, who, for the instruction they afford, receive 1 pice weekly from the parents of each child. For further information regarding Khairpur town *see* Khairpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Diji (*Kot Diji*).—Fort in the Khairpur State. Of no importance as a place of strength. A jail has been built below the fort.

Dingi.—Fort in the Khairpur State. Water-supply abundant.

Gambat.—Town with population about 2000. Formerly a centre of cotton-weaving.

Imamgarh.—A ruined fortress in Khairpur State.

Khairpur.—Chief town of the State of that name, and railway station ; situated on the Mirwah canal, about 15 miles east of the river Indus, and 88 miles from Shikarpur. The town consists of a collection of mud hovels, intermingled with a few houses of a better class. It is very filthy, and, owing to the excessive heat of the place, and the deleterious influence of the stagnant marshes around it, decidedly unhealthy. The palace, covered with gaudy lacquered tiles of various hues, is situate in the midst of the *bazar* and presents but few points worthy of notice. Outside the town stand the tombs of two Muhammadan saints—Pir Ruhan Zia-ud-din and Haji Jafiar Shahid. Population about 8000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Khora.—Village situated on the Abulwaro Canal, about 20 miles from Khairpur town. The population is inconsiderable. There is a small manufacture of coarse cotton cloth.

Ranipur.—Town in Khairpur State, situated 45 miles south-west of Rohri, and 15 due west of Diji fort. Population 7000. Once the seat of a considerable manufacture of cotton cloth.

Tando Lukman.—Town in Khairpur State ; situated a short distance north of Khairpur town, on the road to Rohri. It is said to have been founded about 1785, by Lukman Khan Talpur. The place is noted not only for its manufacture of country liquor, but for carved and coloured woodwork, such as cradles, bedposts, small boxes, and other articles.

Tando Masti Khan.—Town in Khairpur State, situated about 13 miles south of Khairpur town, and 18 miles from Ranipur. Population about 5000, of whom the greater number are Muhammadans. The town was founded about 1803 by Wadero Masti Khan. Near it, in a

southerly direction, are the ruins of Kotesar, supposed to have been once a populous place. On the western side are the shrines of Shah Jaro Pir Fazl Nango and Shaikh Makai.

SHOLAPUR.

SHOLAPUR.—A Deccan District in the Central Division of the Bombay Presidency. It is bounded on the north by Ahmednagar District, on the east by the Nizam's Dominions and Akalkot State, on the south by Bijapur District and the Jath, and Patwardhan States, and on the west by Satara, and Poona Districts. Area, 4542 square miles, containing 7 towns and 709 villages. Population 750,689. District headquarters—Sholapur City, 283 miles from Bombay by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The chief products are (*kharif*)—bajri, *tur*, rice, and cotton ; and (*rabi*)—jawari, wheat, and gram.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The chief industries of the District are spinning, weaving, and dyeing. The silks and finer sorts of cotton cloth—such as *dhotis* and woomen's robes—prepared in Sholapur bear a good name. Blankets are also woven in large numbers.

CLIMATE.—The climate, except from March to May, is healthy and agreeable. In the hot season, very hot and oppressive in the day-time, but cool at night. The rainy season is pleasant ; the sky is more or less overcast, and the rain falls in heavy showers, alternating with intervals of sunshine. The rainfall is generally unequally distributed, the fall in the western sub-divisions being very scanty compared with that in the east. During the cold season, from November to February, the atmosphere, with keen easterly and north-easterly winds, is clear and bracing.

LANGUAGE.—The language of the District, as of all the Konkan and Deccan, is Marathi, but in the south part of the district Kanarese is also spoken.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into the 7 *talukas* of Karmala, Barsi, Madha, Sholapur, Pandharpur, Sangola, and Malsiras. Revenue 10 lakhs; and the expenditure one lakh. *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 2 Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, and Forest Settlement Officer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Superintendent of Police, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Sholapur town *see* Sholapur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akluj.—Town in the Malsiras *Taluka*. Population 2000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Angar.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Sholapur.

Ashti.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Baroti.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Sholapur.

Barsi.—*Taluka* of Sholapur District, also municipal and chief town of the *taluka* of the same name, distant 20 miles from Barsi Road Station. Population 18,000. Considerable trade is carried on at Barsi.

the staples being cotton, linseed, and oil, exported chiefly to Bombay. The town has a Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts and a post office. [m. s. t.].

Barsi Road (*Kurduchivadi*).—Railway station, 49 miles from Sholapur. Passengers for Pandharpur (20 miles), and for Mominabad alight here. District Government Bungalow unfurnished close to station. Post office [m. s. T.].

Bhaloni.—Village with post office [m.].

Dudhni.—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Sholapur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Gherdi.—Village with post office [m. s.], 24 miles from Pandharpur.

Hotgi.—Village and railway junction station [R. & W.], 9 miles east of Sholapur. Passengers for Bijapur change train here. Post office [m. s. t.].

Javla.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Jeur.—Town and railway station, 70 miles from Sholapur. It is the head-quarters station of the Karmala *Taluka*. Contains Mamlatdar's, and Sub-judge's courts and post office [m. s. t.]. Dharmasala close to station.

Jinti.—Village with post office [m.].

Kadlas.—Village with post office [m.].

Karabgaon.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Akalkot, and 22 miles from Sholapur. Dharmsala close to station.

Karajgi.—Village with post office [m.].

Kari.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Karkam.—Town in Pandharpur *Taluka* ; situated 13 miles north of Pandharpur. Population 6500. The town has a large weaving and thread dyeing industry, with about 800 looms, chiefly producing cheap cloth for women's robes. The betel-vine is also largely grown. Weekly markets on Mondays, when cattle, grain, and cloth are sold. School and post office [m. s.].

Karmala.—*Taluka* of Sholapur District, and municipal town, 10 miles north of the Jeur railway station. Population 5000. Karmala is a large mart for cattle, grain, oil and piece-goods. A weekly market is held on Friday, and the town has a small weaving industry, with 60 looms. An annual fair lasting four days. Dispensary, school, reading-room, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kartruz.—Village and railway station, 94 miles from Sholapur. Frequently visited by the Poona Hunt for pig sticking.

Kem.—Village and railway station, 60 miles from Sholapur. Dharmsala. Annual fair held in February. Post office [m. s. t.].

Khandali.—Village with post office [m.].

Korti.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Kurdu.—Village with post office [m.].

Madha.—*Taluka* of Sholapur District, also chief town of the *Taluka*

of the same name, and railway station, 39 miles from Sholapur. Population 4400. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, fort (now used to accommodate the sub-divisional offices), and post office [m. s. t.]. Weekly market on Tuesday, and annual fair in September-October.

Mahud.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Maindargi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Malsiras.—*Taluka* of Sholapur District, and head-quarters of the *taluka* of the same name ; situated on the Poona-Sholapur road, about 70 miles north-west of Sholapur town. Population about 3400. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, and post office [m. s. t.]. Weekly market on Tuesday.

Modnimb—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mohol.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Sholapur and 24 from Pandharpur. Sholapur passengers alight here for Pandharpur, The village of Mohol is 3 miles distant from the station. Post office [m. s. t.].

Nate-puta.—Town situated on the Poona-Sholapur road, 42 miles from Pandharpur, 66 from Satara, and 78 from Sholapur town Weekly market on Wednesday. About 100 looms prepare blankets valued at Rs. 5000 a year. Population 2500, Dispensary and post office [m. s.].

Pakni.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Sholapur.

Pandharpur (*or the city of Pandhari Vithoba*).—*Taluka* of Sholapur District, also chief and municipal town of the *taluka* of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Bhima river, a tributary of the Krishna, 84 miles east of Satara, 112 south-east of Poona, 38 west of Sholapur town, and 31 from Barsi road station. Pony carts are always available. Population 17,000. Pandharpur is one of the most frequented places of pilgrimage in the Bombay Presidency. Pandharpur is highly revered by Brahmans, as containing a celebrated temple dedicated to the god Vithoba, an incarnation of Vishnu. Vithoba's temple is near the centre of the part of the town which is considered holy, and is called Pandhariksheta, or the holy spot of Pandhari. In honour of this god three fairs are annually held. At the first of these, in April, the attendance varies from 20,000 to 30,000 persons ; at the second, in July, from 100,000 to 150,000 ; and at the third, in November, from 40,000 to 50,000. Every month, also, four days before the full moon, from 5000 to 10,000 devotees assemble here. Pandharpur has a large annual export trade worth about Rs. 360,000 in *buka* (sweet-smelling powder), gram-pulse, incense sticks, safflower, oil, *kunku* (red power), maize, parched rice and snuff. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pangaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Pangri.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pimpalner.—Village with post office [m.].

Pomalwadi—Village and railway station. 88 miles from Sholapur. Bhima river distant half a mile. Dharmsala close to station.

Rajuri—Village with post office [m.].

Ropla.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sangola.—*Taluka* of Sholapur District, also municipality, and chief town of the *taluka* of the same name; situated 19 miles south-west of Pandharpur. Population 5000.. Besides the revenue and police officers of the Sub-division, Sangola has two schools, a post office [m. s. t.], Sub-judge's court and a fort.

Sholapur.—*Taluka* of Sholapur District, also chief town, railway station [R.], municipality and head-quarters of the *Taluka* and District of the same name ; situated on the plain of the Sina, 164 miles by rail from Poona. Population 62,000. The old fort (close to the city wall) is falling fast into ruins. The chief industry of Sholapur is the manufacture of silk and cotton cloth. There are spinning and weaving mills for various kinds of cloth, carpets etc. An annual fair, " Makar Sankrant " is held on the embankment of the Shidheshwar tank usually in January, and lasts for a month, when large quantities of grain, cloth, brass and copper-ware, glassware, etc. are disposed of. The cantonment lay south-east of the station, and there was once a strong force here, but the troops have been withdrawn. Moti Bag tank and municipal garden are noticeable here. The Ekruk lake is about seven miles in circumference, from which irrigation is carried out. Protestant Church, Roman Catholic chapel, dak bungalow, dharmsala and post office [m. s. T.]. The climate, except during the months of March, April, and May, is agreeable and healthy.

Sonand.—Village with post office [m.].

Tadval.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Sholapur.

Tembhurni.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vagdari.—Village with post office [m.].

Vairag.—Town and an important trade centre ; situated 16 miles south-east of Barsi town. Population 6000. Weekly market on Wednesday. Post office [m. s. t.].

Valsang.—Village with post office [m.].

Vangi.—Village with post office [m.].

Velapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Washimbe.—Village and railway station, 80 miles from Sholapur.

SIND.

SIND.—A Province of British India, forming a Commissionership under the Governor of Bombay. It forms the extreme north-western portion of the Bombay Presidency, consisting of the lower valley and the delta of the Indus. Sind derives its name from the river Indus or Sindhu. It is bounded on the north by Baluchistan, and Punjab ; on the south by the Rann of Cutch and the Arabian sea; on the east by the Native States of Jasalmir and Jodhpur in Rajputana ; and on the west by the territories of the Khan of Khelat. Area, 47,789 square miles, containing 25 towns and 3725 villages. Population 2,871,274. Of these nearly three-fourths are Mussalmans. The Province of Sind consists of two classes of terri-

tory—(1) the five British Districts (Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Thar and Parkar, and Upper Sind Frontier) within the Province ; and (2) the Native State of Khairpur, all of which see separately. The administrative head-quarters are at the city of Kurrachee. The climate is hot and dry. The hot season lasts from March to September ; the cold from October to March. During the latter, in the southern districts, frosts occur. Rain seldom falls, the country being beyond the influence of both monsoons. One consequence of this is an incredible quantity of dust ; the slightest wind raises it in clouds ; and frequently dust-storms occur that almost defy description. Although the greater part of the Province is barren, the banks of the Indus yield rich crops. The chief agricultural products are rice, jawari, bajri, wheat, barley, cotton, oil-seeds, and mung (mug). Sind is also famous for pottery, leather work, and carpets. The languages most spoken are Sindi and Baluchi.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.—A Division or Commissionership under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Bombay ; comprises the following 6 Districts—namely, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, and a Native State Savantvadi, all of which see separately.

SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.—The term Southern Maratha Country is a new one, and is applied to territories which were formerly situated between the old Hindu divisions of Maharastra and the Karnatic.

SOUTHERN MARATHA JAGIRS.

SOUTHERN MARATHA JAGIRS.—A group of Native States in Bombay Presidency, under the Political superintendence of the Kolhapur Agency, comprising the following States :—Kolhapur, Sangli, Jamkhandi, Miraj (senior and junior Branch), Kurundwad (senior and junior Branch), Mudhol and Ramdurg, all of which see separately. More than half of the people in these States speak Kanarese, the rest speaking Marathi.

JAMKHANDI.

Jamkhandi.—Native State under the Political Agency of Kolhapur and the South Maratha Jagirs. Jamkhandi lies to the east of Kolhapur. Area, 492 square miles, containing 1 town and 80 villages. Population 85,000. Revenue, Rs. 425,000. Expenditure, 350,000. British tribute, Rs. 20,840. A soft stone of superior quality is found near the village of Marigudi. Chief products—cotton, wheat, the ordinary varieties of pulse and millet. Manufactures—coarse cotton cloth and native blankets, for home consumption. There are 25 schools including 1 English school ; besides 30 indigenous schools ; scholars about 1,500. The Chief, Ramchandra Rao Gopal, *alias* Apa Saheb Patwardhan, a Konkanastha Brahman, ranks as a first class chief of the South Maratha Country. For purposes other than military, he maintains a retinue of 57 horse

and 852 foot soldiers. He holds a *sanad* of adoption, and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. The chief has power to try his own subjects for capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent. Jamkhandi is the chief town of the State of the same name, and municipality, 36 miles from Kudchi station. Population about 10,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

KOLHAPUR.

Kolhapur (*Karvira*).—Native State under the Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Political Agency. It is bounded on the north by the river Warna, which separates it from the British District of Sasara, on the north-east by the river Krishna, separating it from Sangli and Miraj, on the east and south by the District of Belgaum, and on the west by the Sahyadri mountains, which separate it from the Konkan (Savantwadi and Ratnagiri). Kolhapur State comprises portions of the old Hindu divisions of Maharastra and Karnatic—a distinction which is still marked in the language of the people, part of whom speak Marathi, and the remainder Kanarese. Area, 2816 square miles. Population 913,131. Chief town and capital, Kolhapur, 308 miles from Bombay *via* Poona and Miraj by rail. The Raja (His Highness Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, a Maratha) of Kolhapur holds a patent authorizing adoption, and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. He is entitled to a salute of 19 guns, and is empowered to try his own subjects for capital offences, without permission from the Political Agent.

PRODUCTS.—The rainfall is plentiful, and near the Panchganga river, and other rivers the land is very fertile. The principal agricultural products are rice, millet, sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton, safflower, and vegetables.

MANUFACTURES.—The only manufactures are coarse cotton and woollen cloths, and articles of pottery and hardware. Iron is found in small quantities.

CLIMATE.—Kolhapur enjoys on the whole a temperate climate. In the west, with its heavy rainfall and timber-covered hills and valleys, the air keeps cool throughout the year ; but in the plain dry tracts beyond the hills, suffocating easterly winds prevail from April to June. During the hot weather months, the hill forts, rising about 1000 feet above the plain, afford a pleasant retreat.

ADMINISTRATION.—The State of Kolhapur is divided into six *Petas* or *Talukas* of Kolhapur, Panhala, Alta, Shirol, Gad-Hinglaj and Bhudargad. There are thirteen more or less important estates, including the four feudatories of the Kolhapur Raj, viz. Kagal, Bavra, and Inchalkaranji, Jagat-guru, Guru Maharaj, Torgal, Kapsi, Dattaji Rao, Datwad, Himmat Bahadur, Sar Lashkar, and Parankar ; their chiefs pay a *nazar* or tribute to Kolhapur on succession, and also usually an annual contribution. Accounts of them will be found under their respective names ; the principal are Vishalgarh, Bavra, Kagal, and Inchalkaranji. The gross annual revenue of Kolhapur State is 32 lakhs. The actual income of the Chief is about Rs. 16,75000. The Rajah traces his descent from the Maratha chief Shivaji. He maintains a military force of 550 men, and of cavalry 150 men. Exclusive of a few missionary institutions,

there are in all 175 schools. There is also a Provincial College. The total number of pupils 11,000. There is a native library, and 11 reading rooms supported by the State. Strength of police, 600 men. The central jail is at Kolhapur. There are 13 subordinate jails. The telegraph and postal systems are maintained by the British Government. Political Officers—Political Agent with an Assistant. Durbar Officials—The Council of administration includes Diwan and President of the Council, Chief Judge, and Chief Revenue Officer. The other ministerial officers are the District Magistrate and District officer, Assistant Judge, Sadar Amin, Munsiff, Mamlatdar, Chief police officer and Faujdar, Durbar Surgeon, State Executive Engineer, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, a Reverend of American Presbyterian Mission, Deputy Educational Inspector, Principal of Rajaram College, a Professor and 2 Lecturers, and Lady Superintendent Girls' school. For further information regarding Kolhapur town *see* Kolhapur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajra.—*Taluka* of Inchalkaranji State, also chief town and head-quarters of the *taluka* of the same name; situated on the confluence of the Hiranyakesi and Chitri rivers, about 45 miles from Kolhapur. There is a waterfall called the Ramtirtha, distant 1 mile from Ajra. Close to the waterfall is a temple of Ramlinga, where an annual fair is held in the, month of Magh (Shivratra festival). Ajra is noted for its rice. It contains Mamlatdar's and Munsiff's courts, police station, Anglo-vernacular school, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Alta.—*Peta* or *Taluka* of Kolhapur State. Head-quarters at Hatkalangda. Population 4752, mostly Jains.

Bavda.—Village 3 miles from Kolhapur town. The Kolhapur Light Infantry Lines are located here.

Bavda.—Native State, situated on the top of the Sahyadri Hills, 24 miles from Kolhapur. The capital of the State is at Gagan Bavda. Population 1200. The chief holds the title of Pant Amatya, and administers his State in person. Contains Bavdekar's Palace, a fort, Karbhari's office and post office [m. s.]. Annual fair is held in the first week of the month of Chaitra (March).

Bhosa.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhudargad.—*Peta* or *Taluka* of Kolhapur State. Head-quarters at Gargoti.

Gad-Hinglaj.—*Peta* of Kolhapur State, and chief town of the *Peta* of the same name; situated on the Hiranyakeshi river, about 32 miles south of Kolhapur. Population 5836. Mamlatdar's and Munsiff's courts and post office [m. s. t.]. Close to the town is a Samangad fort, near which, an annual fair is held in the month of Magh (Shivratra festival) in honor of the several Hindu temples named Bhimsagari.

Gargoti.—Town and head-quarters of the Bhudargad *Peta*: situated on the bank of the river Vedganga, near Nipani town. Population 1900. Mamlatdar's office.

Hatkalangda.—Town and head-quarters of Alta *Peta*; also rail-

way station, 13 miles from Kolhapur. Population 3198. Mamlatdar's office, dharmsala, a Muhammadan mosque and two Hindu temples.

Inchalkaranji.—Native State, feudatory to the Kolhapur principality, within the Political Agency of Kolhapur and the South Maratha Country. Area, 201 square miles. Population 60,000 Gross revenue, 214,660. There are 13 schools with 900 pupils. The family of the chief who ranks among the first-class chiefs of the south Maratha Country, are Brahmans. The chief (Narayan Rao Govind with the title of Ghorpade) administers his State in person. He holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption; his house follows the rule of primogeniture. He pays a yearly tribute of Rs. 2000 to Kolhapur. Inchalkaranji, the chief town of the State of the same name and municipality; situated on the Panchganga river, 18 miles east of Kolhapur. Population 11,200. Bi-weekly market. Karbhari and Munsiff hold their offices here. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jotibas's Hill.—Hill of Jotiba, situated close by the Panhala road, is covered by a labyrinth of sacred temples and gateways. None of the present temples is of great age. Pawala caves, near Jotiba's Hill are also worth a visit. Jotiba is about 2600 feet above the sea.

Kagal.—Native State, subordinate to Kolhapur; watered by the Dudhganga and Vedganga rivers. Area, 129 square miles. Population 50,000. Gross revenue, Rs. 211,960. Pays a yearly tribute of Rs. 2000 to Kolhapur. The chief (with the title of Ghatge, a Maratha) administers his estate in person. His family has no *sanad* authorizing adoption; succession follows the rule of primogeniture. Retinue, 41 armed police and militia; 10 schools, with 700 pupils. Kagal is the chief town of the State of that name, and municipality; 12 miles south of Kolhapur. Population 7000. Two palaces, old and new, a temple of Ram, a school and post office [m. s. t.].

Kapshi.—*Jagir* and chief town of the State of the same name; situated on the bank of the Chitragupta river, 27 miles from Kolhapur. Population 3768. The chief holds the title of *Senapati*, and administers his State in person. A temple of Dwarkabai Saheb and a mosque are the objects of interest here. Post office [m. s. t.].

Katkol.—Town and head-quarters of the *Peta* of same name; situated near Ramdurg, 85 miles from Kolhapur and 13 miles from Ramdurg. Population 5000, mostly Lingayats. Mahalkari's office.

Kavlapur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kavtha-Mahankal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kolhapur.—Capital of Kolhapur State, and residence of the Chief; situated on the south bank of the river Panchganga, or lies opposite a gap in the Sahyadri Hills; 189 miles from Poona, and 115 miles from Belgaum. Population 44,269. Kolhapur has long been held in high esteem for the antiquity of its sacred shrines; and all current legends state that the present capital originally existed as a purely religious settlement, of which the great temple dedicated to the goddess Mahalakshmi remains to mark the site. The cloisters, which formerly surrounded this great temple, now lie buried many feet under the surface of the earth, which appears to have undergone at no distant period a serious

convulsion. The extreme antiquity of Kolhapur is borne out by the numerous Buddhist remains that have been discovered in the immediate neighbourhood, and notably by a crystal relic casket found in a large *stupa*, about 1880, bearing on its lid an inscription in Asoka characters of the 3rd century B C Small temples are frequently brought to light by excavations. It is believed that Karvira is the older and more important capital of the State, and that the transfer of the political capital, from Karvira to the originally religious settlement of Kolhapur, was probably necessitated by some convulsion of nature of which there are so many evidences in the neighbourhood of Kolhapur. The ancient Karvira is now a petty village on the north side of the present town of Kolhapur. The following are the objects notable here—the shrine of Amba Bai, the tutelary deity of Kolhapur ; the Albert Edward Hospital ; the Town Hall ; the High School ; the Rajwada or old Palace with Darbar-room on the second story ; the Native General Library ; and the Political Agent's House. A Nagarkhana, or " music Gallery " forms the entrance to the Palace square. North of the town is a sacred spot, the Brahmapuri hill, where the Brahmans undergo cremation. About 100 yards north of this, close to the Panchganga river, is what is called the Rani's Garden, where the bodies of the ruling family are burned. Municipal office, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Malkapur.—Chief town and capital of the Vishalgad State ; situated on the Shali river, 28 miles west of Kolhapur town. Population 2643. Contains Pratinidhi's palace, Karbhari's office, Munsiff's court and post office [m. s.].

Narsoba-Vadi.—Village and municipality in Kolhapur State ; situated on the confluence of the Krishna and Panchganga rivers, 9 miles from Miraj. Narsoba-Vadi is one of the sacred places in the Southern Maratha Country. Its chief interest is in the temple where the foot-prints of Narashiva Saraswati (an incarnation of Dattatraya) are enshrined. The chief gathering is at the end of Ashvin, when from 8 to 10 thousand pilgrims attend. Post office [m. s].

Panhala.—*Taluka* or *Peta* of Kolhapur State, also the hill-fort, and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of the same name ; situated 12 miles north-west of the Kolhopur town. There is an excellent road all the way right into the fort. At 7 mile from Kolhapur, tonga ponies should be changed. The last 5 mile is a steep ascent. Panhala is 2992 feet above sea-level, and though not so high as Mahableshwar, the climate is cooler. The fortress of Panhala contains old Rajwada. Political Agent's and travellers' bungalows, and Mamlatdar's office. Population 1350.

Pawangarh.—Hill-fort, situated about 1500 yards from the east gate of Panhala. The fort was stormed by a British force on 1st December, 1844.

Raibag.—*Peta* or *Taluka* of Kolhapur State, also chief town of the *Peta* of the same name, and railway station, 32 miles from Miraj. Mamlatdar's court and post office [m.].

Rukdi.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Kolhapur.

Sankeshwar.—Petty State and town in the Kolhapur State; situat-

ed 24 miles from Kolhapur. The chief is the high priest of the Shevait sect called 'Shankaracharya,' who has powers to decide religious matters of all the Hindus except the Vaishnavas. Sankeshwar has a large traffic carried on by about 60 traders, who export cotton and import dry cocoa-nuts, dates, spices, and curry stuff. The ordinary industry is the weaving of waist-cloths, women's robes, and blankets. Three schools, an old temple, a monastery and post office [m. s. t].

Shirol.—*Peta* of Kolhapur State, and chief town of the *Peta* of the same name; situated on the bank of the Panchganga river, 30 miles east of Kolhapur. Population 6102. Mamlatdar's and Munsiff's courts, State stable, and post office [m. s.]

Shirol Road (*Udgaon*).—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Shirol. Post office [m. s. t.].

Torgal.—*Jahagir* and chief town of the estate of the same name; situated near Katkol town, about 90 miles from Kolhapur. Population 1609. The chief (who holds the title of Shinde), resides here, and administers his State in person. Post office [m.].

Vadgaon.—Village with population 5554. Weekly market. Post office [m. s.].

Vishalgad.—Native State and fort, about 36 miles from Malkapur. Area, 235 square miles. Population about 32,000. Revenue, Rs. 126,000. The ruler of this State, with the title of Pratinidhi or vicegerent, is a feudatory of Kolhapur, paying a yearly tribute of Rs. 5980, The family follow the rule of primogeniture. The chief maintains a retinue of 61 followers There are four schools, with about 300 pupils. The capital of the State is Malkapur.

KURUNDWAD.

Kurundwad.—Native State under the Political Agency of the Southern Maratha Country. This State at present consists of two divisions, one belonging to the elder ruler of Kurundwad, and the other to the younger chiefs. The elder division comprises two towns, Kurundwad and Tikota, and 37 villages. The junior division comprises 34 villages.

The elder chief's estate contains an area of 182 square miles, and a population of 36000 persons The staple products are millet, rice, wheat, gram, and cotton. Coarse country cloth and articles of native female apparel are the principal manufactures. The present senior Chief (Chintaman Rao Raghunath, a Brahman), administers his estate in person. He ranks as a first-class *sardar*, and has power to try his own subjects for capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent. Revenue, Rs. 110,000. British tribute, Rs. 9610; military force 268 men. The family of the chief hold a *sanad* of adoption, and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. Five schools with 200 pupils.

The share of the younger chiefs contains an area of 114 square miles, and a population of 26,000. The arrangement entered into by the senior branch is considered as binding upon the younger chiefs. The present head of the younger chiefs is Ganpat Rao Harihar. He administers his estate in person. Revenue, Rs. 102,830. Military force, 304 men.

Kurundwad, the chief town of the State of the same name and muni-

cipality; situated on the right bank of the Panchganga river, close to its junction with the Kistna. The town is the residence of the representatives of both branches of the ruling family, and was formerly well protected, but the defences are now mostly in ruins. It has no public buildings of any interest, save the palace of the Chiefs, and a temple dedicated to Vishnu. Outside the town, and distant about a mile, is a fine masonry bathing *ghat* on the Kistna. The water-supply is dependent on the Panchganga, from which a windmill pump raises the water for the town. The town contains charitable dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. Population about 7500.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Angol.—Town with post office [m.], in Belgaum District.

Tikota.—Town in Kurundwad State, situated about 12 miles west of Bijapur. Population 6000. Contains the remains of a large sarai (native inn), and post office [m.].

MIRAJ.

Miraj (*Senior Branch*).—Native State under the Political Agency of the Southern Maratha Country. Area, 340 square miles, containing 2 towns and 55 villages. Population 88,000. It was a grant from the Peshwa to member of the Patwardhan family. As in the rest of the Deccan, the climate is always dry, and is oppressively hot from March to May. The principal products are millet, wheat, gram, sugar-cane, and cotton. Coarse country cloth and native musical instruments are the chief manufactures. The present chief (Gangadhar Rao Ganpat, a Brahman) ranks as a first-class Sardar in the Southern Maratha Country. He has power to try his own subjects only for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent. Revenue, Rs. 319,196. British tribute, Rs. 12560. Military force, 550 men. Police force, 325. The family holds a *sanad* authorizing adoption; succession follows the rule of primogeniture. There are 30 schools, besides 16 indigenous schools, with 2200 pupils. Miraj is the chief town of the State of the same name, municipality, railway junction station [R.], and residence of the chief; situated near the Kistna river, a few miles south-east of Sangli. Population 21,000. A mosque, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Miraj (*Junior Branch*).—Native State under the Political Agency of the Southern Maratha Country. Area, 208 square miles, containing 35 villages. Population 31,000. The history of this branch of the family is the same as that of the Senior Branch (*vide supra*). The present chief (Annasaheb Patwardhan, a Brahman) ranks as a first-class Sardar in the Southern Maratha Country, and has the express power to try his own subjects only for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent. He is a minor, and the affairs of his State are managed by Joint Administrators under superintendence of the Political Agent. Revenue, Rs. 256,239, of which tribute of Rs. 6410 is paid to the British Government. Military force, 270 men, Police force, 220 men. The family holds a *sanad* authorizing adoption, and follows the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession. There are 18 schools in the State, with about 1000 pupils.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Budhgaon.—Town in Miraj (junior branch) State, containing a dispensary and post office [m. s.].

Lakshmeshwar.—Town and municipality in Miraj State (senior branch). Population 10,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

MUDHOL.

Mudhol.—Native State under the Political Agency of the Southern Maratha Country, lies south of Jamkhandi. Area, 362 square miles. Containing 2 towns and 77 villages Population 53,000. The climate is very dry, the heat from March to May being oppressive. The principal agricultural products are *joar*, wheat, gram, and cotton. Cotton cloth and articles of native female apparel are the chief manufactures. The chief of Mudhol State belongs to the Bhonsla family, said to be descended from a common ancestor of Sivaji. The family held a high position at the court of Bijapur, from which it received the lands it still holds. The present chief (Bala Saheb Ghorpade, a Maratha) administers his estate in person He is officially recognised as a first-class Sardar in the Southern Maratha Country. There is one civil court. An appeal lies to the chief, who has power to try his own subjects for capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent. Revenue, Rs. 218,487. British tribute, Rs. 2672. Military force, 444 men. The family of the chief hold a title authorizing adoption, and follow the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession. There are 21 schools in the State, with 1000 pupils. Mudhol is the chief town of the State of the same name; situated 33 miles from Bagalkot. Population 6000. Contains dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station Kudchi, 40 miles.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Mahalingpur.—Town in the Mudhol State, with population 5000. Contains dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

RAMDURG.

Ramdurg.—Native State under the Political Agency of the Southern Maratha Country Area, 140 square miles. Population 30,000, dwelling in 1 town and 37 villages. The general appearance of the country is that of a plain surrounded by undulating lands, and occasionally intersected by ranges of hills. The river Malaprabha flows through the State, and is utilized for irrigation. Indian millet, wheat, gram and cotton form the chief agricultural products. Coarse cotton cloth is the principal manufacture. The climate is the same as that of the Deccan generally; the heat from March to May is oppressive. The chief of Ramdurg (a Brahman) ranks officially as a first-class Sardar in the Southern Maratha Country, and has power to try his own subjects for capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent. The family of the chief hold a title authorizing adoption, and follow the rule of primogeniture. Revenue, Rs. 124,000 Military force, 550 men. Ten schools with 600 pupils. Ramdurg is the chief town of the State of that name, 13 miles from Katkol. Population 7000. Contains a fort, chief's palace, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

SANGLI.

Sangli.—Native State in the Political Agency of the Southern Maratha Country, consisting of six separate divisions. Area, 896 square miles, of which about 91 square miles are under forest. Population 200,000, dwellings in 5 towns and 235 villages. The country generally consists of undulating plains, with some ridges of hills. The chief of Sangli is a member of the Patwardhan family, whose founder Haribhat, a Kokanastha Brahman, rose to military command under the first Peshwa, and received grants of land on condition of military service. Revenue, 11 lakhs. The family hold a title authorizing adoption. The present chief is Dhundi Rao Chintaman, *alias* Tatia Saheb, a Brahman. He ranks as a first-class Sardar in the Southern Maratha Country, and has power to try capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent. This power, however, applies to his own subjects only. Police force, 475 men ; of these, 43 are mounted, 24 are employed in the State band, and 110 are armed. There are 60 schools of which 4 Girl's and 4 Anglo-vernacular. The number of pupils is 3700. There are also 36 indigenous schools. Sangli is the chief town of the State of the same name, and municipality ; situated on the river Kristna, a little north of the confluence of the Warna, and north-east of Kolhapur, 3 miles from Sangli Road station. Population 13,000. The fort, in which is the chief's place and most of the public offices, was built about 80 years ago. Dispensary and 10 schools, including one for girls, a temple and post office [m. s. t.].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Haripur.—Town in Sangli State ; situated on the bank of the Krishna, 4 miles from Sangli. Post office [m. s.].

Mangalvedha.—Town and municipality in the State of Sangli ; situated 90 miles from Sangli. Population 9500. Judging from the remains of an old temple, the place must have been of some importance and wealth. Three schools and post office [m. s. t.].

Rabkavi.—Town and an important trade centre ; situated 24 miles from Kudchi railway station. Population 5000. There are 4 schools, one being for girls. Silk is dyed and made up into various articles of clothing. Cotton is also dyed to some extent, with the permanent dye known as *suranji*. Post office [m. s. t.].

Shahpur.—Town and municipality, also the most important trading place in Sangli State ; situated 1 mile from Balgaum. The population (10,000) is chiefly composed of bankers, traders, and weavers. Silk-dyeing is carried to a great extent. Dispensary, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Terdal.—Town in Sangli State ; situated on the right bank of the Kristna river, 18 miles from Kudchi station. Population 6000. Formerly Terdal was a walled town, but the battlements are now in ruins. Jain temple, two schools, a dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

SAVNUR.

Savnur.—*Jagir*, in the east of the Dharwar Collectorate. Area, 70 square miles. Population 15,000 in 1 town and 23 villages. The

principal products are cotton, jawari, rice, kulti, mug, cocoanuts, castor oil-seeds, tur, pan and sugar-cane. Some trade in grain. The betel-leaf grown in the Savnur gardens is celebrated for its superior quality. The reigning family are Muhammadans of Afghan descent. During the minority of the Nawab, the State is managed by the Collector of Dharwar as Political Agent. Police force, 66 men. Revenue, Rs. 50,000. Savnur is the chief town of the State of same name; situated 40 miles south-east of Dharwar. Population 8000. The town is nearly circular, and covers an area of three-quarters of a square mile. It is enclosed by a ditch with 8 gates, 3 of which are ruined. Three schools, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. Annual fair.

SURAT.

SURAT.—District in Guzerath; being bounded on the north by Broach District, and by the Gaekwar's territory; on the south by Thana and the Portuguese territory of Daman; on the east by the States of Baroda, Rajpipla, Bansda, and Dharampur; and on the west by the Arabian sea. Area, 1662 square miles, containing 9 tows and 788 villages. Population 649,989. District head-quarters—Surat City, 167 miles from Bombay by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The principal agricultural products are rice, jawari, cotton, pulse, castor oil, wheat, nagli, bajri (chiefly in the northern), and sugar-cane and plantain (chiefly in the southern *talukas*). Other crops of less extensive growth are flax, tobacco, vegetable etc.

MANUFACTURES.—The spinning and weaving of cotton holds the first place, employing almost the entire female population, both rural and urban, except amongst the aboriginal tribes. Silk brocade and embroidery are also largely manufactured by handlooms.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Surat varies greatly with the distance from the sea. In the neighbourhood of the coast, under the influence of the sea-breeze, which is carried up the creeks, an equable temperature prevails; but from 8 to 10 miles inland, the breeze ceases to blow. The coast possesses a much lighter rain-fall than the interior. Pardi in the south, and Mandvi in the north-east, have a bad reputation for unhealthiness.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into the eight *Talukas* of Pardi, Balsar, Chikhli, Jalalpur, Bardoli, Mandvi, Surat (or Choryasi) and Olpad. Revenue, 40 lakhs. *District Staff.*—Collector and Magistrate, with an Assistant, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, District Judge, Judge of Small Cause Court, 2 Subordinate Judges, City Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and 2 Executive Engineers. For further information regarding Surat City *see* Surat.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abrama.—Village, 20 miles from Surat. Nearest railway station, Vadcha. Post office [m. s. t.].

Adajan.—Village, 7 miles from Surat. Post office [m.].

Amalsad.—Village and railway station [W.], 28 miles from Surat. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ambika.—River, rises in the Bansda hills ; flows through Baroda territory and Surat District, and falls into the sea, 15 miles south of the Purna.

Amroli.—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Surat. Post office [m.].

Auranga.—River, rising in the Dharampur hills, and falling into the sea about 8 miles south of the Ambika.

Bansda.—*Taluka* of Surat District, and chief town of the *taluka* of the same name. Contains Mamlatdar's office, dispensary, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhatha.—Village with post office [m.].

Bilimora.—Town and railway station [W.], situated on the bank of the river Ambika, 16 miles from Naosari. It is the seat of a town magistrate, and has a customs-house, dispensary, vernacular school and post office [m. s. t.]. Contains also Government bungalow and a Parsi tower of Silence. A considerable amount of castor-oil is manufactured.

Bodhan.—Village and place of pilgrimage in the Mandvi *taluka*. Population about 4000. The fair is held when the planet Jupiter enters the constellation of the Lion, an event which happens every twelve years, about 2000 people attend, the majority being from Surat, Broach, and Ahmedabad Districts, and from Baroda and Rajpipla territory. The temple contains the image of Gautameshwar Mahadeo, in whose honour the fair is held. The temple holds lands free of rent. Post office [m. s.].

Buhari.—Village with post office [m.].

Bulsar (*Valsad*).—*Taluka* of Surat District, also railway station, [T. W.], port and municipal town ; situated on the small river Auranga (Oorunga), 48 miles from Surat. Population 14,000. Bulsar is well placed for trade both by sea and by land. There are manufactures of cloth for wearing apparel and for sails, silks for women's robes, and bricks, tiles, and pottery. This place is occasionally used as a rest-camp, and near it is the village of Tithul on the sea-coast, where many inhabitants of Guzerath resort in the hot season. Besides the ordinary subdivisional revenue and police offices, the town has a subordinate Judge's court, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Chikhli.—*Taluka* of Surat District, also town and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of the same name. Population 5000. Besides the usual revenue courts and police offices, Chikhli contains a dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Chorasi(*Chaurasi*).—*Taluka* of Surat District. Head-quarters at Surat city.

Dumas.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dungri.—Village and railway station [W.], 37 miles from Surat.

Jalalpur.—*Taluka* of Surat District, and chief town of the *Taluka* of same name. Contains Mamlatdar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Kadod.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khergam.—Village with post office [m.].

Kolak.—Port in the Pardi *Taluka*, situated at the mouth of the Kolak river, where the channel is 498 feet broad, and can only be crossed by boats. Vessels of 60 tons can enter and find a good landing. Beyond the bar are the beds of oysters for which the Kolak is famous.

Mandvi.—*Taluka* of Surat District and chief town of the *taluka* of the same name, and municipality with population 5000. Mamlatdar's office, five schools with 400 scholars, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Maroli.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Surat.

Mota.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Olpad.—*Taluka* of Surat District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of the same name. Population 4500. Contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's Courts, police station, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Palsana.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pardi.—*Taluka* of Surat District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of the same name, and railway station [W.], 49 miles from Surat. Mamlatdar's Court, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Rander.—Town in the Chorasi *Taluka*, and municipality ; situated on the right bank of the Tapti, 2 miles above Surat city. Population 10,000. Post office [m. s. T.].

Sarbhon.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sayan.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Surat and 5 miles from Kathor.

Songad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Surat.—Chief city, municipality, railway station [W. & R.], and administrative head-quarters of Surat District ; situated on the southern bank of the river Tapti ; distant from the sea 14 miles by water, 10 miles by land. It is the third largest town in the Presidency. Formerly it was of great commercial importance, and merchants from all parts of Europe and Asia met there to traffic. Gradually its trade has been diverted to Bombay, but it still exports much cotton and grain. There are several cotton mills in Surat, but its industries compared with other large towns are very few, sandalwood carved work being the one of most interest. The old Dutch and the English tombs, the clock Tower, the fort, and the new hospital are worth visiting. There are also four Muhammadan mosques and the tombs of the Bohras which deserve a visit. There are two chief Parsi fire temples, built in 1823. The Hindu sect of the Wallabhacharis has three temples. The Swami Narayan temple, with three white domes, is visible all over the city. The Shrâvaks, or Jains have 42 temples. A travellers' bungalow on the river bank, a large Serai for Natives near the station, besides several dharmasalas, &c. in the city. Post office [m. s. T.]. Conveyances can be obtained at the railway station.

Suvali.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Tapti.—Lighthouse, situated on the mainland near Vanx's tomb, at the mouth of the Tapti river, and opposite the village of Dumas, 18 miles west of Surat. It consists of a circular tower of brick, with a spiral stone stair inside. The height of the lantern above high water is 91 feet. It shows a single white, fixed dioptric light, of order four, which illuminates an area of 90 square miles, and is visible from the deck of a ship 15 miles distant.

Udvada.—Village and railway station, 55 miles from Surat. The village is about 4 miles from the station. The population consists almost entirely of Parsees, and there is a famous fire-temple here, said to be the eldest in India, to which crowds of Parsees repair during the months of Adur (May-June) and Ardebehest (October-November). Post office [m. s. t.].

Untdi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vadcha.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Surat.

Valod.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vapi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Variav.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vyara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

SURAT AGENCY.

SURAT AGENCY.—A small group of Native States, under the superintendence of the Political Agent, Surat. The group consist of the Sidi (Musalman) Principality of Sachin, comprising a number of isolated tracts within the British District of Surat ; and the estates of the Rajas of Bansda and Dharampur (all of which see separately) ; situated in the hilly tracts between the Districts of Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, and Surat. Area, 1220 square miles. Population 152,000 dwelling in 1 town and 378 villages. The gross revenue of these States is Rs. 620,000.

Bansda (*Vansda*).—Native State within the Political Agency of Surat, in the Province of Guzerath. Area, 384 square miles, containing 87 villages ; population 35,000. Revenue, Rs. 170,000 ; expenditure nearly Rs. 150,000, and British tribute, Rs. 1500. The country is hilly and full of jungles. The climate is unhealthy, fevers and other diseases prevailing throughout the year. Products—rice, gram, and pulse ; manufactures—cotton tape, mats, fans, baskets, and coarse woollen carpets and cloth. The family of the chief are Hindus of Rajput extraction, claiming descent from the Solanki race of princes. The ruins of the fortified enclosure near Bansda, and of several temples and works of irrigation, point to a former period of prosperity. The chief, who bears the title of Raja, maintains a military force of 150 men, with 2 field and 12 other guns. He is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, and has power to try his own subjects for capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent. The family follows the rule of primogeniture, and has received a *sanad*, or patent, authorizing adoption. There are 9 boys' schools and 1 girls' school in the State, with about 500 pupils. At Unai, within the limits of this State, and 7 miles from Bansda, is a hot spring, the temperature of which is generally but little below boiling point ; but once a year, at the time of the March full moon, the heat abates suffici-

ently to allow a company of pilgrims and devotees to bathe in it. The fair at this period is attended by some six or seven thousand people, and lasts for 6 days. Bansda is the chief town of the State of the same name in Guzerath. Population about 2500. Dispensary, school and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Bilimora.

Dharampur.—Native State within the Political Agency of Surat. It lies east of Bulsar, near the Western Ghats. Only a small portion of the State is cultivable ; the rest is hilly, rocky, and covered with forest or jungle Grain, timber, and the flower of the *Mahua*, are the chief products. There are 8 schools in the State Area, 794 square miles, containing 1 town and 272 villages. Revenue, Rs. 288,000. The present chief (Raja Maharana Sri Narayandevji Ramdevji, a Sisodya Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, and has power to try his own subjects for capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent. Persons convicted of murder are punished with life imprisonment. The Chief administers the State himself, and maintains a military force of 207 men, with 4 field guns. The house follows the rule of primogeniture in point of succession, and holds a *sanad* authorizing adoption. Dharampur is the chief town of the State of the same name. Population 5400. Three vernacular schools, one of them for girls. There is also a dispensary and post office [m. s.]. Nearest railway station, Bulsar.

Sachin.—Native State within the Political Agency of Surat. It lies 9 miles south of Surat city. Area, 42 square miles, containing 19 villages. Population 16,000 The climate is healthy, and the usual cereals are cultivated, as well as cotton and sugar-cane. Yarn and coarse cloth are manufactured. The chief (Nawab Sidi Najaf Ali Khan, an Abyssinian) is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, and has power to try for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent, his own subjects only. The family hold a title authorizing adoption, and succession follows the rule of primogeniture. Revenue, Rs. 187,000. There are 15 schools, with nearly 1000 pupils. Only 5 villages have no schools. Sachin is the chief town of the State of the same name, and railway station about 2 miles from the town. Population 1200. The town contains the palace of the Nawab, a small fort. court-house, jail, dispensary, dharmasala, and post office [m. s. t.]. The roads are lighted and watered.

THANA.

THANA (or the *Northern Konkan*).—District lies along the coast north of Bombay. It is bounded on the north by the Portuguese territory of Daman, and by Surat District ; on the south by Kolaba District ; on the east by the Districts of Nasik, Ahmednagar and Poona ; and on the west by the Arabian sea. Area, 3935 square miles, containing 8 towns and 1883 villages. Population 904,868. District head-quarters, Thana town, 21 miles from Bombay by rail.

PRODUCTS.—Rice and *nagli* are the chief products ; *urid* and gram are also grown to a little extent. Ordinary garden crops, such as sugar-cane, plantains, betel leaves, ginger, and cocoanuts are grown on the coast. Next to agriculture, the making of salt is the most important industry

of the District. There are many fishing villages on the coast, and many distilleries of spirit throughout the District.

CLIMATE.—The climate being exceedingly moist for fully half the year. The prevailing disease is fever.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into ten *Talukas* of Dahanu, Mahim, Bessein, Salsette, Kalyan, Bhiwndi, Shahpur, Vada, Murbad and Karjat. Revenue, about 33 lakhs; expenditure nearly Rs. 125,000. *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 2 Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, Forest Settlement officer, Assistant Conservator, Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, District and Sessions Judge with an Assistant, Subordinate Judge, Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Civil Surgeon and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Thana town *see* Thana.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agashi.—Town and port in the Bassein *Taluka*, 10 miles north of Bassein, and 3 miles west of Virar station. Population 7000. Agashi derives a great trade with Bombay in plantains and betel leaves, its dried plantains being the best in the District. There is a Portuguese school here, and a large temple of Bhavanishankhar (1691), which enjoys a yearly grant from Government of Rs. 50. The bathing place close to the temple has the reputation of effecting the cure of skin diseases. Post office [m. s.].

Amarnath (*Ambarnath*).—Small village and railway station, 17 miles from Thana. Population about 300. The old Hindu temple, situated in a pretty valley less than a mile east of the village, is interesting as a specimen of genuine Hindu architecture, possibly dating as far back as the 11th century A. D. The principal sculptures are, a three-headed figure with a female on his knee, probably intended to represent Mahadeo and Parvati; and on the south-east side of the Vimana, Kali. The sculpture, both on the pillars of the hall and round the outside, shows a skill not surpassed by any temple in the Presidency.

Andheri.—Village and railway station [W.], 22 miles from Thana. *via* Dadar station. Post office [m. s.].

Arnala.—Island with a strong fort, situated 8 miles north of Bassein, off the mouth of the Waitarna river.

Asangaon.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Thana.

Atgaon.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Thana. The lake forming part of the Tansa Water Works project for an additional water-supply to the City of Bombay, is situated 8 miles from this station.

Badlapur.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Thana.

Bandra(*Bandora, Vandra*).—Municipal town and railway station [W.], situated at the southern extremity of Salsette, at the point where that island is connected with the island of Bombay by a causeway and arched stone bridge; 9 miles north of Bombay, and 18 miles from Thana *via* Dadar station. Bandra is a favourite sea-shore resort; it is nearly surrounded by water, and is cooler than Bombay. The town has a dispensary, dharmasala, and post office [m. s. T.].

Bassein(*Wasai*).—*Taluka* of Thana District, also chief town and municipality of the *Taluka* of the same name, 28 miles north of Bombay. Population 11,000. The fort with the ruins stands on the creek, a little away from the sea. The old town surrounded by walls and ramparts, contains the ruins of the cathedral of St. Joseph and other churches built by Roman Catholic missionaries in the 14th and 15th centuries. Close to these venerable ruins is a modern temple of Shiva. Contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts and post office [m. s. T.].

Bassein Road.—Railway station [W], about 5 miles from the town. The station is connected with the island of Salsette by two long iron bridges, from the most southerly of which a distant view of the famous ruins is obtained. Dak and traveller's bungalows near the ruins.

Belapur.—Seaport in Thana District.

Bhandup.—Seaport in Salsette *taluka*, and railway station, 4 miles south-west of Thana town. There is a large arrack distillery close to the station.

Bhayandar.—Railway station [W], on the south edge of the Bassein creek, 36 miles from Thana, *via* Dadar station. The Kaman durg hills and Ghodbandar are worth visiting here. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bhiwndi.—*Taluka* of Thana District, and chief town of the *taluka* of the same name, 10 miles north of Thana Population 14000. Together with the neighbouring village of Nizampur, Bhiwndi forms a municipality. The population and mercantile importance of this place are on the increase. There is a Mamlatdar's office, a sub-judge's court, a dispensary and a post office [m. s. T.].

Bhor Ghat.—Pass across the Western Ghats, 40 miles south-east of Bombay, and about the same distance north-west of Poona. In former times, the Bhor Ghat was considered the key of the Deccan. The beautiful scenery of the Mountains, and the remarkable character of the incline, make the passage of the Bhor Ghat one of the most remarkable stages in Indian travel. The Ghat is nearly 16 miles in length. There are 26 tunnels and 8 viaducts, and there are several smaller bridges and culverts here.

Boisar.—Village and railway station [W], 72 miles from Thana.

Borivli (*Dysur*).—Village and railway station [W.], 30 miles from Thana *via* Dadar station Borivli is near the caves of Montpezir, and the ruins of a Jesuit Monastery to which large numbers of Roman Catholic periodically repair. The famous Kanheri caves are 4 miles from this station.

Campoli (*Khapoli*).—Village and railway station 50 miles from Thana, and 24 miles from Panwell. Contains a fine tank and temple to Mahadeo, built by Nana Fadanavis, the celebrated Peshwas minister. Post office [m s.].

Chauk.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chembur.—Village with post office [m.].

Chinchni.—Town, situated on the north bank of the Chinchni-Tarapur creek, about 6 miles west of the Vangaon railway station, and 8 miles from south of Dahanu Vernacular school and dispensary.

Chinchowli.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Thana.

Dahanu.—*Taluka* of Thana District; and seaport town in the *Taluka* of the same name. Contains Mamlatdar's and sub-judge's courts, and post office [m. s. t.]. Small fort on the north bank of the Dahanu river, or creek.

Dahanu Road.—Railway station, 2 miles from Dahanu town.

Dativre (*Dantivra*).—Seaport in the Mahim *Taluka*, 10 miles south-east of Mahim. Near the town is a small ruined fort.

Deheri.—Village with post office [m.].

Dharavi.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Diva.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Thana.

Elephanta (*Gharapuri*).—Village of excavation, and an island in Bombay harbour, about 6 miles (an hour's sail from the Mazagon or Appollo Pier) from Bombay city, and 4 from the shore of the mainland. It was named *Elephanta* by the Portuguese, from a large stone-elephant which stood near the old landing-place on the south side of the island. The caves are called *Lanies* by the Natives. The chief objects which attract the visitor are the temples dedicated to the Ardhanareshwar (half-male, half-female divinity), the Siva and Parvati, the Linga shrine with Dwarpals, the trimurti or (three faced Bust), the place of the birth of Ganesh, also the places where Ravan attempting to remove Kailas, and Daksha's sacrifice destroyed. An annual religious fair is held here at the Sivaratra, the greatest of the Sivaite festivals.

Ghat Cooper.—Railway station, 8 miles from Thana.

Gholvad.—Town and railway station, 92 miles from Thana *via* Dadar station. Population under 2000. Post office [m.].

Ghorbandar (*Ghod bandar*).—Port in Salsette *Taluka*; situated on the left bank of Bassein creek, 10 miles north-west of Thana. Population about 700. The customs' divisions called after Ghorbandar comprises 5 ports, viz., Rai Uttan, Manori, Bandra, Vesava, and Ghorbandar. Rest-house on the shore with accommodation for over fifty travellers. Portuguese architectural remains. The traders in Ghorbandar are Agris, Kolis, Muhammadans, and Christains, and most of them trade on borrowed capital.

Goregaon.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Thana.

Jogeshwari.—Name of a celebrated cave in Amboli village, Salsette island. It forms a temple of Brahma, and next to the Kailas at Ellora is the largest known cave in India. Its length is 240 and breadth 200 feet. This cave temple contains rock-cut passages, an immense central hall supported by pillars, porticoes, and subsidiary courts. Goregaon railway station, 2½ miles.

Kalai.—Port in the Umbargam customs division of Thana District.

Kalyan.—*Taluka* of Thana District, also an ancient port, chief town and municipality of the *Taluka* of the same name; situated at the junction [W. & R.] of the north-east and south-east lines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 12 miles from Thana. Population about 15,000. It is also the Imperial Customs Station and Bunder for landing salt. Contains

Mamlatdar's and sub-judge's courts, a municipal Hall, a public garden, dharmasala, hospital and post office [m. s. t.]. Fine creek suitable for boating. A Mahomedan fair called Banda " Fair " is held annually in May about a mile from the station. Brick and tile kilns, also large stone quarries in close proximity.

Kaneri Caves.—Cave tempes of Kaneri, situated about 6 miles from Thana, or 3 miles from Borivli station. These caves are all excavated in the face of a single hill. There are 109 of these caves ; but though more numerous, they are said to be much less interesting than those at Ajanta, Ellora, or Karli. From the top of the hill there is a splendid view of Bombay city and harbour.

Karadoh—Village with post office [m.].

Karjat.—*Taluka* of Thana (now Kolaba) District, also railway station [W. & R.], and the head-quarters of the *Taluka* of the same name ; situated on the south bank of the Ulhas river, 41 miles from Thana. Population about 1000. Mamlatdar's court, rest-house, dharmsala, post office [m. s. t.], school, and quarters for railway guards and drivers. Passengers for the Campoli Branch should alight at this station. The Bhor Ghat begins 1 mile from here.

Karnala (*Funnel Hill*).—Fort (now in ruins) and hill, situated a few miles north-west of the Vegavati river, and 8 miles south of Panwell. Commands the high road between the Bor Pass and the Panwell and Aptâ rivers. The hill has an upper and lower fort. In the centre of the upper fort is the ' funnel, ' an almost inaccessible basalt pillar about 125 feet high. The funnel rock is locally known as the Pandu's tower. From the south-west of the hill can be seen the island studded harbour of Bombay.

Kasara (*old name Radtondi*).—Village and railway station [W. & R.], 54 miles from Thana. Contains dharmsala and post office [m. s.].

Kelowli.—Village and railway station, 46 miles from Thana.

Khadavli.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Thana.

Khalapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khardi.—Village and railway station, 46 miles from Thana. Post office [m.].

Kherna.—Seaport in the Salsette *Taluka* of Thana District. It is one of the ports of the Panwel customs division.

Kinholi.—Village with post office [m.].

Kurla.—Municipal town and railway station, situated on the eastern extremity of Salsette Island, at the point where it is connected with the island of Bombay by the Sion Causeway, distant 11 miles from Thana. Population 10,000. The Bombay Volunteer Rifle ranges are close to this station. There are also Government salt Pans, and some large spinning and weaving Mills. The town has also a dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mahim (*Kelva Mahim*).—*Taluka* of Thana District, also chief town, municipality and port of the *taluka* of the same name ; situated 4 miles west of the Palghar railway station. Population about 7000. Famous for its palms, ' the Mahim woods'. The village of Kelva, whose

name is almost always joined with Mahim, lies on the opposite side of a creek about 2½ miles to the south. The coast is very rocky near the harbour, and a reef stretches for two miles from the shore. A small island fort lies opposite the village of Kelwa Mahim. town is to a large extent occupied by gardens. Mahim is one of the seven ports, included in the Tarapur customs division. Mamlatdar's Court, post office [m. s. t.], dispensary and two schools with 400 scholars.

Mahul.—Port, situated 6 miles south of Kurla. Mahul is one of the six ports forming the Trombay Customs division.

Mahuli.—Celebrated hill fortress in the Western Ghats; situated on the Mahuli hill, about 2815 feet high. The fortifications are said to have been built by the Mughals, and on the top are the ruins of a place of prayer and of a mosque. The hill has three fortified summits—Palasgarh on the north, Mahuli in the centre, and Bhandargarh on the south. Mahuli is the loftiest and largest, being upwards of half a mile long by nearly as much broad, with a plentiful supply of water. Palasgarh and Bhandargarh can be reached only up the heads of the narrow ravines which separate them from Mahuli; and from the country below Mahuli is alone accessible.

Malad.—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Thana. Post office [m.].

Malangarh (*Bawa Malang*).—Hill fortress (known also as the Cathedral Rock), situated 10 miles south of Kalyan. Like most of the chief Thana hill forts, Malangarh rises in the succession of bare stony slopes, broken by walls of rocks and belts of level woodland. It is most easily reached from Kalyan across a rough roadless tract of about 8 miles, ending in a climb of a perpendicular height of about 700 feet. Connected with the base of the hill is a forest covered table-land, upon which is the tomb of the Bawa Malang, and a few huts for the use of the garrison. From this table-land the ascent to the lower fort is very steep, and upwards of 300 feet high. From the lower to the upper fort there is a perpendicular ascent of 200 feet by means of a narrow flight of rock-hewn steps, on the face of a precipice so steep as to make the ascent at all times most difficult and dangerous. The water-supply is from a range of five cisterns, and a copper pipe is used to carry water to the lower fort.

Manor.—Village with post office [m.].

Manori.—Port, situated 5 miles from Borivli station. The town contains a Portuguese Church. Manori is one of the six ports included in the Ghorbandar customs division.

Matheran.—Hill station and Sanitarium at an elevation of about 2500 feet above the level of the sea, and is delightfully situated on an outlier of the Western Ghats, commanding noble views of the plain which separates the mountain chain from the sea, distant about 7 miles from Neral station Population about 2400. Matheran is a favourite resort for the residents of Bombay during the hot weather (April to the middle of June), and after the rains (October and November). It is also famous for its fine climate and charming scenery, lovely views being obtainable from the various Points, the roads leading to which are also

very picturesque. The peculiar charm of Matheran is its points (or Headlands). The most notable Points are Garbut, Panorama, Hart, Porcupine. Louisa, Echo, Landscape, Bottle, Monkey, Great and Little Chowk, and Alexandra. The management of the station is entrusted to the Civil Surgeon, who, with the title of superintendent, has, within station limits the powers of a third-class magistrate. Subject to the Collector of Thana, he has the entire management of the station, looking after the repairs of roads, settling the charges of palanquin bearers, poney-keepers and porters, and regulating the use of water, the conservancy arrangements, and the market. The chief public buildings are the post and telegraph offices, the superintendent's residence, the police lines, the rest-house, hotels (the principal are the Graville, Rugby Victoria Clarendon, Alexandra, and Hope Hall), market, the library, Jymkhana, a Church and Catholic Chapel. Conveyances (ponies, tongas, and palkees) obtainable on application to the Superintendent at Matheran. Weekly market. Temple of Maruti is also noticeable.

Matoonga.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Thana. Contains a temple of Vithoba. Annual fair in July.

Mokhada.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mumbra.—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Thana.

Murbad.—*Taluka* of Thana District, and chief town of the *taluka* of the same name. Contains Mamlatdar's and sub-judge's courts, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nargol—Village with post office [m. t.].

Navpur.—Port lies in Partembhi village, about 4 miles south of Tarapur.

Nawanagar.—Old town, situated to the east of Kalyan railway station, a little beyond the new District bungalow.

Neral.—Village and railway station [W. & R.], 33 miles from Thana. Post office [m. s.]. Station for Matheran.

Padgha.—.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Palasdhari.—Railway station, 43 miles from Thana.

Palghar.—Village and railway station, 65 miles from Thana. Post office [m.].

Rai.—Port in the Salsette *Taluka*. It is one of the seven ports forming the Ghorbandar customs divisions. Post office [m. s.].

Salsette (*or Sasti*).—Large island to the north of Bombay, forming the Salsette *Taluka* of Thana District ; extending 16 miles from Bhandara northwards to the Bassein inlet, and connected with Bombay island by bridge and causeway. Head-quarters at Thana. The cave architecture of Salsette deserves notice.

Sanjan.—Small village and railway station [W.], 101 miles from Thana.

Santa Cruz.—Railway station, 20 miles from Thana.

Saphala.—Village and railway station, 56 miles from Thana.

Satpati.—Port, situated about 6 miles north of Mahim. One of the ports of the Tarapur customs division.

Shahapur.—*Taluka* of Thana District, and chief town of the *taluka* of the same name ; situated on the Bhadangi stream, a feeder of the Bhatsa river, about 2 miles from Asangaon railway station, and about 5 miles from the foot of Mahuli fort. Population 2200. Head-quarters of a Mamlatdar ; contains the usual public offices, school and dispensary. A fair, attended by upwards of 3000 people, is held on the night of the Mahashivratra festival in February ; and a second and larger fair takes place about a fortnight afterwards at the Holi-full-moon (March-April). Post office [m. s. t.].

Shirgaon-Bhilad.—Village with post office [m.].

Sion.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Thana.

Sopara.—Ancient town in Bassein *taluka*, situated about 3½ miles north-west of the Bassein Road station, and about the same distance south-west of Virar station. Sopara is a rich country town, with a crowded weekly market. Under the name of Shurpanaka, Sopara appears in the *Mahabharata* as a very holy place, where the five Pandava brothers rested on their way to Prabhas. Post office [m. s.].

Tarapur (*Chinchni-Tarapur*).—Port in Mahim *Taluka* ; situated in a low wooded tract on the south bank of the Tarapur creek, 15 miles north of Mahim, and by road 7 miles north-west of Boisar station. From the village on the north bank of the creek the town is known by the joint name of Tarapur-Chinchni. Population 3000. Post office [m s. t.]. Tarapur is also the customs division of ports of Thana District, consisting of Tarapur, Dahanu Nawapur, Satpati, Mahim, Kelva, and Dantivra.

Thalghat (*Kasaraghat*)—Pass in the Sahyadri Hills, on the boundary of Thana and Nasik Districts ; situated 65 miles north-east by north of Bombay city. The Thalghat Pass is, for purposes of trade, one of the most important in the range of the Sahyadri Hills. It is traversed by two lines of communication, road and rail. The road is the main line between Bombay and Agra. It still conveys a large traffic coastwards in grain, and Deccanwards in salt and sundries. The railway is the north-eastern branch of the Great Indian Peninsula line.

Thana.—Chief town of Thana District, also municipality, head-quarters of Salsette *taluka*, and railway station [W.], 21 miles north-east of Bombay city. Thana is prettily situated on the west shore of the Salsette creek, in wooded country. The fort, the Portuguese cathedral, a few carved and inscribed stones, and several reservoirs are now the only signs that Thana was once an important city. Population about 15,000. This town being about an hour's journey from Bombay, many Government officials, as also persons of various other callings, are enabled to choose Thana as their place of residence, attending to their duties at Bombay during the day. The jail is worth a visit, where the manufacture of Persian and cotton carpets, Drills and other cloths, Basket work, etc., is carried on. There is a large Garden, well kept at the jail is also noticeable. An annual fair (Sri Guntali's fair) held in the month of March, a mile and a half from the station, is largely frequented by Hindus. Dak and travellers' bungalows, dharmsala for Natives, and post office [m. s. T.].

Titvala.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Thana. Post office [m.].

Trombay.—Port in the Salsette *Taluka*, situated about 3 miles east of Bombay city. Trombay is a hamlet with a few huts, post [m. s.], and sea customs offices, a salt store, and a ruined Portuguese Church, with a well-preserved vaulted chapel. Trombay is the customs division of ports of Thana District, consisting of Bhiwandi, Bhandup, Kalyan, Mahul, Thana, and Trombay.

Umbargaon.—Customs division of ports in Thana District ; consisting of Umbargaon, Gholwad, Maroli and Kalai ports.

Umela.—Village with post office [m.].

Utan.—Port, situated on the coast, 17 miles north-west of Thana town, and 5 miles from Borivli station. Portuguese church and three schools.

Vada.—*Taluka* of Thana District, also village and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of the same name ; situated 18 miles north-west of the Shahpur station Population under 2000. Mamlatdar's court, school, rest-house and post office [m. s t.].

Vangaon.—Village and railway station, 78 miles from Thana.

Vasind.—Village and railway station [W.], 29 miles from Thana. Ascent to Thul Ghat commences here. A small creek close to the station navigable to Bombay by small boats. The mountain peaks called Maholi, seen from the station, are accessible. Post office [m. s.].

Vehar.—Lake in Salsette Island, about 15 miles from Bombay city, from which place it can easily be reached by road.

Vesava (*or Versova*).—Port, situated about 12 miles north of Bombay city. Close to it is the fortified island of Madh. Vesava fort stands at the entrance of the creek between Vesava village and the island of Madh, on a bold promontory of beautiful though not very large basalt columns. It was built by the Portuguese, and repaired and strengthened by the Marathas. Post office [m.].

Vevji.—Village and railway station, 98 miles from Thana.

Virar.—Village and railway station [T. & C.], 46 miles from Thana.

Wangni.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Thana.

THANA AGENCY.

JAWHAR.—Native State under the Political Agency of Thana, in the Konkan ; situated within the geographical limits of Thana District. Jawhar State consists of two unequal patches of territory, the larger in the north-western part of Thana District, and the smaller in the north-eastern. Area, 534 square miles. Population about 50,000. The country is wild and hilly. Between June and October the rainfall is heavy. After the close of the rainy season till the end of December, the air retains a considerable degree of moisture. In January and February the dryness and heat increase, followed from March to June by a tolerably warm season. During the greater part of the year, the climate is ma-

larious and unhealthy. Products—Rice, nagli wari, pulse, gram, and sesamum seeds are grown. The forests also yield revenue. Good building stone is found.

The State was founded about 550 years ago by a Koli, named Jaya Mukney. The present chief [Raja Malhar Rao, *alias* Patang Shah, a Koli], has power to try his own subjects for capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent. The succession follows the rule of primogeniture ; there is no *sanad* authorizing adoption. The chief decides first-class magisterial and sessions cases, and hears appeals. There are 6 schools with 100 pupils. There is a State jail ; regular police, 20 men. The only place of interest in the State is the ruined fort of Bhopatgarh, about 10 miles south-east of Jawhar town. Revenue Rs. 112,000. Jawhar is the chief town of the State of the same name, 50 miles north-east of Thana, and 35 miles from Dahanu Road station by westerly route. The town is healthy, and free from excessive heat ; elevation above sea-level, 1000 feet. Contains public office for the chief, school-house, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

THAR AND PARKAR.

THAR AND PARKAR.—District in the east of Sind, Bombay Presidency. It is bounded on the north by Khairpur State, on the south by the Ran of Cutch, on the east by the Native States of Rajputana, and on the west by Hyderabad District. Area, 12,729 square miles, containing 2 towns and 210 villages. Population 298,208. District head-quarters, Umarkot, 119 miles from Hyderabad Sind.

The District may be divided into three parts. In the west is the alluvial plain of the Eastern Nara, with several canals ; in the centre is the Thar desert, an extensive tract with here and there ridges of sand ; and in the south-east, Parkar, almost an island in the Ran of Cutch. Little rain falls, and in the Thar desert and Parkar water is much wanted.

PRODUCTS.—Bajra is the staple food of the people, and milk is a common article of diet. The other crops—rice, wheat, jawari, cotton, and barley are also grown.

MANUFACTURES.—The chief manufactures are blankets, carpets, and leather-work.

LANGUAGE.—The language spoken in the District is a mixture of Sindi and Kachi ; formerly, when Thar and Parkar was under the administration of the Political Agent at Cutch, all written correspondence was carried on in the Guzerathi language.

ANTIQUITIES.—The remains of several old temples are to be seen in the Parkar portion of the District. One of those is a Jain temple, 14 miles north-west of Virawah, which contains an idol of great sanctity and repute known under the name of Gorcha. Near the same town, also, are the remains of an ancient city called Para Nagar, covering 6 square miles in area. Another ruined city is Rata-kot, situated on the Nara, south of the town of Khipra, and distant about 20 miles from the village of Ranahu. There are several forts is different parts of the District,

such as those of Islamkot, Mitti, and Singala ; but they are now fast falling into decay, and the materials are used for building purposes.

A fair is held yearly at the town of Pithora. near Akri, in the month of September, in honour of Pithora, a spiritual guide among the Mengwar community, and is attended by about 9000 people, principally of that tribe. Several other small fairs are held in various parts of the District.

CLIMATE.—From the beginning of November to the end of February the weather is pleasant and bracing, after which the hot winds set in, accompanied with heavy dust-storms. The glare and heat during the summer months are intense. Taken as a whole, the rainfall is heavier than in other parts of Sind. The prevalent diseases are fevers and rheumatism. The desert portion of Thar and Parkar is, however, exceptionally free from epidemic disease.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *Talukas* of Umarkot, Chachra, Mitti, Nagar Parkar, Dipla, and Sanghar. Revenue, Rs. 325,000. *District Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police and District Judge, Assistant Collector, Deputy Collector, and Assistant Surgeon. For further information regarding Umarkot town *see* Umarkot.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Chachra.—Chief town and municipality in Umarkot *Taluk*; situated 48 miles from Umarkot. Population under 2000. Head-quarters of *muktiarkar*, with civil and criminal courts. Also Government school, dharmsala, and post office [m. s.].

Cheller.—Town with post office [m.].

Diplo.—*Taluk* in the Thar and Parkar District, and chief town of *Taluk* of the same name. Population under 2000. Head-quarters of a *muktiarkar* ; civil court, ruined fort, and post office [m. s.].

Islamkot.—Town in the Mitti *Taluk*. Population under 2000. An old native fort stands outside the town. Islamkot is connected by good roads with the neighbouring villages. Post office [m.].

Mitti.—*Taluk* in the Thar and Parkar District, also chief town of the *Taluk* of the same name, and municipality ; situated about 60 miles south from Umarkot. Head-quarters of a *muktiarkar*, with civil and criminal courts, dispensary, Government school, with 200 pupils, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nabisar.—Town in the Umarkot *Toluk*, situated 20 miles south of Umarkot, and connected by road with Nawakot, Juda, Daraila, Samara, Harpar, Mitti and Cheler. Head-quarters of a *tappadar*. Contains a police *thana*, Government school, dharmsala and post office [m.]. Population under 2000. Manufactures of weaving and dyeing.

Nagar Parkar.—*Taluk* of the Thar and Parkar District, also chief town and municipality of *Taluk* of the same name ; situated 120 miles south of Umarkot. Connected by good roads with Islamkot, Mitti, Adigaon, Pitapur, Birani. and Bela in Cutch. Head-quarters of a *muktiarkar* and *tappadar*. Civil court, dispensary, jail, and post office [m. s. t.]. Population under 2000. Manufactures—weaving and

dyeing of cloth. Trade in cotton, grain, piece-goods and metals. The town is believed to be of some antiquity ; about a mile distant is Sardhara with a temple to Mahadeo, and a spring sacred among Hindus.

Parkar.—Town in Nagar Parkar *Taluk*. See Nagar Parkar.

Samara.—Town with post office [m.].

Sanghar (*Old name Tousa*).—*Taluk* of Thar and Parkar District, and chief town of the *Taluk* of the same name. Head-quarters of a *muktiarkar*. Contains civil court, jail and post office [m. s.].

Umarkot.—*Taluk* of the Thar and Parkar District, also municipal town, and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name. It lies on the confines of the sandhills forming the eastern desert ; and a canal, known as the Umarkot branch, leading out from the Nara, now reaches the town, tailing off into a large tank. Population 3000. Umarkot has direct road communication with Hyderabad, *via* Tando Alahyar and Mirpur Khas. It is the head-quarters station of the *muktiarkar*, and has a police station with 24 men. Dispensary, Government schools, *dharmsala*, cattle pound and post office [m. s. t.]. The town contains a fort about 500 feet square, the usual garrison of which, when in the possession of the Talpur Mirs, was 400 men. At present the principal Government buildings are situated within this stronghold.

Virawah.—Village, situated 15 miles from Nagar Parkar. Population under 2000. Head-quarters station of a *tappadar*, with police outpost, Government school, *dharmsala*, cattle pound, and post office [m.].

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.—A District, forming the northernmost portion of the Province of Sind. Bounded on the north by the Punjab, on the south by Shikarpur District, on the east by the river Indus, and on the west by the territory of the Khan of Kelat. Area, 2549 square miles, containing 2 towns and 294 villages. Population 174,648. District Head-quarters—Jacobabad, 25 miles from Shikarpur.

The country is generally flat ; and in the north the land is barren, but in other parts the soil is fertile when irrigated.

PRODUCTS.—The principal products are jawari, bajri, and wheat ; oilseeds are also cultivated to a little extent. Jawari and bajri are grown on land irrigated by canals, and wheat on lands from which the inundation has dried of.

MANUFACTURES.—The lacquered wood work of Kashmor, as also the *dabbas* or leathern jars for holding oil and *ghi*, made at the same place, are worthy of mention. Dyeing and calico printing are carried on to a small extent.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is remarkable for its extreme dryness, and for its extraordinary variations of temperature. There are but two seasons, the hot and the cold ; the former extending from May to September, and the latter from October to April. From the beginning of November to the end of March, the climate is temperate and enjoyable. During December and January the cold is frequently very great. Ice and frosts prevail in consequence, and the latter are not unfrequent in February, and even into March. During the hot season, (from April to October), the nights in April and May are comparatively cool, though

the days are hot ; but it is in the following months of June, July, and August that the full force of the heat is experienced, the difference in temperature, during both day and night, being then very slight. In September, the nights become somewhat cool, with occasional dues ; and by about the middle of October a sensible change in the temperature takes place.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four *Taluks* of Jacobabad, Kashmor, Shahdadpur, and Thul. Revenue about 6 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Judge, Deputy Collector, Cantonment Magistrate, Subordinate Judge, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Jacobabad town *see* Jacobabad.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Badani.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Bellput.—Village and railway station, 47 miles from Jacobabad.

Dodapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Garhi-Khairo.—Village with post office [m.].

Jacobabad.—*Taluk* in the Frontier District of Upper Sind, also municipality and chief town of the District of the same name, and railway station [R.], 26 miles north-west of Shikarpur. Jacobabad was planned and laid out, in 1847, by General John Jacob, for many years commandant of the Sind Horse, on the side of the village of Khangarh. The town is oblong in shape, two miles long, one mile broad, and is watered by the Rajwah and Budwalo irrigation canals. Jacobabad is now the head-quarters of a regiment of Sind Horse and a regiment of Baluch infantry, as well as of the civil administration. It contains a small European population, and has the usual public offices and institutions of a District head-quarters. In addition to the cantonments, civil and judicial courts, dispensary, jail, post [m. s.], and telegraph offices, etc., it has also a residency, the memorial tomb of General Jacob, who died here in 1858, and lines for the accommodation of trade caravans (*kafilas*) from Central Asia. Civil justice is administered by the Deputy Commissioner as District Judge, and by the Subordinate Judge. As regards criminal jurisdiction, the District is under the Sessions Court of Shikarpur. Excellent roads connect Jacobabad with Shikarpur, Thul, Kashmor, and other towns. English, Anglo-vernacular, and vernacular schools are supported. Population 11,000 of whom about 7000 belong to the town. Four schools with 200 scholars.

Kand Kot.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kashmor.—*Taluk* of the Upper Sind Frontier District, and chief town of the *Taluk* of the same name ; situated 2 miles from the river Indus, and 86 miles from Jacobabad. Population about 1200. Considerable trade in grain. Manufactures, principally coarse cotton cloth, shoes, leather work, and turned lacquered work. Station of a *muktiarkar*, subordinate jail, Government English school, dispensary, post office [m. s. t.], military out post, and police station.

Lindsay.—Village and railway station, 73 miles from Jacobabad.

Mithri.—Village and railway station, 85 miles from Jacobabad.

Shahdadpur.—*Taluk* of the Upper Sind Frontier District, also chief town of the *taluk* of the same name, and station of a *muktiarkar*, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Temple-Dera.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Jacobabad.

Thul.—*Taluk* of the Upper Sind Frontier District, and head-quarters town of Thul *Taluk* ; situated 23 miles from Jacobabad. Station of a *muktiarkar* and *tappadar*. Police station, jail, lock up, District bungalow, vernacular school, cattle pound and post office [m. s. t.].

BURMA.

BURMA.—A large country lies on the east coast of the Bay of Bengal. Bounded on the north by Tibet ; on the east by China, the Shan States, and Siam ; and on the west by the Bay of Bengal. Area, 171,430 square miles, containing 60 towns and 28,709 villages. Population 7,722,053. The administrative head-quarters are at Rangoon, 800 miles from Calcutta by steamer.

The country is generally hilly. It is intersected by chain of hills, running north and south, between which flow the principal rivers, the Irawadi, the Sittaung and the Salwin.

ISLANDS.—Ramri and Cheduba are islands towards the north. There is a large number of small islands off the south coast. All the islands are very fertile.

RIVERS.—The Irawadi is the great river of Burma. It rises in the Patkoee mountains in the north of Burma ; and empties into the Gulf of Martaban. Length 1200 miles. The Irawadi is navigable by steamers as far as Bhamo, about 780 miles from its mouth. The Sittaung (350 miles), the Salwin (750 miles), and the Attaran, all fall into the Gulf of Martaban.

CLIMATE.—The climate varies in different parts of the country. On the coast only two seasons are known—the dry and the rainy. In Northern Burma there are three seasons, the hot, the rainy, and the cold, commencing in March, June, and October respectively.

MINERALS.—Burma is rich in minerals, and is especially noted for its rubies. Salt, coal, iron, tin, copper, and petroleum or kerosine are found in various parts. Mines of amber are wrought. Jade, a greenish stone, which the Chinese form into beautiful ornaments, is also found.

PRODUCTS.—Rice, tobacco, cotton, sugar, and pepper are produced in great abundance in the low grounds. The plantain is the staple fruit ; but mangoes, the guava, the orange, and others, are also common. The durian, a fruit with a very strong smell, is grown in the south. Timber, chiefly teak, is obtained in enormous quantities on the hills.

RELIGION.—Buddhism is the religion of the Burmese.

LANGUAGE.—Burmese is the speech of three-fourths of the people. The hill tribes have dialects of their own, but they also speak Burmese, and make use of it in their intercourse with strangers. Some of the hill dialects remain unwritten.

EDUCATION.—The work of education is much more backward than in India, but is progressing, Village or monastic schools are very numerous, and there are a few Government schools.

INDUSTRY —Agriculture is the chief pursuit, but it is carried on in a very rude manner. The hill tribes practise a similar method of tillage to that already described as in use amongst other barbarous tribes. When the soil becomes exhausted they remove their villages to another site. In the large towns, which are the principal seats of industry, the making of common pottery, gold and silver work, the making of idols, gilding and varnishing, are the chief industrial occupations.

COMMERCE —The commerce of Burma is carried on chiefly with great Britain, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, the Straits, and Ceylon. The imports are chiefly cotton goods, hard-ware, machinery, woollen goods, silks, canves, and tobacco. The exports are principally, rice, timber, petroleum, hides, ivory, cotton, gram, and ponies.

PORTS.—Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, Tavoy, Mergui, Bassein, and Kyouk Hypoo.

REVENUE.—The revenue is derived chiefly from land, capitation-tax, fisheries, salt, forests, customs, excise, and stamps

GOVERNMENT.—Burma is governed by a Chief Commissioner under the Government of India.

ADMINISTRATION.—For administrative purposes the Province of Burma is divided into two chief parts called the Lower and Upper Burma. The former is sub-divided into four divisions, viz., Arakan, Pegu, Irawaddy, and Tennaserim—containing 19 districts ; and the latter is sub-divided into four divisions, viz., Northern, Central, Southern and Eastern divisions—comprising 17 districts, Shan States and Chin Hills,—all of which see separately.

AKYAB.

AKYAB.—District in the Arakan Division of the Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Chittagong Hill Tracts, on the south by Ramree Island, on the east by the Yoma Mountains, and on the west by the Bay of Bengal. Area, 5535 square miles, containing 1 town and 1734 villages. Population 416,305. District Head-quarters—Akyab town.

PRODUCTS.—Rice is the staple crop. The other crops include oil-seeds, sugar, tea, cocoa-nuts, betel-nuts, *dhani*, plantains, betel-leaf, vegetables, hemp, mixed fruit trees, chillies, indigo and tobacco.

TRADE.—The trade of the District centres in the town of Akyab.

COMMUNICATION.—There are no railways in Akyab ; communication is carried on chiefly by water.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Akyab is malarious.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three sub-divisions, viz.—Akyab, Kyauktaw and Rathedaung ; and these sub-divisions are again divided into eight townships of Akyab, Pauktaw, Minbya, Kaladan, Myohaung, Urittaung, Rathedaung, and Naf. Revenue, 25 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar, and Justice of the Peace), Assistant Commissioner (sub-divisional officer),

Extra Assistant Commissioner and Sub-Registrar, Myook and Sub-Registrar, Myook and Superintendent of Land Records, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail, and Port Health officer), Executive Engineer, Deputy Inspector of schools, Head Master High School, Head Master Normal and Practising school, Chaplain, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Port officer (who is also Collector of Customs, Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, and Assistant Superintendent of Savage and Oyster Beef Light-houses), Inspector of Post offices, and 11 honorary magistrates. For further information regarding Akyab town *see* Akyab.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akyab.—Township and town, also municipality, and head-quarters of Arakan Division and of Akyab District ; situated at the mouth of the Kuladan river. Akyab is supposed to be a corruption of 'Akyat-daw' the name of a pagoda in the neighbourhood, probably once a landmark for ships. In the Burmese language the place is called Tait-twe. Originally a Magh fishing village, Akyab dates its prosperity from the time when it was chosen as the chief station of the Arakan Province, at the close of the first Burmese war (1826). Population 35,000. Rice and petroleum are the two principal exports from Akyab. There is but little import trade from Europe direct, almost all requirements being brought from India and from Rangoon. The chief public buildings are the court-house, jail, custom-house, hospital, markets, two churches, travellers' and dak bungalows, circuit-house, club, and Government schools. Akyab has a branch of the Bank of Bengal, and also a Branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. It also possesses a post office [m. s. t.], five steam rice-husking mills, and several merchants' offices. Weekly steamers from Calcutta and Rangoon.

Blue Mountain.—Principal peak (7100 feet high) in the Yoma range, at the north-west of Akyab District.

Buthidaung.—Village with post office [m.], 15 miles from Maungdaw,

Kaladan.—Township of Akyab District. Head-quarters at Kyauktaw.

Kuladan.—River of Arakan ; supposed to rise in the neighbourhood of the Blue Mountain, and falls into the Bay of Bengal at Akyab town, where it is called by Europeans the 'Arakan river,' but by the inhabitants of the country 'Gat-sa-ba.' It is navigable by vessels of from 300 to 400 tons burden for nearly 50 miles.

Kyauktaw.—Sub-division of Akyab District, also township and head-quarters of the Township officer. Post office [m.] ; situated 10 miles from Mahamuni.

Le-mro (*Four Towns*).—River, rises in the mountains which occupy the northern part of Arakan ; flows through Akyab District, and falls into the Hunter's Bay by numerous mouths, all interconnected by tidal creeks.

Letmaseik.—Village with post office [m.], 20 miles from Kyauktaw, and 10 from Myohaung.

Mahamuni.—Pagoda, situated to the north-east of Mrohaung or Old Arakan. This edifice, once of great celebrity, and still visited by numerous pilgrims, formerly enshrined an image of Gautama Buddha. Post office [m.].

Maungdaw.—Head-quarters of the Naaf township, 13 miles from Ngakura-Bazar. Containing a court-house, Government cess-school, market, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. A ferry-boat plies between this town and Chittagong District. Population under 1000.

Mayu.—River, rises in the hills near the northern boundary of Akyab District, and falls into the Bay of Bengal to the north-west of Akyab Island, between the Naaf and Kuladan rivers.

Minbya.—Township and head-quarters of township officer, 26 miles from Pauktaw. Post office [m.].

Mro-haung (*Formerly called Arakan*).—Township in Akyab District, also ancient capital of Arakan, and now head-quarters of the township of the same name ; situated on a rocky plain, at the head of a branch of the Ku-la-dan river, about 50 miles from its mouth, and almost at the extreme limit of tidal influence. Population 3000. Contains the ruins of an ancient fort, court-house, police lines, market, and Government school.

Myaungbwe.—Village with post office [m.], 12 miles from Minbya.

Myohaung.—Township and head-quarters of Township officer. Post office [m.].

Naaf (*Naf*).—An arm of the Bay of Bengal, forming a portion of the western boundary of Akyab District, and separating the Province of Lower Burma from Chittagong in Bengal. Naaf is the Bengali name given to the estuary, which is known to the Burmese as the Anauk-ngay. It is about 31 miles long and 3 miles broad at its mouth, shallowing considerably towards the head. Numerous rocks and shoals render the entrance to the Naaf estuary dangerous. Ferry-boats ply regularly between Maungdaw in Arakan and the Chittagong side. Off the coast lie the uninhabited St. Martin's and Oyster Islands.

Naaf.—Township in Akyab District. It is divided into 11 revenue circles, with its head-quarters at Maung-daw.

Netraung.—Village with post office [m.], 33 miles from Paletwa.

Ngakura-Bazar.—Village with post office [m.].

Pauktaw.—Township and head-quarters of Township officer ; situated 26 miles from Minbya. Post office [m.].

Ponnagyun.—Village and head-quarters of Urittaung Township. Post office [m.].

Rathedaung.—Sub-division of Akyab District, also township and head-quarters of Township officer ; situated 18 miles from Thegan. Contains Small Cause Court, and post office [m.].

Thegan.—Village with post office [m.], 18 miles from Rathedaung.

Urit-taung.—Pagoda in the Urit-taung township, said to have been built by King Min-kha-laung (about 1590 A.D.).

Urit-taung, East.—Small township of Akyab District, containing 22 revenue circles.

Urit-taung, West.—Township in Akyab District, containing 16 revenue circles. Head-quarters are at Ponnagyun.

AMHERST.

AMHERST.—District in Tenasserim Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by the Salwin and Kyun-eik rivers, on the east by the Thaung-yin river, on the south by the Malwe Mountains, and on the west by the Bilin river, and the Gulf of Martaban. Area, 15,203 square miles, containing 3 towns and 1221 villages. Population 417,312. District Head-quarters—Moulmein, 147 miles from Rangoon.

PRODUCTS.—Rice is the chief produce ; the other crops include *dhani*; betel palms, tobacco, *Sesamum* and sugar-cane.

CLIMATE.—Fevers and rheumatism are the most prevalent diseases.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into five Sub-divisions, viz—Moulmein Town, Amherst, Kawkareik, Hlaingbwo, and Thaton. These Sub-divisions are again divided into 11 Townships of Zaya, Yalamaing, Wagaru, Bilugyun, Haungtharaw, Gyaing-Attaran, Salween-Hlainghwe, Gyaing-Salween, Thaton, Martaban and Pagat. Revenue about 14 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace), Assistant Commissioner (who is also Justice of the Peace, Joint Sub-Registrar, Sub-divisional officer, Cantonment Magistrate, and Collector of Income Tax), Myook and Joint Sub-Registrar (who is also Assistant Magistrate), Myook and Sub-divisional officer, Superintendent of Police, Government Prosecutor, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail, and Port Health officer), Executive Engineer, Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector of schools, Head Master High School, Principal of amalgamated High and Normal schools, Port officer (who is also Collector of Customs, Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, Assistant Superintendent of Double Island Light House, and Justice of the Peace), River Surveyor, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, Chaplain, Superintendent of Post offices, Inspector of Post offices, Surveyor and 4 honorary magistrates. For further information regarding Moulmein town *see* Moulmein.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amherst.—Sub-division of District of the same name ; also Town and a pilot station on the Wakaru river. It is situated on the sea-coast about 30 miles south of Moulmein by river and 54 by road. It was called after Lord Amherst, the Governor-General ; its native name is Kyaik Khami. As a sanitarium, Amherst is strongly recommended ; on the inland side, the town is sheltered by a bold range of wooded hills, and it is a favourite summer retreat of the people of Moulmein. Amherst is now the head-quarters of the Wakaru township. Population about 3600. Post office [m. s T.]

Attaran.—River formed by the junction of the Zami and Winraw

rivers. It falls into the Salwin river at Moulmein. There are several hot springs on the Attaran, the most important being those at Attaran Rebu, in Amherst District.

Bilu-Gywon.—An island lying in the mouth of the Salwin river. Bilu-Gywon means 'Caco-demon Island,' the name being derived from traditions of former cannibal inhabitants. Area, 107 square miles; length, 30 miles, stretching from Martaban to Amherst, of which District it forms a township. The head-quarters of Bilu-Gywon are at Chaung-zun, situated in a dip of the hills in the centre of the island, where there is an artificial reservoir. Between Chaung-zun and the northern end of the island, in the Ka-nyaw Hills, is a hot saline spring, used in cases of rheumatism and skin diseases. The island is intersected by creeks, which enable its produce to be exported at little expense. There are two roads in the island. For fiscal purposes the township is divided into 12 revenue circles.

Chaungzun.—Village and head-quarters of Bilu-Gywon township. Post office [m. t.].

Dagyaing.—River, rises in the Dawna spur, and flowing west-ward, joins the Hlaingbwe about half way between the villages of Kazaing and Hlaingbwe.

Dammatha.—A small town on the Gyaing river. To the south is an extensive outcrop of limestone rocks covered with dense forest, and pierced by a large cave, containing images of Buddha. These rocks terminate immediately below the village in an overhanging cliff, crowned by a pagoda; and between this and the village is the Government rest-house, with a flight of steps down to the Gyaing river. The massive and rugged *Z*weh-ka-bin limestone ridge, known as the Duke of York's Nose,' is situated to the north of Dammatha.

Dawna.—Range of mountains forming the eastern boundary of Amherst District. This chain starts from the Muleh-yit Hill (5500 feet high) in the main range, and extends north-west for 200 miles, dividing the waters of the Haung-tharaw and and Hlaing-bhweh rivers from those of the Thaung-yin. Large areas on the Dawna Hills are covered with evergreen forests, containing many varieties of valuable timber.

Double Island.—A small island about 12 miles south of Amherst Point. It is raised high above the sea. On it stands a lighthouse containing a dioptric fixed light of the first order, with a catadioptric mirror visible 19 miles. Its object is to guide ships making for Moulmein, and to prevent their running up the Sittaung river to certain destruction.

Dunwon.—Village in Thaton township; situated on the left bank of the Bilin river, now embanked. Population 300.

Dunyin (*City of weeping*).—A peak in the *Z*weh-ka-bin Hills, north of Moulmein. It is difficult of ascent, owing to the precipitous nature of the limestone rocks. At the summit is a large basin, which appears to be the crater of an extinct volcano; this is surrounded for miles by dark precipitous crags of every form. Down a steep descent of two hundred feet, an uneven plain covered with a luxuriant forest is seen.

This impregnable natural fortress was the refuge of the Karengs for many generations. Its great drawback is the deficient water-supply.

Gyaing.—River formed by the junction of the Hlaing-bwai and Haungtharaw near Gyaing village. The united waters flow west for 45 miles, and fall into the Salwin at Moulmein.

Gyaing Attaran.—Township in Amherst District, containing 15 circles. The head-quarters of the township are at Nga-bye-ma. A few miles above the township is Yebaw, famed for its hot springs.

Gyaing-Salween.—Township in Amherst District. Head-quarters at Zathabyin.

Haung-Tharaw.—River, rises in Siamese territory east of the Province, and joins the Hlaing-bwe.

Haung-tharaw.—Township in Amherst District. Head-quarters at Kawkereik.

Hlaingbwe.—River, rises in the northern portion of the Dawna range, and, flowing southward for about 120 miles, unites with the Haungtharaw at Gyaing, and also joins with the Dagyaing, 42 miles above Gyaing. The two streams, under the name of the Gyaing river, fall into the Salwin at Moulmein.

Hlaingbwe.—Sub-division of Amherst District, and the chief village of the Sub-division of the same name. Post office [m.].

Kado.—Village and Government timber station, lies on the bank of the Gyaing, at the mouth of the Kado creek, close to the junction of the Gyaing and the Salwin. Population about 3000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kale-gauk.—Island, lies 30 miles from Cape Amherst. The water-supply is good.

Kawkereik.—Sub-division of Amherst District, and head-quarters of Haungtharaw Township ; situated on both banks of a small stream of the same name, here spanned by a wooden bridge. Distant 59 miles from Moulmein. Population 2400. Weekly cattle market. Myook, Deputy Conservator of Foresss and Assistant Superintendent of Police hold their offices here. Post office [m. s. T.].

Kyaik-than-lan.—The chief pagoda in Moulmein, founded in 1875 A. D. by a hermit named Tha-gnya, or Thila, and supposed to contain one of the Gautama's hairs. Height 152 feet ; circumference at base, 377 feet.

Kyaung-sun (*or Chaung-sun*).—Village in Bilu-gywon island ; situated on the edge of the low hills forming the backbone of the island. The western portion is called Win-tsin, and the eastern Karaik-thit. Population 2000. Court-house and police station.

Kyondo.—Village with post office [m.].

Martaban.—Township of Amherst District ; situated 2 miles from Moulmein on the opposite bank of the Salween river, which is crossed by a ferry. The head-quarters are at Paung. Martaban is a small town situated on the right bank of the Salwin, immediately opposite Moulmein between the river and a range of hills stretching up north-west, and crowned by white pagodas. Population under 2000. Contains a court-house, a good circuit-house, and an ancient pagoda.

Moulmein.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of Amherst District; situated on the left bank of the Salwin, at its junction with the Gyaing and Attaran rivers, 923 miles from Calcutta by steamer in 5 days. Immediately to the west is Bilu-Gywon, a large island, which protects the town from the monsoon, but shuts out all sea view. The town is parcelled out into five divisions, of which four lie to the west; and in this portion are situated the public buildings, the military cantonments, the branch of the Bank of Bengal, the merchants' offices and warehouses and J. Iiffe's private hotel. The inhabitants here are almost entirely Europeans, Eurasians, Chinese, and Natives of India. The fifth division of Moulmein is behind the hills, in the Attaran valley, and is inhabited mainly by Burmese and Talaings. Population 55,785. The principal buildings are—Salwin House, the hospital, the jail, the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, the custom-house, and other public offices. There are four printing presses. For the purposes of criminal judicial administration, Moulmein Town is a separate district. A bi-weekly steam service connects Moulmein with Shwe-gon on the Salwin, and with Duyin Seik on the Dondami river. Post office [m. s. T.].

Mudon.—Chief village in the Mudon revenue circle, Zaya township, 9 miles distant from Moulmein. Contains a court-house, a Public Works Department inspection bungalow, and a police station. In the neighbourhood are some ornamental pieces of water, generally known as the sacred lakes. Population 2500. Post office [m.].

Ngabyema.—Village and head-quarters of Gyaing-Attaran Township. Contains post office [m.].

Paan.—Village with post office [m.].

Pagat.—Township and village, also head-quarters of the Township of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Salwin, 30 miles from Moulmein. Just to the north of the village are some limestone rocks, containing a large cave with numerous images of different sizes of Gautama Buddha and of Rahan. Most of these have been much damaged. Bat's dung for manure is collected in the caves. Post office [m.].

Paung.—Village and head-quarters of Martaban Township, 24 miles from Thaton. Post office [m.].

Salwin-Hlaingbwe.—Township in Amherst District. Head-quarters at Hlaingbwe.

Shwegon.—Village with post office [m.].

Thaton.—Sub-division and township in Amherst District, also town, municipality and head-quarters of the township of the same name; 56 miles from Moulmein. Population 3500. The town contains several pagodas, but most of these are mutilated or in ruins. Post office [m. s. t.].

Wagaru.—Township in Amherst District. Head-quarters at Amherst.

Ye (*Re*).—River in lower Burma, rising near the Attaran, at the head of the valley formed by the Taung-nyo and Mahlweh Hills. It falls into the sea in the extreme south of Amherst District.

Ye.—Town and head-quarters of Yelamaing township; situated on

the right bank of the Ye river, not far from its mouth ; distant 124 miles from Moulmein. Population under 3000. Contains a court-house, market, a circuit house and post office [m.].

Yelamaing.—Township in Amherst District. Head-quarters are at Ye.

Zami.—River, rises in the main range of the Yomas, near the Pass of the three Pagodas ; flows for about 80 miles, till it joins the Winraw. The united stream, under the name of the Attaran, falls into the Salwin at Moulmein.

Zathabyin.—Village and head-quarters of the Gyaing Salwin township, 12 miles from Moulmein. Population about 2500. Court-house, police station and post office [m.].

Zaya.—Township in Amherst District. Head-quarters at Mudon.

ARAKAN.

ARAKAN.—The most northern of the four Divisions under the Commissioner of Lower Burma, comprising the Districts of Akyab, Arakan Hill Tracts or Northern Arakan, Kyauk-pyu, and Sandoway—all of which see separately. Area, 14,526 square miles. Population 671,899. Head-quarters of the Division are at Akyab town.

ARAKAN HILL TRACTS.

ARAKAN HILL TRACTS.—District in the Arakan Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the south by Akyab, on the west by Chittagong ; the boundaries to the north and east are not defined,but unexplored jungle tracts stretch away to Manipur and Upper Burma. Area, 1015 square miles, containing 276 villages. Population 14,628. District head-quarters,—Paletwa, 33 miles from Netraung.

PRODUCTS.—Rice, sesamum, cotton and tobacco are the staple products.

MANUFACTURES.—The only manufactures are weaving of cotton cloth, the weaving of blankets and basketmaking.

CLIMATE.—Fevers are very prevalent. The dangerous months are April, May, and June ; April is sultry, and May and June are the beginning of the rains. The people are as a rule healthy, but subject to skin diseases. From December to March the prevailing wind is north, and during the monsoon south and south-west. Annual rainfall, 118 inches.

ADMINISTRATION.—There is no Sub-division nor Township in this District. *District Staff.*—Superintendent of Police and District Magistrate, Civil Medical officer, and 2 Inspectors of Police. Revenue, about Rs. 5000.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Arakan yoma or Roma.—A range of hills forming the eastern boundary of Bengal and of Arakan, stretching from the great mass of mountains in the Naga country and Manipur, and thence spreading out westward to Tipperah, Chittagong, and Northern Arakan, in a

broad succession of unexplored and forest-covered spurs. (700 miles). In 1868, an endeavour was made to establish a sanitarium in these hills at Myaung-gyu, on the road across the Taung-gup pass, 15 miles beyond Naungkyi-dauk ; but the result proved unfavourable. Water is scarce within any convenient distance ; and the site, besides being below the fever line, proved too damp and chilly for comfort in the cold season, and too wet in the rains.

Buffalo Rocks.—Turtle Island, distant 11 leagues from Calventura Rocks. A group of rugged detached rocks extending nearly north and south for 3 miles, and lying off the coast, 29 miles from shore, bearing north from the western extremity of Cape Negrais. The North Buffalo is about half a mile to the south-west of south Buffalo Island, and separated from it by the Perforated and Pillar Rocks.

Calventura (*Bird's feather*)·—A group of rocks off the coast of Arakan in Burma, forming two divisions bearing from each other north-west and south-east, and distant 5 or 6 miles. The north-west group consists of seven irregular black rocks, one of which resembles an old church with a mutilated spire. The south-east division consists of two high rocky islands covered with vegetation, and connected by a reef with 5 to 7 fathoms of water upon it. About half-way between the islands there is a single rock, dry at low tide.

Kwa.—Small river, forming a portion of the boundary between the Arakan and Irawadi Divisions. It takes its rise in the western slopes of the Arakan Yoma range, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, a short distance below the village of Kwa. Length, 30 miles.

Paletwa.—Town and administrative head-quarters of the Arakan Hill Tracts District. Post office [m. s. t.].

BASSEIN.

BASSEIN.—District in Irrawaddy Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Henzada, lying east, and Sandoway west of the Arakan Hills ; on the south and west by the Bay of Bengal ; and on the east by Thongwa District. Area, 7047 square miles, containing 4 towns and 2111 villages. Population 475,002. District Head-quarters—Bassein town, 230 miles from Rangoon by steamer.

PRODUCTS.—The staple product is rice. The other crops include sesamum, tobacco, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton, cocoa-nuts, and *dhani*.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal manufactures of the District are salt, salt-fish, and pottery.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Bassein is relaxing, owing to the situation of the District in the delta of the Irawadi, with the country around intersected by tidal creeks, the muddy banks of which are exposed during the greater part of the day.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 Sub-divisions called Bassein, Ngathainggyaung, and Myaungmya ; and these Sub-divisions are again divided into 8 Townships of Bassein, Thabaung, Kangyidaung, Sabeyon, Yegyi, Myaungmya, Thigwin, and Ngaputaw. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace) with an Assistant, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Superintend-

ent of Land Records, Myook and Sub-divisional officer, Myook and Sub-Registrar (who is also Treasury officer), Superintendent of Police, Port officer (who is also Collector of Customs, and Superintendent Mercantile Marine), Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail, and Port Health officer), Executive Engineer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master High School, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, Chaplain, and 9 honorary magistrates. For further information regarding Bassein town *see* Bassein.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Athoot.—Tidal river, rises in the Kyunlaha lake or swamp, and falls into the Kyunkabo above Payathunzu.

Bassein.—Sub-division and Township, also municipal town, head-quarters station, and chief port of Bassein District ; situated in the delta of the Irawaddy, on both banks of the Bassein river, 114 miles from Henzada. On the left bank of the river, in the Ze-Chaung quarter, is the Shwe Muhtaw Pagoda, This now forms the centre of the English fort, in which are also the court-houses, treasury, and police office. The other qnarters of the town on the left bank are Athegyi, Myothit, and Talaing-Chaung. The small Theng-bhaw-gyeng suburb, containing the rice mills and store yards of the principal merchants, stands on the right bank. To the east of Myothit stretches a plain covered with pagodas, monasteries, and colassal images in every stage of decay, where the feasts and religious assemblies of the inhabitants are held. The town has a club, charitable dispensary, two hospitals (one for Europeans and one for Natives), and post office [m. s. T.].

Bassein.—River in Irawadi Division, which falls into the Bay of Bengal at Pagoda Point. Length, 200 miles.

Diamond Island.—A low wooded island, about 1 mile square in area, and visible at five leagues, lying off the mouth of the Bassein river, distant 50 miles from Pagoda Point, and about 8 miles from Negrais Island or Haing-gyi. In shape it is quadrilateral, its angles facing the points of the compass. During strong southerly gales, landing is difficult. This island appears to have been never occupied by the Burmese, to whom it is known as Meimma-hla-kyun ; but it is visited by those engaged in collecting the eggs of turtles, which are very abundant. Important as the home station of the Alguadu Reef lighthouse establishment ; and connected with Bassein by telegraph, principally for the use of masters of ships calling for orders. Post office [m. t.].

Doung-gyi.—Town on the Bassein river, surrounded by an open waste country, which is covered with grass and tree forest, and liable to inundation. The inhabitants about 1000 are chiefly employed in fishing and in the manufacture of clay pots for salt-boiling.

Kangyidaung.—Township and head-quarters town of the township of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Daga river, about 15 miles from its junction with the Bassein. Population 2200. Contains court-house, police station and post office [m. t.].

Kyonpyaw.—Head-quarters of the Sabeyon township. Large export

of rice to Bassein. Population about 3000. Contains a court-house, police station, market and post office [m.].

Labutta.—Town and head-quarters of Myaungmya township. Post office [m.].

Myaungmya.—Sub-division and seaboard township in Bassein District; situated 58 miles from Labutta, the head-quarters of Myaungmya township. Post office [m. s. t.].

Myaung-mya-haung.—Creek in the Myaung-mya township. It leaves the Tha-ye-bon a few miles from its northern mouth, and, flowing in a generally south-west direction, falls into the Bassein river by two mouths, the northern called Po-laung-gyi, and the southern, Pin-le-gale.

Myit-taya.—River, rises in the eastern slopes of the Arakan range, and, after a south-south-east course of about 30 miles, falls into the Bassein river by two large mouths nearly 3 miles apart.

Negrais.—Cape in Bassein District. It is the south-west promontary of the coast of Bassein. The extreme southern point of that coast is called Thay-gin or Pagoda Point, bearing nearly south-south-east from Cape Negrais, distant 6½ miles. Near Pagoda Point is a large rock, with a small pagoda; red cliffs stretch from it towards Cape Negrais.

Ngaputaw.—Township and head-quarters of the township of the same name; situated on Ngaputaw island in the Bassein river, 21 miles below Bassein town. Population 1000. Court-house and post office [m. s. t.].

Ngathaingyaung.—Head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name; situated on the Bassein river, in a rice producing tract, 5½ miles from Yegyi. Contains a court-house, and the usual public-buildings. Post office [m. s. t.].

Paibin.—Creek in Bassein District. It unites the Daga and Bassein rivers. During the dry weather the water of this channel is brackish; and in the rains it is sweet.

Pandaw (*Yegyi Pandaw*).—Town and head-quarters of Yegyi township. Contains a court-house, police station, and market. Population 4000. It was here that the Talaing army made its last stand against the Burmese conqueror Alaungpaya.

Sabeyon.—Township in Bassein District. Head-quarters at Kyonpyaw.

Shwe-myaung-bin.—River, falls into the Bassein river, and communicates with the Daga by several creeks.

Thabaung.—Township and head-quarters of the township of the same name; situated 36 miles from Ngathaingyaung. Population under 1000. Court-house and post office [m. t.].

Thayetkon.—Village and head-quarters of Thigwin Township. Contains court-house and post office [m. t.].

Thigwin.—Township in Bassein District. Head-quarters at Thayetkon.

Yegyi.—Creek in Bassein District. It falls into the Nga-wun or Bassein river, close to Ngathaing, and joins the Daga near Kyun-pyaw.

Yegyi.—Township in the Bassein District. Head-quarters are at Pandaw.

BHAMO.

BHAMO.—District in the Northern Division, Upper Burma. Area, 9,800 square miles, containing 1 town and 352 villages. Population 54,257. District Head-quarters, Bhamo town, 280 miles from Mandalay by steamer.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions, viz.—Bhamo, Shwegu, Mogaung, and Myitkyina; and 5 townships, viz.—Bhamo, Sinkin, Shwegu, Mohlaing, and Mogaung. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Assistant Commissioner and Justice of the Peace and Registering Officer, Cantonment Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Executive Engineer, Inspector of Port offices, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Deputy Inspector of Schools and Chaplain. For further information regarding Bhamo town *see* Bhamo.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bhamo.—Sub-division and Township, also chief town, municipality, cantonment and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi river, 108 miles from Mogaung. It is also the seat of the overland trade with China. Post office [m. s. T.],

Mogaung.—Sub-division and township in Bhamo District. Contains a court-house and post office [m. s. t.].

Mohlaing.—Township in Bhamo District. Head-quarters at Sikaw.

Myitkyina.—Sub-division in Bhamo District, and head-quarters of the sub-division of the same name. Contains a court-house and the usual sub-divisional offices.

Shwegu.—Sub-division and township in Bhamo District. Contains court-house and post office [m. s. T.].

Sikaw.—Village and head-quarters of the Mohlaing Township. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

Sinbo (*Tsenbo*).—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Sinkin.—Township in Bhamo District. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

CENTRAL DIVISION.—A Division under the Commissioner of Upper Burma, comprising four Districts—viz. Ye-u Sagaing, Lower Chindwin and Upper Chindwin; all of which see separately. Head-quarters of the Division are at Sagaing.

CHINDWIN, LOWER.

CHINDWIN, LOWER.—District in the Central Division, Upper Burma. Area, 3,400 square miles, containing 1 town and 888 villages.

Population 232,245. District head-quarters—Monywa, 16 miles from Chungu.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions, viz.—Eastern and Western; and 6 townships of Monywa, Kudaw, Ayadaw, Kani, Eastern Pagyi, and Western Pagyi *Administrative Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Myook and Registering Officer, Superintendent of Police, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Executive Engineer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Superintendent of Post Offices, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. For further information regarding Monywa town *see* Monywa.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alon.—Town, situated 8 miles from Monywa.

Ayadaw.—Town and head-quarters of the Township of the same name. Contains court-house and the usual public buildings.

Eastern Pagyi.—Township in Lower Chindwin District. Head-quarters are at Salingyi.

Eastern Sub-division.—Sub-division of Lower Chindwin District, comprising 4 townships, viz.—Monywa, Kuda, Ayadaw and Kani. Head-quarters of the Sub-division at Monywa.

Kani.—Township in Lower Chindwin District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains court-house and the other usual public buildings.

Kudaw.—Township in Lower Chindwin District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains court-house and the other usual public buildings.

Mintaingbin.—Town and head-quarters of the Western Pagyi Township. Contains court-house and the other usual public buildings.

Monywa.—Town and head-quarters of Eastern Sub-division, and also the administrative head-quarters of the Lower Chindwin District. Besides the usual public buildings, the town contains a telegraph station and post office [m. s.].

Pale.—Town and head-quarters of Western Sub-division. Contains court-house and the usual public buildings.

Salingyi.—Town and head-quarters of Eastern Pagyi township. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

Western Pagyi.—Township in Lower Chindwin District. Head-quarters at Mintaingbin.

Western Sub-division.—Sub-division of Lower Chindwin District, comprising two townships called Eastern Pagyi and Western Pagyi. Head-quarters of the Sub-division are at Pale.

CHINDWIN, UPPER.

CHINDWIN, UPPER.—District in the Central Division, Upper Burma Area, 19,000 square miles, containing 665 villages. Population 22,008. District head-quarters, Kindat, 179 miles from Monywa.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions, viz.—Kindat, Mingin, Legayaing, and Kale-Kabaw. These Sub-divisions are again divided into 8 Townships of Kindat, Balet, Mingin, Taungdwingyaung, Legayaing, Uyuseywa, Kale, and Kabawchaung. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Myook and Treasury Officer, Superintendent of Police, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Executive Engineer, Assistant Conservator, Surveyor Cadastral Survey, and Assistant Surveyor Topographical Survey. For further information regarding Kindat town *see* Kindat.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Auktaung.—Town and head-quarters of Kabachaung Township. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

Balet.—Township in Upper Chindwin District. Head-quarters are at Balet-Myohaung.

Balet-Myohaung.—Town and head-quarters of Balet Township. Contains court-house and the usual public offices.

Homabin.—Town and head-quarters of Uyuseywa Township. Contains court-house and post office [m.].

Kabachaung.—Township in Upper Chindwin District. Head-quarters at Auktaung.

Kale.—Township in Upper Chindwin District. Head-quarters are at Kale-myo.

Kale-Kabaw.—Sub-division in Upper Chindwin District. Head-quarters at Yesagyo.

Kale-myo.—Town and head-quarters of Kale Township. Contains court-house and post office [m. s. T].

Kalewa.—Village with post office [m. s. T.], 45 miles from Mingin.

Kindat.—Sub-division and Township in Upper Chindwin District; 179 miles from Monywa, and 46 from Kalewa. Besides the usual District offices, the town contains school and post office [m. s. T.].

Legayaing.—Sub-division and Township in Upper Chindwin District. Head-quarters at Paungbyin.

Mankadaw.—Village and head-quarters of the Mingin Sub-division and Township. Contains court-house and Sub-divisional offices.

Mingin.—Sub-division and Township in Upper Chindwin District; situated 80 miles from Alon. Contains civil court, the usual sub-divisional offices and post office [m. s. T.]. Head-quarters are at Mankadaw.

Paungbyin.—Town and head-quarters of Legayaing Sub-division and Township. Contains court-house and post office [m.].

Taungdwingyoung.—Town and head-quarters of the Township of the same name. Contains court-house, and the usual public offices.

Uyuseywa.—Township in Upper Chindwin District. Head-quarters at Homabin.

Yesagyo.—Village and head-quarters of Kale-Kabaw Sub-division. Contains court-house and the usual sub-divisional offices.

CHIN HILLS.

CHIN HILLS.—Hill Tract comprising a group of few Natives States of Burma. The people (the Chins, Kakhyens, and Singphos) are wild tribes on the frontier, which came down to levy black mail on the more peaceful inhabitants. The Chins are found in large numbers in Upper Burma. They are rapidly adopting Burmese habits on the eastern side of the Yoma range, and their language is also giving way to Burmese. The British Political Officer, Myook, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Assistant Engineer reside at Haka, the head-quarters of the Chin Hills.

EASTERN DIVISION.

EASTERN DIVISION.—A Division of the Province of Upper Burma, comprising four Districts of Kyaukse, Meiktila, Yamethin and Pyinmana ; all of which see separately. Head-quarters of the Division are at Yamethin.

HANTHAWADDY.

HANTHAWADDY.—District in the Pegu Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by the Districts of Thongwa and Tharrawaddy, on the east by Pegu Sub-district, and on the west by Thongwa. Area, 1948 square miles, containing 1169 villages. Population 267,039. District head-quarters—Rangoon Town, 47 miles from Thongwa.

PRODUCTS.—The principal products in the District are rice, cotton, sugar, salt, tobacco, oil-seeds, and cocoa-nut oil.

MANUFACTURS.—The principal articles manufactured in the District are—salt, pottery, fish-paste, mats, and silk and cotton cloth.

CLIMATE.—The climate is generally depressing, though December and January are cool and bracing months, with little rain. The rains last from about the middle of May till the early part of November, and their commencement and ending is usually marked by considerable electrical disturbance.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions (Insein, Pegu and Kyauktan), and nine Townships of Tunte, Kungyangon, Hlaing, Hmawbi, Payagale, Paunglin, Kawa, Pagandaung, and Kyauktan. Revenue, about 28 lakhs. *Administrative Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar, and Justice of the Peace), Extra Assistant Commissioner and Superintendent of Land Records, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Inspector of Post offices.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Dala.—A creek which empties itself into the Rangoon river, opposite Rangoon city. On the west side of its mouth are dock yards, and to the east, timber yards and steam saw-mills.

Danut-payagyi (*Dhanut-Bhura-gyi*).—A vast pagoda, now in ruins, in Tunte township. It was formerly the site of a flourishing village, but there are no records extant bearing upon the history of either village or pagoda.

Detanaw.—A small but once flourishing village in Tunte township. In the neighbourhood, there are the ruins of a large and very ancient pagoda.

Hlaing.—Township in Hanthawady District. Head-quarters at Taikgyi.

Hlawga.—Village and railway station, 17½ miles from Rangoon. Post office [m.].

Hlegu.—Village and head-quarters of the Paunglin township. Contains court-house and post office [m. s.].

Hmawbi.—Sub-division of Hanthawady District, also township and head-quarters of the both, and railway station, 24½ miles from Rangoon. Contains the usual Sub-divisional courts and public offices. Post office [m. s.].

Insein.—Sub-division of Hanthawady District, also town and railway station, 9 miles from Rangoon. Contains court-houses, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s. t.].

Kanbe (*Kambe*).—Town with post office [m.].

Kawa.—Township in Hanthawaddy District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains court-house, the usual sub-divisional offices and post office [m. s.].

Kawhmu.—Town with post office [m.], 5 miles from Tanmanaing.

Kungyangaon.—Township in Hanthawady District, and head-quarters of the same name ; situated 9 miles from Kawhmu. Contains court-house, and post office [m.].

Kwon-chan-gon.—Village in Hanthawaddy District. Pots, used in the manufacture of salt, are made here in considerable quantities. Population about 1000.

Kyaik-kauk.—A pagoda standing on the Thanlyin Kundan, or stretch of low laterite hills, which extend from Thanlyin, or Syriam, to Kyouktan. This pagoda, 131 feet in height and 1200 feet in circumference at the base, is constructed almost entirely of large blocks of laterite. It was built to enshrine two hairs, locally supposed to have been given by Gautama himself to a hermit on the Martaban Hills, who afterwards presented them in 580 B. C. to Zeyathena, King of Thanlyin. In 223 B. C., eight Rahanda or Buddhist monks visited Thanlyin, bringing as offerings to Bawgathena, the last independent sovereign, a bone of Buddha's forehead and a tooth, one of which relics was enshrined in Thanlyin by the pious monarch.

Kyaiktaw.—Sub-division and township in Hanthawady District. Contains the usual Sub-divisional courts and offices and other public buildings. Post office [m.].

Okkan.—Village and railway station ; situated about 5 miles west of the Hlaing river, and 56 miles from Rangoon. It contains two public rest-houses, a monastery, two square-built pagodas, and post office [m. s.].

Okkan.—River, rises in the Pegu Yoma range, and falls into the Hlaing at Pyin-ma-gon.

Pagandaung.—Township in Hanthawaddy District. Head-quarters at Thabyegan.

Paunglin.—Township in Hanthawaddy District. Head-quarters are at Hlegu.

Payagale.—Township in Hanthawaddy District. Contains court-house and the usual public offices.

Pegu.—Sub-division of Hanthawady District. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices and post office [m. s.].

Pegu.—River, rises on the eastern slopes of the Pegu Yoma Mountains, and joins the Rangoon or Hlaing river, near Rangoon town. Length, 180 miles.

Pugyi.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Rangoon.

Puzundaung.—River, rises in the Pegu Yoma range, and, after a southerly course of 53 miles, falls into the Hlaing just below Rangoon town.

Pyawbwe.—Village, situated on both banks of the tidal creek, 7 miles from Rangoon. Contains numerous pagodas and small zayats or rest-houses. Population about 3000. Post office [m.].

Taikkyi.—Town and railway station, also the head-quarters of the Hlaing Township, 41 miles from Rangoon. Contains the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.].

Tanmanaing.—Village with post office [m.].

Thabyegan.—Town and head-quarters of the Pagandaung township. Contins court-house, and the usual offices and post office [m.].

Thanatchaung.—Village and railway station, 46 miles from Rangoon.

Togyaunggale.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Rangoon. Post office [m.].

Tunte.—Town and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices and post office [m. s. T.].

Wabalaukthauk.—Village with post office [m.].

Wanetchaung.—Village and railway station 29 miles from Rangoon.

HENZADA.

HENZADA.—District in the Irrawady Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Prome; on the east by the Irrawaddy, except in the extreme south, where it is bounded by the Tharrawaddy; on the south by Thongwa and Bassein Districts; and on the west by the Arakan Yoma range. Area, 1,948 square miles, containing 4 towns and 1055 villages. Population 380,927. District head-quarters—Henzada town, 24 miles from Tharrawaddy.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops of the District are rice, sesamum, vegeta-

bles, and tobacco. The other products are cotton (grown for local use), *pan*, etc.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions (Henzada and Myanaung), and seven Townships, viz.—Henzada, Zalun, Okko, Lemyethna, Myanaung, Kanaung, and Kyangin. Revenue, about 10 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace), Assistant Commissioner, Myook and Sub-Registrar (who is also Treasury officer), Myook and Superintendent of Land Records, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Executive Engineer, and Deputy Inspector of schools. For further information regarding Henzada town *see* Henzada.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akouk-taung.—Hill, forming the eastern extremity of a spur of the Arakan Yoma Mountains. Overhangs the river Irrawady which a little lower enters the delta, and spreads out into creeks and bifurcations. The scarped cliff (300 feet high), is honeycombed with excavated caves, containing images of Buddha.

Henzada.—Sub-division of Henzada District, also township and head-quarters of the District of the same name, and also head-quarters of the Irrawaddi Division ; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi. Henzada is the municipal town with population about 17,000. The town contains court houses, police station, dak bungalow, post [m. s.], and telegraph offices. There are three schools in Henzada, a Kareng, a Government town school, and a school for Burmese.

Kanaung.—Township in Henzada District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi, 7 miles from Myanaung. Population about 3500. The town contains a court-house, police station, dak bungalow, Public Works Department inspection bungalow, several public rest-houses, and post office [m.]. In the neighbourhood are the remains of an old fort.

Kyangin.—Township in the extreme north of Henzada District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, 8 miles from Petye. Contains a court-house, fine market, police station, post office [m. s.], and Public Works Department inspection bungalow. Population about 8000. Considerable trade in rice.

Lemyethna.—Township in Henzada District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name ; situated on the Nagawun or Bassein river, 30 miles from Henzada. When the river is high, the streets are two or three feet under water. Contains a court-house, market, police station and post office [m. s. T.]. Population about 6000.

Mataungda.—Town and head-quarters of the Okpo township ; 30 miles from Kanaung. Contains a court-house, and post office [m.].

Myanaung.—Sub-division and Township in Henzada District, also town and head-quarters of the township of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, 6 miles from Kyangin. Population 6000. Contains court-houses, the usual public buildings, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Okpo.—Township in Henzada District, and town on the Kanvin stream, 4 miles west of the Irrawaddy river, and 29 miles south of Myanaung. Population about 4000. Post office [m. s.]. Head-quarters are at Mataungada.

Patashin.—River, rises in the Arakan range, and falls into the Irawaddy.

Zalun.—Township of Henzada District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Irawaddy. Contains the usual civil and criminal courts and other offices, also dak bungalow and post office [m. s.].

IRRAWADDY.

IRRAWADDY.—Division under the Commissioner of Lower Burma, comprising four Districts, viz.—Thongwa, Bassein, Henzada and Thayetmyo; all of which see separately. Head-quarters of the Division are at Bassein town.

KATHA.

KATHA (*Old name Myadaung*).—District in the Northern Division, Upper Burma. Area, 6000 square miles, containing 1 town and 453 villages. Population 59,329. District head quarters—Katha town.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into five Sub-divisions (Katha, Kawlin, Myadaung, Mansi, and Pinlebu), and 11 Townships of Katha, Manle, Mawlu, Kawlin, Mawnaing, Myadaung, Kyanhnyat, Mansi, Banmauk, Pinlebu East, and Pinlebu West. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Myook and Treasury officer, Superintendent of Police, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Deputy Superintendent of Topographical Survey, Executive Engineer, and Deputy Conservator of Forests. For further information regarding Katha town *see* Katha.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Banmauk.—Township in Katha District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house and the usual public buildings.

Katha.—Sub-division of Katha District, also chief town and head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Irrawaddy. Contains civil and criminal courts, the usual District offices and post office [m. s. T.].

Kawlin.—Sub-division in Katha District, also Township and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 42 miles from Tigyaing. Contains a court-house and the usual public buildings.

Kyanhnyat.—Township in Katha District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains the usual public buildings and post office [m.].

Manle.—Township in Katha District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains the usual public buildings and post office [m.].

Mansi—Township in Katha District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.].

Mawlu.—Township in Katha District, also chief town and head-quarters of the Mawlu township. Contains a court-house, and the usual public offices.

Mawnaing.—Township in Katha District. Head-quarters are at Wuntho.

Mawteik—Village with post office [m.].

Moda.—Village with post office [m.].

Myadaung.—Township in Katha District. Head-quarters are at Tigyaing.

Pinlebu.—Sub-division in Katha District, and head-quarters of the sub-division of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices and post office [m. s. T.].

Pinlebu East.—Township in Katha District. Head-quarters are at Pinlebu.

Pinlebu West.—Township in Katha District. Head-quarters are at Pinlebu.

Tigyaing.—Town and head-quarters of the Myadaung township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s. T.].

Wuntho.—Town and head-quarters of the Mawnaing township. Contains the usual courts, the public offices, and post office [m. s.].

KYAUKPYU.

KYAUKPYU.—District in the Arakan-Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Akyab District, and on the farther side of the Arakan Yoma Hills ; on the south by Sandoway ; and on the west and south-west by the Bay of Bengal. Area, 4309 square miles, containing 2 towns and 1069 villages. Population 163,832. District head-quarters Kyaukpyu town, 60 miles from Myebon.

PRODUCTS.—The principal products are rice, sugar-cane, tobacco, dhani, indigo, and plantains. Cotton and sesamum are also cultivated in the hill gardens.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal articles manufactured in the District, besides the silk and cotton cloths woven in almost every house, are salt, indigo, pottery, coarse sugar, and sesamum oil.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into one Sub-division called Ramri, and 5 townships of Kyaukpyu, Myebon, An, Ramree, and Cheduba or Manaung. Revenue, about 4 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace), Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. For further information regarding Kyaukpyu town *see* Kyaukpyu.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

An.—River, rises in the Arakan Yoma Mountains, and flows by a south-westerly course into Combermere Bay.

An.—Township in Kyaukpyu District, also town and head-quarters of the township of the same name; situated on the river An, 45 miles from its mouth; and 68 miles from Kyaukpyu. An important seat of transit trade between the Arakan coast and the Upper Burma; it forms the starting-place for the great trade route over the Yoma Mountains to Ava. The town contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m.]. Population under 2000.

Cheduba (*or Manaung*).—Island on the east coast of the Bay of Bengal, forming a township in Kyaukpyu District. It is a small town, and head-quarters of the township of the same name; situated on the Un river, 104 miles from Kyaukpyu. Population 1200. Contains a court-house, market, school, police station and post office [m.].

Dalat.—River, rising in the main range, and falling into the sea at Combermere Bay.

Kyauknimaw.—Village with post office [m.].

Kyaukpyu.—Township in Kyaukpyu District, also municipal town, port, and head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated in the north of Ramri Island. The harbour extends for many miles along the east shore of Ramri Island, but numerous sunken rocks render the approach dangerous. The town contains court and circuit houses, jail, hospital, dispensary, school, market, and post office [m. s.]. Population 4000.

Minbyin.—Village with post office [m.].

Myebon.—Township in Kyaukpyu District, and head-quarters of the Township of the same name; situated on an island formed by the numerous creeks. Contains court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m.].

Myothit.—Town and head-quarters of the Kyaukpyu township. Contains a court-house and the usual public buildings.

Ramree.—Island off the coast of Lower Burma. It contains the townships of Ramri and Kyaukpyu, in the latter of which is Kyaukpyu town, the head-quarters of the District. The chief products of Ramree are timber, rice, indigo, salt and sugar. Limestone and iron are also found on the island.

Ramree.—Township in Kyaukpyu District and chief town of the township of the same name, and municipality; situated near the eastern coast of Ramree Island, about 13 miles up the Tan, a tidal river. Population under 4000. The public buildings include a court-house, police station, post office [m. s.], and an old and new market-place.

Sani (*Tsani*).—Village with post office [m.].

KYAUKSE.

KYAUKSE.—District in the Eastern Division, Upper Burma. Area, 1050 square miles, containing 1 town and 541 villages. Population 126,622. District head-quarters—Kyaukse town, 173 miles north-east from Ava.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions, viz. (Kyaukse and Myittha); and five townships of Minzu, Singaing,

Myittha, Sawhla, and Paukmyaing. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Myook and Treasury Officer, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Kyaukse town *see* Kyaukse.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Dayegaung.—Village and head-quarters of Paukmyaing township. Contains a court-house and the usual public buildings.

Kume Road.—Railway station, 18 miles from Kyaukse.

Kyaukse.—Sub-division of Kyaukse District, also chief town, railway station, and the head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, 27 miles from Mandalay. Contains court-houses, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s. T.].

Lungyaw.—Village and head-quarters of Sawhla township. Contains a court-house and the usual public buildings.

Minzu.—Township in Kyaukse District, also chief town, railway station and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 7 miles from Kyaukse. Contains a court-house, and the usual public offices.

Myittha.—Sub-division and township in Kyaukse District, also railway station and head-quarters of the township of the same name; 12 miles from Kyaukse town. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.].

Palaik—Village with post office [m.].

Paukmyaing.—Township in Kyaukse District. Head-quarters are at Dayegaung.

Sawhla.—Township in Kyaukse District. Head-quarters are at Lungyaw.

Singaing.—Township in Kyaukse District, also railway station and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 10 miles from Kyaukse. Contains a court-house, and the usual public offices.

Thabyedaung—Village and railway station [R.], 23 miles from Kyaukse town.

MAGWE.

MAGWE.—A District in the Southern Division, Upper Burma. Area, 5,500 square miles, containing 3 towns and 555 villages. Population 219,190. District head-quarters—Magwe, 7 miles from Minbu.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions—(Yenangyaung, Taungdwingyi, and Natmauk); and eight Townships of Magwe, Gyokon, Thazi, Taungdwingyi, Myothit, Satthwa, Natmauk, and Pin. *Administrative Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Myook and Registering Officer, Superintendent of Police, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail. For further information regarding Magwe town *see* Magwe.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Gyogon.—Township in Magwe District, also chief town and head-

quarters of the towhship of the same name, 21 miles from Magwe. Contains court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m.].

Magwe.—Township in Magwe District, also chief town, and head-quarters of the township and of the District of the same name. Contains the usual courts and offices and post office [m. s. T.].

Myothit.—Township in Magwe District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.].

Natmauk—Sub-division and Township in Magwe District, also chief town, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 32 miles from Taungdwingyi. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.].

Pin.—Township in Magwe District. Head-quarters are at Shwebandaw.

Satthwa.—Township in Magwe District, also town and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m.].

Shwebandaw.—Town and head-quarters of Pin Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.].

Taungdwingyi.—Sub-division and township in Magwe District, also town and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 35 miles from Ywathit. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s. T.].

Thazi.—Township in Magwe District ; head-quarters are at Ywathit.

Yenangyaung.—Sub-division in Magwe District, also chief town and head-quarters of the sub-division of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices and post office [m. s. T.].

Ywathit.—Town and head-quarters of the Thazi Township, 25 miles from Taungdwingyi. The public buildings include a court-house, market, school, and post office [m. s. T.].

MANDALAY.

MANDALAY.—A District in the Northern Division of Upper Burma. Area, 2100 square miles, containing 1 town and 865 villages. Population 374,060. District head-quarters—Mandalay Town, 386 miles from Rangoon by rail.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal manufacture is weaving in silk.

CLIMATE.—The general sturdy and vigorous appearance of the Burmese is a good criterion of the healthiness of the climate. The greatest heat is felt in April and May, before the setting in of the periodical rains. The transitions of the seasons are sudden, and earthquakes are not infrequent, and often usher in and conclude the wet season. The most prevalent complaints are fever, dysentery, and hepatic diseases.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions (Mandalay, Amarapura, Madaya, and Pyinulwin) ; and ten townships of Mandalay, Amarapura, Lamaing, Madaya, Kutywa, Taungbyon, Ngasingu,

Onkon, Thondaung, Letyachaukywa South, and Letyachaukywa North. *Administrative Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace with two Assistants, Civil Judge, Cantonment Magistrate and Small Cause Court Judge, Registrar of the Court of Judicial Commissioner, Myook and Registering Officer, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Government Prosecutor, Civil Surgeon (Shore and Marine Establishments), Civil Surgeon and Superintendent Central Jail, Local Assistant Surgeon, Marine Transport Officer, Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineer, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Conservator of Forests, Superintendent of Post offices, Chaplain, Inspector of Schools with a Deputy, Deputy Superintendent Topographical Survey, and Deputy Superintendent Cadastral Survey. For further information regarding Mandalay town *see* Mandalay.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amarapura (*The City of the Gods*).—Sub-division and Township in Mandalay District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Irrawaddy river. Contains court-houses, and the usual sub-divisional offices. The remains of the palace and a temple are the objects of interest here. Amarapura was the capital of Burma till A. D. 1819.

Kutywa-Taungbyon.—Township in Mandalay District. Head-quarters are at Lundaung.

Letyachaukywa North.—Township in Mandalay District. Head-quarters at Wetwin.

Letyachaukywa South.—Township in Mandalay District. Head-quarters are at Pyinulwin.

Lundaung.—Village and head-quarters of Kutywa-Taungbyon Township. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

Madaya.—Sub-division and township in Mandalay District, also head-quarters of the township of the same name, 17 miles from Mandalay. Contains sub-divisional courts and offices and post office [M. S.].

Mandalay.—Sub division and Township in Mandalay District, also chief town, municipality, cantonment, and administrative head-quarters of the Mandalay District ; situated about 2 miles from the left bank of the Irawadi, in a level plain at the foot of an isolated hill 600 feet in height, from which the city takes its name. Mandalay is connected with Rangoon by railway. A number of markets are scattered throughout the city and suburbs, and well supply the wants of the people. Besides the usual District and Sub-divisional courts and offices, the city contains a palace of the late king, a branch of the National Bank of India, and post office [M. S. T.]. Some fine pagodas stand on Mandalay Hill to the north of the city. In one of them there is a Colossal Statue of Buddtha, which is remarkable in having the arm extended. Monasteries and pagodas are dotted about in open spaces, both within and without the city walls. Population about 189,000.

Maymyo.—Town and head-quarters of Pyinulwin Sub-division. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices, market, school, and post office [M. S. T.].

Myitgue.—Village and railway station, 8½ miles from Mandalay.

Myohaung.—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Mandalay.

Ngasingu.—Township in Mandalay District. Head-quarters are at Singu

Onkon.—Township in Mandalay District. Head-quarters are at Yebin.

Paleik.—Village and railway flag station, 11 miles from Mandalay.

Pebin.—Town and head-quarters of Thondaung Township. Contains the usual Township offices and public buildings.

Pyinulwin.—Sub-division in Mandalay District. Head-quarters are at Maymyo. Pyinulwin is also the head-quarters of Letyachaukywa South township. Contains the usual township offices and public buildings.

Singaing.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Mandalay.

Singu.—Town and head-quarters of Ngasingu Township. Contains a court-house, and the usual public buildings.

Thondaung.—Township in Mandalay District. Head-quarters are at Pebin.

Wetwin.—Town and head-quarters of Letyachaukywa North Township. Contains a court-house, and the usual public buildings.

Yebin.—Town and head-quarters of Onkon Township. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

MEIKTILA.

MEIKTILA.—District in the Eastern Divisions of Upper Burma. Area, 3,000 square miles, containing 1 town and 1006 villages. Population 206,650. District head-quarters—Meiktila town, 13 miles from Meiktila Road station.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions (Meiktila, Mahlaing and Wundwin), and five township of Meiktila Mahlaing, Pindale, Wundwin, and Thazi. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Cantonment Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Meiktila town *see* Meiktila.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Hanza.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Meiktila.

Hlaingdet.—Town with post office, 22 miles from Meiktita.

Mahlaing.—Sub-division and township in Meiktila District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name; situated 24 miles from Meiktila. The public buildings include a court-house, the usual sub-divisional offices, market. school, and post office [m. s.].

Meiktila.—Sub-division and township, also chief town and head-quarters of the District of the same name. Contains the usual District and sub-divisional offices, two schools, market, and post office [m. s. T.].

Meiktila Road—Railway station, 13 miles from Meiktila. Post office [m. s.].

Nyaungyan—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Meiktila.

Pindale.—Township in Meiktila District, and head-quarters of the Township of the same name. Contains a court-house and the usual public buildings.

Samon.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Meiktila Road station.

Thazi.—Township in Meiktila District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

Thedaw.—Town and railway station, 30 miles from Meiktila.

Wundwin.—Sub-division and township in Meiktila District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains court-houses, the usual sub-divisional offices and post office [m. s.].

MERGUI.

MERGUI.—District in the Tenasserim Division of Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Tavoy District, on the south by Lower Siam, on the east by the Yoma Mountains and Siam, and on the west by the Bay of Bengal. Area, 7810 square miles, containing 1 town and 360 villages. Population 73,748. District head-quarters—Mergui town, 119 miles from Tavoy.

PRODUCTS.—Rice is the staple crop of the District. Sugar-cane, tobacco, and sesamum are also produced to some extent; the *dhani* is founded in great perfection here, and from it a coarse kind of sugar is extracted. It is in fruits and vegetables, however, that Mergui is agriculturally richest.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal manufactures in the District are sugar-boiling and tin-smelting.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Mergui is remarkably healthy, as the great heat arising from its tropical situation is moderated by land and sea breezes. The variation of temperature is small. The most obvious peculiarity of the atmosphere is its humidity.

ADMINISTRATION.—There is only one Sub-division called Maliwun; and five townships of Mergui, Palaw, Tenasserim, Maliwun, and Lenya. Revenue, about 2½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace), Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Assistant Surveyor, and Sub-Inspector of schools. For further information regarding Mergui town *see* Mergui.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Auckland Bay.—Bay on the coast of Mergui District. Forms part of the Mergui Archipelago, the rocky islands of which guard its entrance.

Kwathaung.—Village and head-quarters of the Maliwun Sub-division. Contains the usual sub-divisional courts and offices.

Lenya.—Township in Mergui District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains court-house, and the usual public offices.

Maliwun.—Sub-division and township in Mergui District, also town and head-quarters of the township of the same neme. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

Mergui.—Township in the District, also chief town, municipality and head-quarters of the Township and District of the same name ; situated on the principal mouth of the Tenasserim river, and is about 3 miles in circuit ; distant 349 miles from Rangoon by steamer, running once a fortnight on arrival of English mail Steamer fare, Rs. 50. Besides the usual District courts and offices, the town contains a circuit-house, police office, charitable dispensary, dak bungalow, market and post office [m. s. T.]. Population about 9,000, consisting of many races—Talaings, Burmese, Malays, Bengalis, Madrasis, Siamese, and Chinese. Mergui was formerly a penal station for Bengal.

Mergui Archipelago.—A large group of islands, which, commencing in the north with Tavoy Island, stretches southwards in Upper Burma. They have been described as 'a cluster of islands and islets with bays and coves, headlands and highlands, capes and promontories, high bluffs and low shores, rocks, and sands, fountains, streams and cascades, mountain, plain, and precipice, unsurpassed for their wild fantastic and picturesque beauty.' The most westerly are composed of granite and porphyry ; those nearer the shore, of sandstone and conglomerate. Some of these islands are 300 feet in height.

Pakchan.—River, rises in the main watershed of the Province, and falls into the Bay of Bengal at Victoria Point.

Palaw.—Township in Mergui District, also chief village and head-quarters of the township of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Palaw stream, and 40 miles north of Mergui town. Population 1000. Palaw stands in the centre of a large rice-producing country, and has considerable trade.

Sullivan's Island.—An island in the Mergui Archipelago, attached to Mergui District. Length, 17 miles, and breadth, 6 miles. A favourite haunt of the Selung tribe.

Tenasserim.—River of Mergui District ; formed by the junction of two streams of the same name, known as the 'Great' and 'Little' Tenasserim There are several mouths to the Tenasserim, the two principal ones being separated from each other by Mergui Island. Large boats can ascent as high as Tenasserim town. The banks of the river are at places almost perpendicular ; and where its course lies through low lands, its bed is thickly studded with picturesque islands. The tide is felt 10 miles above Tenasserim town.

Tenasserim.—Township in Mergui District, also head-quarters town of the township of the same name ; situated on a neck of land at the confluence of the Great and Little Tenasserim rivers, 33 miles from the mouth of the Tenasserim, and 40 miles south-east of Mergui town. The

temperature is very variable, and these sudden changes render the climate unhealthy. Contains a court-house, and the usual public offices.

MINBU.

MINBU.—District in the Southern Division of Upper Burma. Area, 3,210 square miles, containing 4 towns and 850 villages. Population 224,475. District head-quarters—Minbu town, 12 miles from Segu.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Minbu, Mon Valley, and Salin ; and eight Townships of Minbu, Sagu, Ngape, Sidoktaya, Dabwin, Legaing, Salin, and Kyabin. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Assistant Commissioner, Sub-divisional Officer, Myook and Registering Officer, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Executive Engineer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Superintendent of Post offices, Deputy Superintendent Cadastral Survey, and 3 Surveyors. For further information regarding Minbu town *see* Minbu.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Dabwin.—Township in Minbu District, and head-quartes of the township of the same name. Contains the usual courts and public offices.

Kyabin.—Township in Minbu District. Head-quarters are at Sinbyugyun.

Legaing.—Township in Minbu District, and head-quarters of the township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m.].

Mape (*Ngape*).—Township in Minbu District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m.].

Minbu.—Sub-division and township in Minbu District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the District of the same name. Contains the usual courts and offices and post office [m. s. T.].

Mon Valley.—Township in Minbu District. Head-quarters are at Pwinbyu.

Pwinbyu.—Village and head-quarters of Mon Valley Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.].

Sagu (*Segu*).—Township in Minbu District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.].

Salin.—Sub-division and Township in Minbu District ; also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name ; situated 7 miles from Sinbyugyun. Contains court-houses, the usual sub-divisional offices, market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sidoktaya.—Township in Minbu District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices and school.

Sinbyugyun.—Town and head-quarters of Kyabin Township.

Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s. T.].

MYINGYAN.

MYINGYAN.—District in the Southern Division of Upper Burma. Area, 3,737 square miles, containing 2 towns and 806 villages. Population 351,411. District head-quarters—Myingyan town, 96 miles from Mandalay.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Myingyan, Pagan and Kyaukpadaung ; and eight Townships of Myingyan, Tanaungdaing, Taungtha, Natogyi, Pagan, Sale, Kyaukpadaung, and Sattein. *District Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Myook and Registering Officer, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Executive Engineer, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, and Postmaster. For further information regarding Myingyan town *see* Myingyan.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Kyaukpadaung.—Sub-division and Township in Myingyan District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 32 miles from Pagan. Contains civil and criminal courts, sub-divisional offices and post office [m. s.].

Myingyan.—Sub-division and township in the District of the same name, also head-quarters of the District, chief town, municipality, and cantonment. Contains the usual District Staff, Cantonment Magistrate's office, Benches of 7 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. T.].

Natogyi.—Township in Myingyan District, and chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.].

Pagan.—Sub-division and Township in Myingyan District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices and courts, market, school and post office [m. s. T.].

Sale (*Silay*).—Township in Myingyan District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices, market, and post office [m. s.].

Sattein.—Township in Myingyan township, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices, school and post office [m].

Tanaungdaing.—Township in Myingyan District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. The public buildings include a court-house and the other usual public offices.

Taungtha.—Township in Myingyan District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court house, and the usual public offices.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

NORTHERN DIVISION.—A Division of the Province of Upper

Burma; comprising the 5 Districts of Mandalay, Bhamo, Katha, Shwebo, and Ruby Mines; all of which see separately. Head-quarters at Mandalay.

PAKOKKU.

PAKOKKU.—District in the Southern Division of Upper Burma. Area, 6,160 square-miles, containing 2 towns and 1212 villages. Population 303,753. District head-quarters—Pakokku, 50 miles from Pauk.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions, viz. (Pakokku, Gangaw, Pauk, and Yawdwin), and nine Townships of Pakokku, Myaing, Yesagyo, Seikpyu, Kuhnaywa, Pauk, Tilin, Yaw, and Laungshe. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Myook and Registering Officer (who is also Township and Treasury officer), Superintendent of Police, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, and Inspector of Post offices. For further information regarding Pakokku town *see* Pakokku.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Gangaw.—Sub-division in Pakokku District, also, town and head-quarters of Kuhnaywa township. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices and courts, school, and post office [m. s. T.].

Haka.—Town with post office [m. s. T.].

Kan—Town with post office [m. s. T.].

Kuhnaywa.—Township in Pakokku District. Head-quarters are at Gangaw.

Laungshe.—Township in Pakokku District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

Myaing.—Township in Pakokku District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. The public buildings include a court-house, school, market, and post office [m. s.].

Pakokku.—Sub-division and township in Pakokku District, also chief town, municipality and head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated 30 miles from Yesagyo. Besides the usual District and sub-divisional offices, the town contains a Bench of 3 honorary magistrates, police station, school, market, and post office [m. s. T.].

Pauk.—Sub-division and township in Pakokku District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual sub-divisional offices and post office [m s. T.].

Seikpyu.—Township in Pakokku District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains the usual courts and offices.

Tilin.—Township in Pakokku District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, and the usual public buildings.

Yaw.—Township in Pakokku District. Head-quarters are at Yawdwin.

Yawdwin.—Sub-division in Pakokku District, and head-quarters of the Yaw township. Contains the usual courts and sub-divisional offices.

Yesagyo.—Township in Pakokku Dittrict, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

PEGU DIVISION.

PEGU DIVISION.—A Division of the Province of Lower Burma; comprising the five Districts of Rangoon Town, Hanthawaddy, Pegu, Tharrawaddy and Prome; all of which see separately.

PEGU.

PEGU.—District in the Division of the same name, Lower Burma. Area, 2,428 square miles, containing 1 town and 700 villages. Population 301,420. District head-quarters—Pegu town, 46 miles from Rangoon by rail.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions (Pegu and Kyauktan), and five Township of Payagale, Paunglin, Kawa, Pagandaung and Kyauktan. *District Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace), Myook and Sub-divisional officer, Superintendent of Land Records, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. For further information regarding Pegu town *see* Pegu.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alguada.—Dangerous reef in the Bay of Bengal; off the coast of Pegu. Bearing from Diamond Island, 3¼ leagues south-south-west. The Alguada reef lies on the submarine volcanic band which stretches from Sumatra to the delta of Bengal.

Baw (*Bhaw*).—River, forming the boundary between Pagandaung and Thanlyin circles; it flows westward and joins the Pegu river a mile above Syriam.

Dabein.—Town and railway station, 24 miles from Pegu. Post office [m. s.].

Hlegu.—Town and head-quarters of Paunglin Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices and post office [m. s.].

Irawadi.—Principal river of Burma, rises in the Patkoi Mountains in the north of Burma; flows through Burma and Pegu, and empties into Gulf of Martaban Bay of Bengal. Length, 1200 miles.

Kadapana.—Town with post office [m.], 5 miles from Thongwa.

Kamamat.—Town with post office [m], 9 miles from Pegu.

Kawa.—Township in Pegu District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices, market, and post office [m. s.].

Kyauktan.—Township in Pegu District, also town, railway station and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 12 miles from Pegu

town. The public buildings include a court-house, the usual public offices, school, and post office [m. s. T.].

Ledaunggan.—Town and railway station, 30 miles from Pegu. Post office [m.].

Pade (*Bhwot-lay*).—Stream rising in the western slopes of the Pegu Yoma range in Lower Burma. After a westerly course for some distance, it enters Thayet-myo District, where it takes the name of the Bhwot-lay, and falls into the Irrawaddy from the eastwards.

Pagandaung.—Township in Pegu District. Head-quarters are at Thabyegan.

Pagu.—Village with post office [m.].

Paing-kyun.—Creek uniting the Pegu and Sittaung rivers, Lower Burma.

Paunglin.—Township in Pegu District. Head-quarters are at Hlegu.

Payagale.—Township in Pegu District, also chief town, railway station, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 13 miles from Pegu. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m.].

Payagyi.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Pegu.

Pegu.—Sub-division in the District of the same name, also railway station, municipality and head-quarters town of the Pegu District; situated on the left bank of the Pegu river, 20 miles west of the Sittaung. Population about 6000. Contains court-houses, police station, a Bench of 6 honorary magistrates, market, Government school, and post office [m. s.]. Modern Pegu lies close to the river bank. The new town is well paved with brick, which the ruins of the old plentifully supply; on each side of the way there is a drain to carry of the water.

Pyinbongyi.—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Pegu.

Rangoon River.—The name usually given to the lower portion of the Hlaing river.

Tawa.—Town and railway station, 9 miles from Pegu. Post office [m.].

Thabyegan—Town and head-quarters of Pagandaung Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices, school, and post office [m. s.].

Thanlyin—Town with post office [m. s.].

Thongwa—Town with post office [m.].

Tongyi.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Pegu.

PROME.

PROME.—District in the Pegu Division of Lower Burma, stretching across the valley of the Irrawaddy. Bounded on the north by Thayetmyo, on the east by the Pegu Yoma range, on the south by Henzada and Tharawaddy Districts, and on the west by the Arakan Hills. Area, 2,887 square miles, containing 3 towns and 1817 villages. Population 360,252. District head-quarters—Prome town, 161 miles from Rangoon by rail.

PRODUCTS.—Rice forms the staple product of the District. The other crops include tobacco, cotton, oil-seeds, and vegetables.

MANUFACTURES.—One of the most important manufactures of the District is silk. The other manufacture of the District are—ornamental boxes used for keeping palm-leaf books, made in Prome town only. Cheroots are also manufactured to a small extent.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Prome is much drier than in other Districts of Lower Burma. Ophthalmia is very prevalent in the District.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Prome, Shwedaung and Paungde; and seven Townships of Prome, Shwele, Mahathaman, Shwedaung, Padaung, Paungde, and Thegon. Revenue, about ten lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace), Myook and Joint Sub-Registrar (who is also Township and Treasury officer), Extra Assistant Commissioner and Superintendent of Land Records, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Honorary Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, and Inspector of post offices. For further information regarding Prome town *see* Prome.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Dathweh-kyauk.—River, rises in the southern slopes of the Sinlan spur, and flows south and west into the Zay, which it joins just before that river enters the Inma lake.

Gwe-chyo.—River in the north of Prome District. It rises in the Padauk spur, 20 miles west of the main range of the Pegu Yomas; after a south-westerly course, it joins the Nawin by the same mouth as the In-gon and Chaung-sauk.

Hmawza.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Prome.

Kyithe.—Village with post office [m.].

Mahathaman.—Township in Prome District; head-quarters are at Tanbauk.

Nawin.—River formed by the junction of two streams, known as the North and South Nawin. The North Nawin rises in the Pegu Yoma range to the north of the Padauk spur, and joins the South Nawin, a mile south of Myo-ma village. The South Nawin also rises in the Pegu Yomas immediately south of the Padauk spur, and falls into the Irrawaddy.

Padaung.—Township in Prome Disirict, and head-quarters town of the township of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Irrawadi. Population about 2500. Contains a court-house, police station, market, school, and post office [m.]. Daily communication with Prome by a ferry-boat.

Padigon.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Prome.

Paukkaung.—Town and head-quarters of Shwele Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices, school, and post office [m.].

Paungde.—Sub-division and Township in Prome District, also chief town, railway station, and head-quarters of the township of the same

name ; situated on the main road from Rangoon northwards, 32 miles south of Prome town. Contains a court-house, market, police station, lock-up, charitable dispensary, the reformatory for the Province, school, and post office [m. s.].

Prome.—Sub-division and Township in Prome District, also chief town, railway station, municipality, and head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi, 45 miles from Thayetmyo by steamer. The town extends northwards from the foot of the Prome Hills to the bank of the Nawin, with a suburb on the farther side of that stream ; and eastwards for some distance up the Nawin valley. It is divided into several municipal quarters, viz. Nawin on the north, Ywa-beh on the east. Shin-su on the south, and Shwe-ku and Sandaw in the centre. North of Shinsu is the great Shwe-san-daw Pagoda, conspicuous among the dark foliage of the trees covering the slopes of the hill on which it stands. The town contains court-houses, police office, Government school, church, markets, charitable dispensary, lock hospital, a Bench of 4 honorary magistrates, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.]. The annual festival is held on the full moon of Tabaung, corresponding to March.

Shwedaung—Sub-division and township in Prome District, also chief town of the township of the same name ; situated about 8 miles below Prome, on the left bank of the Irawadi, and on the great road from Rangoon to the north. Divided into two quarters by the Kula-chaung. Accessible by large boats, Shwe-daung forms the port of the Paungde and In-ma rice plains, the produce of which is largely sent to Prome. The town contains the courts, and usual public buildings ; also numerous pagodas, monasteries, rest-houses, and post office [m.]. Population about 13,000.

Shwele.—Township in Prome District. Head-quarters are at Pauk-kaung.

Shwele.—River, rising in the western slopes of the Ko-dek spur of the Pegu Yomas. It flows in a south-westerly direction, and falls into the Myit-ma-ka, north of the village of Kinthan. This river is known by the names of Shwe-le, Wegyi, Wekput, and Kyunkyun-ga, in various portions of its course.

Shwe-nat-taung.—Pagoda, situated on a low hill, about 16 miles south of Prome town. Behind it are six other pagodas. The annual festival held in March is attended by about 20,000 people.

Sinmezwe.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Prome.

Thaledan.—River in the Padaung township. It falls into the Irawadi at the village of Thaledan, from which it takes its name, and is formed by the junction of two streams—the North and the South Thaledan. The first of these rises in the Arakan range, and flows with a winding course through the hills : and about 4 or 5 miles from the Irawadi, it enters a comparatively level and cultivated tract. The South Thaledan, which is impracticable for boats, also rises in the Arakan mountains, considerably to the south of the source of the north Thaledan, and flows in a north-easterly direction to join that river.

Thegon.—Township in Prome District, also town, railway station, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 20 miles from Prome. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.].

Tonbauk.—Head-quarters town of Mahathaman township. The public buildings include a court-house, school, market, and post office [m.].

Yatheh-myo.—Ancient capital of the kingdom of Prome, known also as Tha-re-khettra ; about 6 miles west of Prome town, on the main road northwards to Mye-deh. The ruins of massive pagodas, and of an extensive embankment, mark the site, now overgrown with jungle, except where cleared for rice cultivation.

PYINMANA.

PYINMANA —District in the Eastern Division of Upper Burma. Area, 6,000 square miles, containing 1 town and 317 villages. Population 56,349. District head-quarters—Pyinmana, 225 miles from Rangoon by rail.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Eastern and Western ; and four Townships of Pyinmana, Paunglaung, Wanwegon, and Taungnyo. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Superintendent of Police, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Civil Surgeon, and Superintendent of Jail, and Deputy Conservator of Forests. For further information regarding Pyinmana town *see* Pyinmana.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Eastern Sub-division.—Sub-division in Pyinmana District. Head-quarters are at Pyinmana town.

Kyidaunggan.—Head-quarters town of the Paunglaung township, and railway station, 10 miles from Pyinmana. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, market, and school.

Lewe.—Head-quarters town of Wanwegon township. Contains a court-house, market, school, the usual public offices, and post office [m. s.].

Paunglaung.—Township in Pyinmana District. Head-quarters are at Kyidaunggan.

Pyinmana (*Ningyan*) —Township and head-quarters town of the District of the same name, and railway station [T. & C.], 49 miles from Yamethin. Contains court-houses, the usual public buildings, market, school, and post office [m. s. T.].

Shwemyo.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Pyinmana.

Taungnyo.—Township in Pyinmana District, and head-quarters of the twonship of the same name. Contains a court-house, and the usual public buildings.

Wanwegon.—Township in Pyinmana District. Head-quarters are at Lewe.

Western Sub-division.—Sub-division in Pyinmana District. Head-quarters are at Lewe.

RANGOON.

RANGOON.—District in the Pegu Division, Lower Burma. Area, 22 square miles. Population 180,324. District head-quarters, Rangoon Town, 800 miles from Calcutta by steamer.

PRODUCTS.—Rice is the staple crop of the District.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal articles manufactured in Rangoon District are salt, pottery, mats, silk, and cotton cloth.

CLIMATE.—The climate is generally depressing, though December and January are cool bracing months, with little rain. The rains last from about the beginning of May till the middle of November, and are usually accompanied by considerable electrical disturbance. Fevers, rheumatism, and pulmonary complaints are prevalent.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District Staff includes Assistant Superintendent of Police, Government Prosecutor, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, Resident Medical Officer, Superintendent Central Jail, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Executive Engineer, Cantonment and Town Chaplains, Principal and six Lecturers Rangoon College, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Superintendent of Post offices, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, Assistant Collector of Customs and Superintendent Preventive Service, and Chief Superintendent Comptroller's office. For further information regarding Rangoon town *see* Rangoon.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahlon.—A suburb of Rangoon city, and railway station, 2½ miles from Rangoon.

Hlaing.—River of Lower Burma. The course of the Hlaing is through the Irawadi valley, and past Rangoon town, whence to its mouth it is universally known as the Rangoon river. Under the name of the Myitmaka, it rises in the marshy ground east of, but close to, Prome; and flowing over a sandy and muddy bed between low and ill-defined banks, enters the Inma Lake as the Zay, thence it continues its southward course as the Myitmaka, and, traversing Henzada District east of, and almost parallel to the Irawadi, enters Rangoon District at Myit-kyo. Just above Rangoon, the Hlaing is joined by the Panhlaing from the westward, and, sweeping round the town to the east, receives the Pegu and Puzundaung, when it turns north again and flows into the Gulf of Martaban.

Kemmendine.—Village and railway station, 3½ miles from Rangoon.

Pazundaung.—A suburb of Rangoon city and railway station, 1¼ miles from Rangoon.

Rangoon.—The capital of the Province of Burma, also chief town, municipality, cantonment, railway station, Sadar station of the District of the same name, and the head-quarters of Government; situated on the left bank of the Hlaing river, 21 miles from the sea, with a small suburb, the Dala quarter, on the opposite bank. The main portion, or Rangoon Proper, contains the public buildings, the principal of which are the law courts, telegraph and post [m. s.], offices, Agra Bank, Bank of Bengal,

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; Chartered Mercantile Bank of India. London and China; National Bank of India, and New Original Bank, Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches, custom-house etc. The other buildings of note in Rangoon are—the lunatic asylum, the jail, the Agri-Horticultural Society's Gardens, with the Phayre Museum, the High School, St John's College, the Diocesan school, Burma Club, Dentscher Club, Pegu and Volunteer's Clubs, Jordhan's and Evershed's Hotels etc. There are also Benches of 14 honorary magistrates.

The following are the officers at the Head-quarters of Government:—Chief Commissioner, Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Chief Secretary, Secretary, Junior Secretary, 2 Under Secretaries, Secretary to Chief Commissioner and Assistant to Chief Engineer (P. W. D.), Under Secretary to Chief Commissioner and Assistant to Chief Engineer (P. W. D.), Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner and Personal Assistant to Chief Engineer, Financial Commissioner Chief Customs Authority, and Inspector General of Registration, and his Secretary, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Superintendent of Census, Government Translator, Recorder of Rangoon and his Registrar, Judicial Commissioner and his Registrar (Lower Burma), Government Advocate, Official Assignee, Registrar of the Diocese and Archdeaconry of Rangoon, Inspector General of Jails with civil Medical Administration and his Secretary, Inspector General of Police with a Personal Assistant and Deputies (one for civil and the other for military) and their Personal Assistants, Adjutant Military Police (Lower Burma), Military Police Provincial Reserve, Comptroller and Commissioner of Paper Currency with 2 Assistants, 2 Inspectors of Schools (one for Eastern and the other for Western Circles), Port Officer (who is also Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, and Superintendent of Light-houses), Superintending Engineer and Superintendent of Way and Works, 2 Examiners Public Works Account with one Deputy and one Assistant, Consevator of Forests and his Personal Assistant, Deputy Post Master General and his Personal Assistant, Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, Veterinary Inspector, Chemical Examiner, and Superintendent of Government Printing.

Shwe-Dagon.—The great Pagoda of Rangoon, and the most venerated object of worship in all the Indo-Chinese Countries. The annual festival in March is attended by pilgrims from all parts.

RUBY MINES.

RUBY MINES.—District in the Northern Division, Upper Burma. Area, 2000 square miles, containing 122 villages. Population 26,134. District head-quarters—Mogok, 58 miles from Thabeitkyin.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into one Sub-division called Mogok; and two Townships of Mogok and Twinnge. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Assistant Commissioner (who is also Forest Settlement Officer), Superintendent of Police, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Civil Surgeon, and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Mogok town *see* Mogok.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bernardmyo—Town with post office [m. s. T.].

Kyatpyin.—Village with post office [m.].

Mogok.—Sub-division and Township, and also head-quarters town of the Ruby Miles District. Contains court-house, the usual public offices, school, and post office [m. s. T.].

Shwenyaungbin—Town with post office [m. s. T.].

Thabeitkyin—Town with post office [m. s. T.].

Twinnge.—Township in Ruby Mines District, and head-quarters town of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, and the usual public offices.

SAGAING.

SAGAING.—Distsict in the Central Division, Upper Burma. Area, 1,836 square miles, containing 3 towns and 582 villages. Population 248,207. District head-quarters—Sagaing town, 2 miles from Ava.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Sagaing, Myinmu, and Ava ; and also six Townships of Sagaing, Sadaung, Myinmu, Chaungu, Ava, and Myotha. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Myook and Registering officer, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Inspector of Post offices, Executive Engineer, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. For further information regarding Sagaing town *see* Sagaing.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ava.—Town and the former capital of the Burmese Empire. It is situated on the Irawadi, 14 miles from Mandalay. Ava is at present the Sub-division and Township in Sagaing District. Head-quarters are at Tadau. Post office [m.].

Chaunggwa.—Village with post office [m.].

Chaungu.—Township in Sagaing District, and head-quarters town of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m.].

Myinmu.—Sub-division and Township in Sagaing District, and head-quarters town of the township of the same name. Contains court-houses, the usual sub-divisional offices and post office [m. s. T.].

Myotha.—Township in Sagaing District, and head-quarters town of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices and post office [m. s.].

Sadaung.—Township in Sagaing District, and head-quarters town of the towhship of the same name. Contains a court-house, and the usual public offices.

Sagaing (*Sagum*).—Sub-division and Township in the District of the same name, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the District. Contains the usual courts and offices, school, market, and post office [m. s. T.].

Tadau.—Head-quarters town of Ava Township. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

Ywataung (*Obo*).—Town with post office [m. s.].

SALWEEN.

SALWEEN.—District in the Tenasserim Division of Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Karengni State, on the east by Zeng-mai in Siam, on the south by Amherst and Shwegyin, and on the west by Shwegyin and Taungu Districts. Area, 4,646 square miles, containing 200 villages. Population 31,439. District head-quarters—Papun town.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crops are rice and areca-nuts.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District contains only one Township. Revenue, about Rs. 20,000. *District Staff.*—District Superintendent of Police, Registar and District Magistrate with an Assistant, Myook and Sub-Registrar, Civil Medical Officer, and Deputy Conservator of Forests. For further information regarding Papun town *see* Papun.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Papun.—Township and head-quarters of Salween District ; situated on the Yunzalin river. Contains a court-house, dispensary and post office [m. s.]. Population 1,000. A strong police force is quartered in a stockade close to the village.

SANDOWAY.

SANDOWAY.—District in the Arakan Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by the Mai river, on the east by the Arakan Mountains, on the south by the Khwa river, and on the west by the Bay of Bengal. Area, 3,667 square miles, containing 1 town and 547 villages. Population 77,134. District head-quarters—Sandoway town, 73 miles from Toungup.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crops are rice, sesamum, tobacco, cotton, pepper, sugar-cane, *dhani* palms, and yams.

MANUFACTURES.—The most important manufacture is thatch from the leaves of the *dhani* palm, which is in great demand in Akyab and Kyauk-pyu, as well as locally. Cotton cloth and silk dresses are woven by the women in almost every house.

CLIMATE.—From November to February the dews are exceedingly heavy, and the nights very chilly. From February to May, dense fogs rise during the evenings, and the wind blows from the west. Towards the middle of May, storms of thunder and lightening are of frequent occurrence. The prevalent diseases of the District are agues and fevers.

ADMINISTRATION —The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Northern, Central, and Southern Townships. Revenue about 2 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Registrar, and Justice of the Peace, Myook, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail. For further information regarding Sandoway town *see* Sandoway.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Andaw (*Sacred Double Tooth*).—Pagoda situated on the right bank of the river Sandoway, opposite Sandoway town. It is said to have been built in 761 A. D., as the receptacle for a tooth of Gautama Buddha.

Central Township.—Township in Sandoway District. Head-quarters are at Sandoway.

Foul Island (*Nan-tha-kywun*).—An uninhabited island of the coast of Sandoway, lying about 6 leagues from the mainland, and 7 from Bluff Point, and visible from a distance of 8 leagues. The island is about 2 miles long, and is conical in form. The name is derived from a mud-volcano, which at times emits a torrent of hot mud bubbling with marsh gas.

Gwa (*Kwa*).—Head-quarters of the Southern Township ; situated on the right bank of the Kwa river, about a mile above its mouth, and 120 miles from Sandoway. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m.].

Nandaw.—Small pagoda, situated on a hill about half a mile north of Sandoway town, and said to have been built by Min Bra in 763 A. D., to contain a rib of Gautama. Festivals held here in March, June, and October.

Sandaw (*Tshan-daw*).—A small pagoda situated amid the hills on the left bank of Sandoway town. Built in 784 A. D. by King Nyokin, to enshrine a hair of Gautama. The inhabitans of Sandoway town spend one day at this temple in March, June, and October of each year, spending the other days during which their feasts last at the pagodas of Andaw and Nandaw.

Sandoway (*Old name Dwarawaddi*).—Chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the Sandoway river, about 15 miles from its mouth, but only 4½ miles from the sea in a direct line. Sandoway is also a seaport town between Rangoon and Kyaukphyo, and contains the court-houses, police station, market, jail, hospital, dispensary, and circuit-house, and post office [m. s.]. The town of Sandoway is considered by some to be the healthiest place in Arakan. Small coasting trade in rice, vegetables etc, and a land traffic in silk and other piece-goods with Prome and Bassein.

Sandoway.—River, rises in the Arakan Hills, and, flowing west north-west, falls into the sea. About 15 miles up the river is Sandoway town, which can be reached by large boats.

Southern Township.—Township in Sandoway District. Head-quarters are at Gwa.

Taunggup.—River, rising in the western slopes of the Arakan Hills, and passing the village of Taunggup, falls into the sea a little south of Ramri. Two large low islands divide its mouth into three channels.

Toungup (*Taunggok*).—Village and head-quarters of the Northern Township ; situated about 6 miles from the mouth of the Taunggup river.

Contains a court-house, police station, and post office [m. s. T.]. Population under 3,000.

SHAN STATES.

SHAN STATES.—A group of Native States in the Shan Country. They are divided into two parts called the Southern and the Northern States. The Shan country is mountainous, and covered with extensive forests. It is inhabited by numerous tribes, and is called Laos,—the name of one of the principal tribes. Bullocks and a fine breed of ponies are numerous and largely exported. What are termed Pegu ponies in India, come from the Shan country. Metals, and sticklac, are sent in large quantities to China.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Fortstedman.—Town and head-quarters station of the Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States. Myook and Treasury Officer, Civil Surgeon and Deputy Conservator of Forests are also stationed here. Post office [m. s. T.].

Lashio.—Town and Sadar station of the Superintendent, Northern Shan States. Extra Assistant Commissioner (Treasury officer), Myook, Assistant Commandant Reserve Battalion, Civil Surgeon, and Assistant Engineer hold their offices here. Post office [m. s.].

Mone.—Town and head-quarters station of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Southern Shan States. Post office [m. s. T.].

SHWEBO.

SHWEBO.—District in the Northern Division of Upper Burma. Area, 2,680 square miles, containing 1 town and 374 villages. Population 135,255. District head-quarters—Shwebo town, 62 miles from Mandalay.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions, viz.—Shwebo, Tantabin, and Sheinmaga ; and six Townships of Shwebo, Chaukywa, Myedu, Male, Sheinmaga, and Hladaw. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Myook and Registering Officer, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Executive Engineer with 2 Assistants, Chaplain, and Inspector of Post offices. For further information regarding Shwebo town *see* Shwebo.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Chaukywa.—Township in Shwebo District. Head-quarters are at Kinu.

Hladaw.—Township in Shwebo District. Head-quarters are at Yatha.

Kambalu.—Head-quarters town of the Tantabin Sub-division and Myedu Township. Contains a court-house, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Kinu.—Head-quarters town of the Chaukywa Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and police station.

Kyaukmyaung.—Town with post office [m. s. T.].

Male.—Township in Shwebo District, and head-quarters town of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m. s.].

Myedu.—Township in Shwebo District. Head-quarters are at Kambalu.

Sheinmaga.—Sub-division and Township in Shwebo District, and head-quarters town of the Sub-division of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, school, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Shwebo.—Sub-division and Township in the District of the same name, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the Shwebo District; situated 18 miles west from the right bank of the Irawadi, and 30 miles from Tantabin. Contains civil and criminal courts, the other usual public offices, school, police station, market and post office [m. s. T.].

Tantabin.—Sub-division in Shwebo District. Contains school and post office [m. s.]. Head-quarters are at Kambalu.

Yatha.—Head-quarters town of the Hladaw Township. Contains a court-house, police station, school, and market.

SHWEGYIN.

SHWEGYIN.—District in the Tenasserim Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Taungu District, on the east by the Paunglaung range and the Salwin Hill Tracts, on the south by Amherst District, and on the west by the Pegu Yoma Hills. Area, 5,427 square miles, containing 2 towns and 770 villages. Population 198,521. District head-quarters—Shwegyin town, 44 miles from Pegu.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crop is rice. Areca-nuts, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, and oil-seeds are also produced.

MANUFACTURES.—The only manufactures in the District are pots, salt, and silk-spinning.

CLIMATE.—Except in the hills, the climate is generally healthy. The heat is excessive from March till May; but a refreshing breeze blows from six to seven P. M. Towards the end of May, the rains are ushered in by violent thunderstorms. The prevalent disease is fever.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions, viz., (Shwegyin, Pyuntaza, and Kyaikto); and five Townships of Shwegyin, Kyaukkyi, Pyuntaza, Kyaikto, and Bilin, Revenue about five lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Registrar and Justice of the Peace, Myook (who is also Township and Treasury officer), Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, and Deputy Inspector of schools. For further information regarding Shwegyin town *see* Shwegyin.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bilin.—Township in Shwegyin District, and head-quarters town of the township of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the river Bilin, with court and circuit houses, police station, market, and post office [m. s. T.].

Bilin.—River, rises in about the latitude of Kyaukgyi among the mountains between the rivers Sittaung and Salwin, and after a southerly course of 282 miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal eastward of the mouth of the Sittaung.

Dala-nwun.—River, rises in the eastern spurs of the Pegu Yomas, and, flowing south-east, falls into the Sittaung a few miles below Kayetthamein.

Deiku.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Pyuntaza.

Kawkadwut.—Village in the Kyaikto Township ; situated on the high road from Bilin to Kyaikto, where it crosses the Thaihpyu river. Population under 2,000. Police station, cattle market in the dry season twice a week.

Kinrwa.—Village with population about 1,200. Contains Government rest-house, and small police force.

Kyaik-tiyo.—A peak, 3,650 feet high, on the crest of the main dividing range between the rivers Sittaung and Salwin, in Lower Burma. Its most remarkable features are the numerous granitoid boulders scattered about the summit, some being balanced in a marvellous manner on the most prominent rocks. On the more striking of these, pagodas have been built, among which the Kyaik-ti-yo-gale and the Kyaik-ti-yo are the principal. The latter, about 15 feet high, is built on a huge egg-shaped boulder perched on the apex of a shelving and tabular rock which it actually overhangs by nearly one-half. Pious Buddhists believe that the pagoda is retained in its position solely by the power of the hair of Gautama enshrined in it. This relic is fabled to have been given to a hermit living on the mountain by Gautama himself.

Kyaikto.—Sub-division and Township in Shwegyin District, also head-quarters town of the Township of the same name, 21 miles from Bilin. Kyaikto is the centre of a busy trade in cattle, unhusked rice, areca-nuts, fish, salt, piece-goods, cotton twist, and hardware. Court and circuit-houses, police station, and market. Population 2,000. Post office [m. s. T.].

Kyaukkyi.—Township in Shwegyin District, also head-quarters town of the township of the same name, 36 miles from Shwegyin. Population 1,000. A busy town, contains a court-house, police station, market, and post office [m.].

Kyauktaga.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Pyuntaza. Post office [m.].

Myitkyo.—Village with Telegraph and post offices [m.].

Nyaunglebin.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Pyuntaza. Post office [m. s.].

Paungdawthi.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Pyuntaza.

Peinzalok.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Pyuntaza.

Penwegon.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Pyuntaza.

Pyuntaza.—Sub-division and Township in Shwegyin District, also head-quarters town of the sub-division, and railway station [R.], 88 miles from Rangoon. Contains court-houses, the usual public buildings, and post office [m. s.].

Shwegyin (*Shojun*),—Sub-division also Township in the centre of the District of the same name, chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the District ; situated on the left bank of the Sittaung river, at the confluence of the Shwegyin river. Population 8000. The inhabitants are principally engaged in trade. Shwegyin is a place of modern growth. It contains usual offices, police station, hospital and dispensary, school, a Bench of 7 honorary magistrates, and forest office for the examination of timber floated down the Sittaung. Post office [m. s. T.].

Sittaung.—Town situated on the left bank of the river of the same name, 50 miles by water below Shwegyin town. Bazar and police post. Population 1000.

Sittaung (*Tsit toung*).—River of the Tenasserim Division, Lower Burma, rises in the hills in Upper Burma, about 25 miles north-east of Temethin, and about 130 above Toungu town ; flows southwards through the District of Toungu and Shwegyin, and falls into the sea at the head of the Gulf of Martaban. By the inhabitants of the villages on either bank of the Sittaung, this stream is sometimes called the Paunglaung, and sometimes the Taungu river.

Winbadaw.—Creek, joins the Sittaung river at Winpada village. Spanned at Winpada village by a wooden bridge.

Winpada.—Village situated at the mouth of the Winbada creek, and on the left bank of the Sittaung river. Chief halting place for boats passing up the Sittaung. Population above 1,000. Seat of a large trade in grain. Post office [m. s.].

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.—A Division of the Province of Upper Burma ; comprising the four Districts of Myingyan, Pakokku, Minbu, and Magwe ; all of which see separately.

TAVOY.

TAVOY.—District in the Tenasserim Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Amherst, on the south by Mergui, on the east by the Yoma Mountains, and on the west by the Bay of Bengal. Area, 7,150 square miles, containing 1 town and 305 villages. Population 94,921. District head-quarters—Tavoy town, 255 miles from Rangoon.

PRODUCTS.—Rice is the staple product of the District. The other crops include oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton. tobacco, vegetables, areca-nuts, *dhani* and plantains.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Tavoy District on the whole is pleasant, the intense heat in February and March being moderated by sea-breezes.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Townships of Central, Northern, South-Eastern and Western Townships Revenue about 2 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner also Registrar and Justice of the Peace, Myook and Sub-Registrar, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Assistant Engineer, Surveyor, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. For further information regarding Tavoy town *see* Tavoy.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bânmaw.—Celebrated pagoda in Talaing Thaunggun village; built in 1341 A. D. by an exiled Pegu prince on a bluff called Kyit-samaw, about 3 miles north-east of Tavoy. It is octagonal in shape, 41 feet high, and 117 feet in circumference at the base, and still carries a Talaing-ti

Central Township.—A Township in Tavoy District. Head-quarters at Tavoy.

Inzauk.—Head-quarters town of Western Township, situated 7 miles from Tavoy. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m.].

Moscos.—Group of islands off the coast of Tavoy District, extending in a chain parallel to the shore, and distant from it from 3 to 5 leagues. There is a safe channel between, with soundings varying from 10 to 15 fathoms, deepening generally near the islands. The Moscos are divided into 3 groups, the Northern, Middle, and Southern, called in Burmese, Heinse, Maung-ma-gan, and Laung-lon respectively. The south and middle groups contain the largest and highest islands, between which are safe channels.

Nabule.—Head-quarters town of the Northern Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m.].

Northern Township.—Township in Tavoy District. Head-quarters at Nabule.

Shinda-we.—A highly venerated pagoda in Tavoy District. It is 77 feet high, and 301 feet in circumference at the base. The shrine is supposed to enclose a relic of Gautama, which, released by its possessor, the miraculously-born Thingan-min alighted at the spot where the pagoda now stands, and was received by the people in a golden basket.

Shin-maw.—Pagoda on Tavoy Point, founded in 1204 A. D. by Narapad-di-si-thu, King of Burma, when he visited this part of his dominions. It is highly reverenced as containing a tooth of Gautama.

Shin-mutti.—The most famous pagoda in Tavoy District, 58 feet high and 308 feet in circumference at the base. It is said to have been built to enshrine an image which was miraculously floated from India to the spot where the sacred edifice now stands. A sacred stone and a banian tree are shown near the pagoda. An annual festival is held here.

South-Eastern Township.—A Township in Tavoy District. Head-quarters at Thayetchaung.

Tavoy.—Chief town and Sadar station of Tavoy District, also municipality and head-quarters of the Central Township; situated on the Tavoy river, about 30 miles from its mouth, and 249 miles from Moul-

mein. Population about 14,000. Tavoy contains court-houses, custom-house, a Bench of 4 honorary magistrates, the usual public offices, and post office [m. s. T.]. Its trade is of little importance, and is carried on chiefly with ports in Lower Burma, and Siam, and with the Straits Settlements.

Tavoy.—River formed by the union of several torrents, which rise in the Malweh spur and in the western slopes of the main range in the extreme north of Tavoy District. It flows in a southerly course, past the town of Tavoy and falls into the sea at Tavoy Point, about 30 miles lower down. Length, 120 miles.

Tavoy Island.—An island off the coast of Tenasserim, a little to the south of the mouth of the Tavoy river. It is about 18 miles long by 2 broad. On the east, there is an excellent harbour called Port Owen. The caves in the hills of the island are tenanted by the ediblenest-building swallow, and the right of taking the nests is leased out by Government. These nests are much prized by the Chinese ; who boil them down into a nutritious soup ; and nearly all that are collected are exported to China and the Straits.

Thayetchaung.—Town and head-quarters of South-Eastern Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m.].

Western Township.—Township in Tavoy District. Head-quarters are at Inzauk.

TENASSERIM.

TENASSERIM (*Ta-neng-tha-ri*).—Division of the Province of Lower Burma ; comprising the six Districts of Amherst, Tavoy, Mergui, Toungoo, Shwegyin, and Salween ; all of which see separately. Head-quarters at Moulmein.

THARRAWADDY.

THARRAWADDY.—District in the Pegu Division of Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Prome District ; on the east by the Pegu Yoma range, which separates it from Shwegyin District ; on the south by Hanthawadi District ; and on the west by the Irawadi river, separating it from Henzada District. District head-quarters at Tharrawaddy village, 68 miles north of Rangoon.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops grown in Tharrawaddy District are rice, oil-seeds, tobacco, and vegetables.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions (South Tharrawaddy and North Tharrawaddy) ; and five Townships of Sanywe, Minhla, Gyobingauk, Tapun, and Monyo. Revenue about 8 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace) with an Assistant, Myook and Superintendent of Land Records, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. For further information regarding Tharrawaddy village *see* Tharrawaddy.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Gyobingauk.—Township in Tharrawaddy District, also head-quartes town of the township of the same name, and railway station 40 miles from Tharrawaddy. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.].

Kin.—Village with post office [m.].

Letpadan.—Head-quarters town of the Sanywe Township and railway station, 9 miles from Tharrawaddy. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Mingyi.—Village and an important mart, situated on the east bank of the Irawadi river, 12 miles from Monyo. Contains police station, and post office [m.]. Population about 1200.

Minhla.—Township in Tharrawaddy District, also head-quarters of the township of the same name, and railway station 23 miles from Tharrawaddy. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices, school, and post office [m. s.].

Monyo.—Township in Tharrawaddy District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name ; situated 18 miles from Minhla. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m.].

Nattalin.—Village and railway station, 56 miles from Tharrawaddy. Post office [m.].

North Tharrawaddy.—Sub-division in Tharrawaddy District. Head-quarters at Zigon.

Okpo.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Tharrawaddy. Post office [m. s.].

Othegon.—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Tharrawaddy.

Sanywe.—Township in Tharrawaddy District. Head-quarters at Letpadan.

Sitkwin.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Tharrawaddy. Post office [m. s.].

South Tharrawaddy.—Sub-division in Tharrawaddy District. Head-quarters at Tharrawaddy.

Tapun.—Township of Tharrawaddy District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name ; situated about 4 miles east of the Myit-ma-ka river, 12 miles from Zigon. Contains a court-house, a police station, an inspection bungalow, and post office [m.].

Teindaw—Village with post office [m.].

Tharrawaddy.—Head-quarters town of the District of the same name, and railway station, 93 miles from Prome. Contains the usual public offices, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Thonze.—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Tharrawaddy. Post office [m. s.].

Yekin.—Village situated on the east bank of the Irawadi. Contains a market, police station, and dispensary. Population about 1200.

Zigon.—Village and head-quarters of North Tharrawaddy Sub-division. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices, and post office [m. s.].

THAYETMYO.

THAYETMYO.—District in the Irrawaddy Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Mandalay, on the east by Toungu, on the south by Prome, and on the west by Sandoway. Area, 3,184 square miles, containing 2 towns and 989 villages. Population 250,161. District head-quarters—Thayetmyo town, 207 miles from Rangoon.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops raised in Thayetmyo District are rice, oil-seeds, cotton, tobacco, and onions.

CLIMATE.—The chief characteristic of the climate of Thayetmyo District is its comparative dryness. Cattle disease is very prevalent.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Thayetmyo, Minhla, and Myede; and seven Townships of Thayetmyo, Mindon, Kama, Minhla, Taingda, Myede, and Sinbaungwe. Revenue, about 4 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace), with an Assistant exercising powers of Cantonment Magistrate, also of the Small Cause Court Judge, and of the Justice of the Peace; Superintendent of Police with an Assistant; Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail; Superintending Engineer; Executive Engineer; Deputy Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector of Schools; and Chaplain. For further information regarding Thayetmyo town *see* Thayetmyo.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Allanmyo.—Frontier town, and head-quarters of Myede Sub-division; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi, 4 miles from Thayetmyo. Called after Major Allan, of the Madras Army, who demarcated the adjoining boundary line between Lower and Upper Burma. Population about 6,000. Contains sub-divisional courts and offices, school, market, and post office [m. s. T.].

Kama.—Township in Thayetmyo District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 25 miles from Thayetmyo. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m.].

Matun.—River, rises near the lofty Myin-ka-dek peak of the Arakan Yoma Hills; flows south, and falls into the Irawadi, just above Kama, about 50 miles in a direct line from where it enters the District.

Mindon.—Township in Thayetmyo District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name; situated among the hills at a bend of the Mahtun river, 45 miles from Thayetmyo. Population under 1000. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, police station, and post office [m.].

Minhla.—Sub-division and Township in Thayetmyo District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name; situated 71 miles from Thayetmyo. Contains court-houses, the usual public buildings, market, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Myede.—Sub-division and Township in Thayetmyo District. Head-quarters at Yataung.

Shandatkyi.—Head-quarters of Taingda Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m. s.].

Shwe-An-daw.—Pagoda situated a few miles north of Thayetmyo town. It dates from the time of Narapaddisithu, King of Burma (about 1167 A. D.), who is noted for his piety, his communication with Ceylon, and his frequent journeys through his dominions. He is said to have received from Ceylon a sacred tooth of Gautama; and while escorting it to his capital, he was warned by portents to deposit it at the place where this pagoda now stands.

Shwe-myin-din.—Pagoda in the Kama Township. Its name, which means 'conspicuous,' is derived from its position. It is said to date from about 100 A. D; and subsequently, as it was found that the desires of many who visited this shrine were accomplished, it received its second name of Shwe-tsu-taung-byi, or 'prayers fulfilled."

Sinboungwe.—Township in Thayetmyo District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 34 miles from Thayetmyo town. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.].

Taingda.—Township in Thayetmyo District. Head-quartres at Shandatkyi.

Thayetmyo.—Sub-division and Township in Thayetmyo District, also chief town, cantonment, municipality and head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi, about 11 miles south of the frontier line of the Province, and 44 miles from Prome. Population about 17,000. Contains the usual public offices, market, school, police station, and post office [m. s. T.].

Yataung.—A suburb of Allanmyo, also head-quarters of Myede township; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi, just opposite the Thayetmyo cantonment. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, small police force, market, and school.

Yemyit.—Head-quarters of Thayetmyo Sub-division. Contains the usual courts and sub-divisional offices.

THONGWA.

THONGWA (*Thunkhwa*).—District in the Irrawaddy Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Henzada, east by Rangoon, south by the Bay of Bengal, and west by Bassein District. District head-quarters—Maubin town, 21 miles from Kyaiklat.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops grown in Thongwa District are rice, plantains, chillies, and sugar-cane.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions of Maubin, Yandoon, Pantanaw, and Pyapon, each of which is again divided into 2 Townships, viz. Thongwa, Yandoon, Danubyu, Pantanaw, Shwelaung, Pyapon, Dedaye, and Pyindaye. Revenue, about 20 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace) with an Assistant, Myook and Superintendent of Land Records, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Inspector of Post offices. For further information regarding Maubin town *see* Maubin.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Danubyu (*Donabyu*).—Township in Thongwa District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi, 14 miles from Yandoon, and 35 from Henzada. Contains a court-house, police station, bazar, and post office [m. s.].

Dedaye.—Township in Thongwa District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 37 miles from Maubin town. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m. s.].

Kyaiklat.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Maubin.—Sub-division and head-quarters of Thongwa District. Contains court-houses, a small jail, police station, charitable dispensary, a Bench of 3 honorary magistrates, market, and post office [m. s. T.]. Population under 2,000,

Pantanaw.—Sub-division and Township in Thongwa District, also head-quarters of the township of the same name ; situated on the river Irawadi. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.]. Population 6,000. Considerable river-borne traffic in dried fish, piece goods, and hardware.

Pyamalaw.—One of the mouths of the Irawadi, the great river of Burma. At the town of Shwe-laung, it leaves the Pantanaw river, and runs for about 6 miles to the north-north-east. Then it turns west and south-south-west, and, after a course of 90 miles, falls into the sea.

Pyapon.—Sub-division and Township in Thongwa District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 47 miles from Pyindaye, and 95 miles from Rangoon. Population about 2000. Contains the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, market, school, and post office [m. s.].

Pyindaye.—Township in Thongwa District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m.].

Shwelaung.—Township in Thongwa District, and village situated on the Irawrdi. Post office [m.]. Head-quarters at Wakema.

Taungbogyi.—Village with post office [m.].

Thongwa.—Township in the District of the same name. Head-quarters at Maubin.

Wakema.—Head-quarters of Shwelaung Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, market, and post office [m. s.]. Considerable trade in rice.

Yandoon.—Sub-division and Township in Thongwa District, also head-quarters town of the township of the same name ; situated at the junction of the Panhlaing creek with the Irawadi, 25 miles from Maubin, and 58 miles from Rangoon. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, school, and post office [m. s. T.].

TOUNGOO.

TOUNGOO.—District in the Tenasserim Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Upper Burma, on the east by a mountain

range, on the south by Shwegyin District, and on the west by the Pegu Yomas. Area, 6,354 square miles, containing 2 towns and 770 villages. Population 162,132 Head-quarters at Toungoo town, 166 miles from Rangoon by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops grown in Toungoo District are rice, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, tobacco, vegetables, cocoa-nut, areca-nut, and plantains.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal manufactures are silk, saltpetre, and gunpowder.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Toungoo and Karen Hill Tracts ; and six Townships of Myoma, Zeyawadi, Bonmadi, Thagaya, Kani, and Kyathaungdaung. Revenue, about 1½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace), Cantonment Magistrate, Commandant Karen Levy, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Executive Engineer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chaplain, and Deputy Superintendent Topographical Forest Survey. For further information regarding Toungoo town *see* Toungoo.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bawgale.—Village and head-quarters of Kyathaungdaung Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, police station, and market.

Bonmadi.—Township in Toungoo District. Head-quarters at Tabyi.

Byu.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Toungoo.

Hpyu (*Hypoo*).—River, rises in the eastern slopes of the Pegu Yomas, and after a southerly course of about 70 miles, falls into the Sittaung, 28 miles south of Toungoo.

Kabaung.—River, rises in the Pegu Yoma Hills, and after a south-west course of 68 miles, falls into the Tsittaung just below Toungoo.

Kani.—Township in Toungoo District. Head-quarters at Leiktho.

Kanyutkwin.—Village and railway station, 43 miles from Toungoo.

Karen Hill Tracts.—Sub-division in Toungoo District. Head-quarters at Leiktho.

Kyathaungdaung.—Township in Toungoo District. Head-quarters at Bawgale.

Kyungon.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Toungoo.

Kywebwe.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Toungoo.

Leiktho.—Town and head-quarters of Karen Hill Tracts Sub-division, and also head-quarters of Kani Township, 30 miles from Toungoo. Contains court-houses, the usual sub-divisional offices, police station, and market.

Myohla.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Toungoo. Post office [m.].

Myoma.—Township in Toungoo District. Head-quarters at Toungoo town.

Nyaung Chidauk—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Toungoo.

Oktwin.—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of Zeyawadi Township, 8 miles from Toungoo. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m.].

Swa.—River, rises in the Pegu Yoma Mountains, and after an easterly course of 60 miles, falls into the Sittaung, about 24 miles north of Toungoo town.

Swa.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Toungoo.

Tabaye.—Town and head-quarters of Bonmadi Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.].

Thagaya.—Township in Toungoo District, also village and railway station, 29 miles from Toungoo. Head-quarters at Yedashe.

Thawutti.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Toungoo.

Toungoo.—Sub-division in the District of the same name ; also chief town and head-quarters of Myoma township, and municipality, cantonment, and railway terminus station ; situated on the right bank of the Sittaung river, 108 miles from Yamethin. Contains a good *bazar*, court-houses, jail, hospital and dispensary, Roman Catholic chapel, Anglican Church Baptist and Karen Normal schools, a Bench of 5 honorary magistrates, several police stations, and post office [m. s. T.].

Yauk-thwa.—Stream which rises in the Paung-laung range in Toungoo District ; flows south-westerly, and falls into the Sittaung, about 6 miles north of Mun, a village in Shwe-gyin District.

Yedashe.—Town and head-quarters of Thagaya Township, also railway station, 17 miles from Toungoo. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m.].

Yeyawadi.—Township in Toungoo District. Head-quarters at Oktwin.

YAMETHIN.

YAMETHIN.—District in the Eastern Division of Upper Burma. Area, 3000 square miles, containing 1 town and 837 villages. Population 160,662. District head-quarters—Yamethin town, 124 miles south from Ava.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Yamethin and Pyawbwe ; and three townships of Yamethin, Pyawbwe and Yindaw. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace with an Assistant, Myook and Registering officer, Myook and Treasury officer, Superintendent of Police, Commandant Military Police Battalion with an Assistant, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Executive Engineer, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Inspector of Post offices. For further information regarding Yamethin town *see* Yamethin.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Hngetthaik.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Yamethin.

Nyaungyan.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Yamethin.

Nyunglun.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Yamethin.

Pyawbwe.—Sub-division and Township in Yamethin District, also head-quarters town and railway station, 13 miles from Yamethin. Contains court-houses, the usual public buildings, market, and post office [m. s.].

Shanywa.—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Yamethin.

Shweda.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Yamethin.

Tatkon.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Yamethin.

Yamethin.—Sub-division and Township in Yamethin District, also chief town, municipality, and railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, 112 miles from Mandalay. Contains civil and criminal courts, the usual public offices, police station, market, school, and post office [m. s. T.].

Yindaw.—Township in Yamethin District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

YE-U.

YE-U.—District in the Central Division of Upper Burma. Area, 5,000 square miles, containing 1 town and 470 villages. Population 92,549. District head-quarters—Ye-u town, 108 miles south-west of Ava.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions (viz. Northern and Southern) ; and five Townships of Taze, Indaing, Mayagan, Ye-u, and Shwegyin. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Myook and Township officer, Myook and Treasury officer, Superintendent of Police, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Deputy Conservator of Forests, and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Ye-u town *see* Ye-u.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Indaing.—Township in Ye-u District. Head-quarters at Kyunhla.

Kyunhla.—Head-quarters town of Indaing Township. Contains a court-house, and the usual public offices.

Mayagan.—Township in Ye-u District. Head-quarters at Tabayin.

Northern Sub-division.—A Sub-division in Ye-u District. Head-quarters at Taze.

Shwegyin.—Township in Ye-u District. Head-quarters at Tamadaw.

Southern Sub-division.—A Sub-division in Ye-u District. Head-quarters at Tabayin.

Tabayin.—Town and head-quarters of Mayagan township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.].

Tamadaw.—Town and head-quarters of Shwegyin township. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices, and school.

Taze.—Township in Ye-u District, and head-quarters of the Northern Sub-division, and also of the Taze township. Contains court-houses, the usual public buildings, market, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Ye-u.—Township in the District of the same name, and head-quarters of the Ye-u District; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi river, 90 miles from Mandalay. Contains court-houses, the usual public offices, police station, school, market, and post office [M. S. T.].

CENTRAL INDIA.

CENTRAL INDIA.—This is the term officially applied to the territories included in the seven Political Agencies under the ultimate supervision of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, who resides at Indore, and who is in direct correspondence with the Supreme Government. These are the Indore, the Bhil or Bhopawar, the Western Malwa, the Bhopal, the Gwaloir, the Bundelkhand, and the Baghelkhand Agencies, (each of which see separately), all being included and collectively designated as the Central India Agency. The whole tract in which these Agencies are included lies to the north of the Central Provinces, having the North-Western Provinces on the north-east, Rajputana on the north-west, the Bombay District of Khandesh and Rewa Kantha on the west and south-west, and the Garhjat State of Chang-Bakhar of Chutia Nagpur in Bengal on the east. Area, 75,230 square miles. Population 10,317,242.

PRODUCTS.—The mineral resources of the whole country are considerable—iron, coal, copper, and limestone abound; and in the Panna State, diamonds are found in large quantities. Most of the territory included under the Central India Agency is well cultivated and fertile, and the whole of the Malwa plateau most fertile, producing in abundance and excellence, wheat, rice, and other grains and pulses, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, and especially opium.

CLIMATE.—The northern part of Central India has a climate partaking of the torrid character of the neighbouring tracts of the North-Western Provinces and Rajputana. In these parts, the climate during the rainy season, and for a short time after, is exceedingly unhealthy. During the dry and hot seasons, the climate is not unhealthy. The cool season comprises the period from November to February, the hot season succeeds and continues to the middle of June, when the periodical rains set in and last to the close of September, the average fall being about 50 inches. During the sultry season the hot winds are comparatively mild.

ADMINISTRATION.—The highest representative of the Paramount power in Central India, is the Agent to the Governor-General of India, who resides at Indore. His authority is the unifying principle that peroades the administration of the many States of Central India committed to his care. He is the friend, and counsellor of all the ruling chiefs and he is the guardian of chiefs during their minority. He is also the medium of communication between the Imperial Government and the Native Darbars. He is, moreover, a minister of war for Central India, having large bodies of troops at his disposal. He exercies the functions of a High Court of Judicature, original and appellate, within the limits of the Residencies and Cantonments. He exercises a supervision over the opium-tax, as Opium Agent; over the payment of tribute, relief and other feudal charges to which the protected States are liable; and over the

various political officers, superintending the several agencies named above.

BAGHELKHAND AGENCY.

BAGHELKHAND.—Tract of country in Central India, occupied by a collection of Native States (known as the Baghelkhand Agency) under the political superintendence of the Governor General's Agent for Central India. The Baghelas who gave their name to this tract of country are a branch of the Sisodiya Rajputs. Area, 12,000 square miles ; population about 1,600,000 distributed in 4 towns and 5832 villages. The States comprising the Baghelkhand Agency are Rewa, Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal, and Kothi (all of which see separately).

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amdara.—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Sutna.

Amarkantak.—Hill in Rewa State, 3493 feet above sea level. The hill forms a portion of the Satpura range, and its summit consists of an extensive plateau. Interesting for its temples around the sources of the sacred river Narbada, and for its waterfalls.

Amarpatan.—Village in Rewa State. Post office [m. s.].

Beronda.—Petty State in Baghelkhand, also called Pathar-Kuchar. Area, 238 square miles, containing 66 villages. Population 18,000. Revenue, Rs. 28,000. The Raja, Rangbhir Dayal, is a Rajput of very ancient lineage. The family was confirmed in the territory by the British Government under a *sanad* in 1807. The Raja has the right of adoption. His military force consists of 20 horse, 170 infantry and police, and 3 guns. Beronda is the chief village of the State of the same name, and the favourite residence of the Raja. Population 1600. Post office [m. s.].

Bihar.—River in Rewa State, has a waterfall of 200 feet high, 50 miles from its source. The river falls into the Tons.

Birsinghpur (*Pali*).—Village in Rewa State. Post office [m. s.].

Chandia.—Village in Rewa State. Post office [m. s.].

Gobindgarh.—Village in Rewa State, 12 miles from Rewah town. Post office [m. s.].

Jaithari.—Village in Rewah State. Post office [m.].

Jaitwar. Village in Nagode State. Post office [m. s.].

Jaso.—Petty State in Baghelkhand. Area, 75 square miles, containing 57 villages. Population 8,000. Revenue, Rs. 14,000. The chief, Diwan Gujraj Singh, is a Hindu Bundela. He keeps up a military force of 2 guns and about 50 horsemen. He holds a *sanad*, giving the right of adoption. Jaso is the chief village of the State of the same name. Postal communication through Nagode post office.

Jukehi.—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Maihar town.

Kothi.—Petty State in Baghelkhand. Area, 90 square miles, containing 67 villages. Revenue, Rs. 35,290. The chief (Ran Bahadur Singh, Raja Bahadur of Kothi) is a Rajput by caste. He exercises jurisdiction within his own territory, independent of the British courts of law, except in crimes of a heinous nature, or where Europeans are con-

cerned, when the jurisdiction lies with the Political Agent. Postal communication through Jaitwar post office.

Madhogarh.—Village and fort, 5 miles from Sutna.

Maihar.—Native State lies to the north of Nagode, the east of Rewah, and the west of Ajaigarh. Area, 400 square miles, containing 1 town and 182 villages. Population 75,000. Revenue, Rs. 71,000. The chief (Raja Raghbir Singh) is a Hindu of the Jogi sect The title of Raja, with a salute of 9 guns, was conferred by the British Government upon the Chief and his heirs in 1877, for his liberality in abolishing transit duties, and giving land for railway purposes. The Raja exercises jurisdiction in his own territory, independent of the British Courts of law, except in the case of crimes of heinous nature, international cases, or those in which Europeans are concerned. Maihar, the chief town and railway station, 22 miles from Sutna. Contains a fort in which the Raja resides. The principal trade is in grain, timber, and other forest produce of the State. School, dispensary, and post office [m. s. T.].

Mangawan.—Village in Rewah State. Post office [m. s. T.].

Manpur.—Village in Rewah State. Post office [m. s.].

Mauganj.—Village in Rewah State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Nagode.—Petty State in Baghelkhand. Area, 450 square miles. Population 80,000. Revenue, Rs. 83,000. In 1857, the then ruling Raja rendered a good service during the mutiny, and was rewarded by a grant of land from the confiscated State of Bijeraghogarh, the right of adoption, and the honour of salute of 9 guns. The present Raja Jadubind Singh, a Parihar Rajput, administers his State in person. The military force consists of 2 guns, and 116 infantry and police. Nagode is the chief town of the State of the same name; situated 17 miles from Sutna. Contains a fort (the former residence of the Raja), dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. Uchahra is now the residence of the Raja.

Narbada.—One of the great rivers of India, traditionally regarded as the boundary between Hindustan Proper and the Deccan. It rises in the dominions of the Raja of Rewa, and after a westward course of 800 miles, falls into the sea below Broach in the Bombay District of that name. Its source is at Amarkantak, a massive flat-topped hill, forming the eastern terminus of that long range which runs across the middle of India from west of east. The Narbada bubbles up gently in a small tank in one of the undulating glades on the summit of the mountain. Then for about three miles it meanders through green meadows, receiving the waters of countless springs, till it reaches the edge of the Amarkantak plateau, where it falls over the black basaltic cliff in a glistening cascade of 70 feet, called Kapil-dhara. A little farther on is a smaller fall, known as Dudhadhara, or the Stream of Milk ; the myth being that here the river once ran with milk instead of water.

Ramnagar.—Village in Rewah State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rewah.—The principal Native State under the Baghelkhand Agency. It is situated between the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces. Area, 10,000 square miles. Population about 140,000. Revenue, Rs. 1,381,000. The country is mountainous, and is watered by the river Ton. The State is rich in coal and forest produce. The soil differs in quantity. The black soil produces valuable crops of wheat

and other grain. The dry red soil yields only inferior crops. Lacresinn, and guns are exported. The founder of this principality, had came here from Gujarath and settled here. The first treaty between the British Government and Rewa State was made in 1812. In 1847 the Maharajah abolished the Sati throughout his dominions. For his services during the mutiny he received in accession of territory. Rewah the chief town of the State of the same name ; 31 miles from Sutna. Population 25,000. It was founded in 1618 by Vikramaditya. It is surrounded by 3 ramparts of which the intermost encloses the palace of the Maharajah. The ruling chief—Maharajah Vyankatesh Raman Singh Bahadoor, a Baghel Rajput. Post office [m. s. T.].

Sihaol.—Village in Rewah State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sohagpur.—A commercial village and railway station [W.], in Rewah State ; distant 6 miles. A horse and cattle fair is held weekly. Post office [m. s. T.].

Sohawal.—Native State in Baghelkhand. Area, 240 square miles. Population about 40,000. Revenue, Rs. 32,000 The present Raja (Lal Sher Jang Bahadur Singh, a Baghel Rajput) administers his State in person. Police force about 50 men. Sohawal is the chief town of the State of the same name ; situated on the river Sutna, 6 miles from Sutna station. Ruined fort.

Son (*Soane or Sone said to be derived from the Sanskrit Sona, 'crimoon*).—A great river of Central India and (excluding the Jumna), the chief tributary of the Ganges on its right bank. It rises in the Amarkantak highlands, about 3500 feet above the sea, and falls into the Ganges about 10 miles above Dinapur. Length, 460 miles.

Sutna (*Satna*).—Town, and British Cantonment, also railway station, [R.], and the head-quarters of the Baghelkhand Political Agency, 31 miles from Rewah State, and 118 from Jabalpur. It is also connected with Sohawal, Nagode, Panna, and Chhatarpur by a good road. A considerable trade in linseed, wheat, and other cereals is carried on. In addition to the cantonment and Agency buildings, Sutna contains a hospital, dispensary, school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. To the Diamond mines of Panna by a good road, country carts and ponies are available.

Umaria.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

BHIL AGENCY.

BHIL AGENCY (*Bhopawar, or Bhilwara*).—A tract of country, occupied by a collection of Native States, (known as the Bhil or Bhopawar Agency under the political superintendence of the Governor General's Agent for Central India. Surrounded on all sides by Native States of Central India, principally those of Holkar, and Sindhia. The country is almost hilly and is inhabited by Bhils. The Agency consists of 25 States, and has its head-quarters at Sardarpur, 26 miles from Jhabua.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ali-Rajpur (*Rajpur-Ali*).—Native State lying between the Narbada river and the Vindhya Mountains. Area, 836 square miles ; population about 60,000, dwelling in 312 villages. The country is moun-

tainous, and covered with jungle. The chief products are bajra and makka. The chief (Maharana Waje Singh, a Rahtor Rajput), who is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. Revenue, Rs. 95,000. British tribute, Rs. 11,000, of which Rs. 10,000 is paid to Dhar. The sum of Rs. 1500 per annum is also contributed for the Malwa Bhil Corps. There are 5 schools, and 1 dispensary in the State. The military force consists of 2 field guns, 9 horse, and 150 policemen. Ali-Rajpur, the chief town has broad streets lined with shops. The old palace is a handsome building, and is used as a residence by the State officials, and contains the treasury ; near it are the school, dispensary, jail, and post office [m. s. T.]. Opening on to the *bazar* is the ' Bara ' containing the Chief's residence. Postal service with Sardarpur.

Badnawar.—Village in Dhar State. Post office [m. s.].

Barkhera (*Bara or Motta*)—Petty Estate or guaranteed Thakurate in the Bheel Agency. The chief, or Bhumia. has relations both with Dhar and with Sindhia. He holds from Dhar 3 villages, subject to a payment of Rs. 866 ; from Sindhia he holds certain villages, on which he pays Rs. 1650 ; and also 5 villages in Dekthan, on which he pays Rs. 1400.

Barkhera (*Chhota or Sorpur*).—Petty Estate or guaranteed Thakurate in the Bhil Agency The chief, or a Bhumia, pays to the Dhar State, Rs. 150 on 4 villages, and is responsible for police duties in 15 villages jointly with the Bhumia of Bara Barkhera.

Barwani.—Petty State under the Bhil or Bhopawar Agency. Area, 1362 square miles ; population about 60,000 (mostly Bhils) distributed in 1 town and 299 villages. Revenue, Rs. 198,000. The chiefs of this State are Sesodia Rajputs of the Udaipur family. This State pays no tribute to, and receives no allowance from, the British Government. It pays Rs. 4,000 per annum towards the cost of the Malwa Bhil Corps. Scattered remains of forts, towns, and irrigation works testify to the ancient prosperity of the State. The chief (Rana Inderjit Singh) receives a salute of 9 guns, and holds the title of Rana. The country is hilly, and the climate malarious. The forrest contains excellent timber and yields a yearly revenue, Rs. 13,000 There are 12 schools attended with 500 pupils. Barwani is the chief town of the State of the same name ; situated 2 miles from the left bank of the river Narbada, and is surrounded by a double wall, with a ditch to the outer one. There are some Jain temples on the Bawangaja Hill, distant 5 miles from the town, and in connection with these temples, a fair is held in January. Postal communication through Sardarpore post office.

Bharudpura.—Petty State or guaranteed Thakurate. The chief, who is a Bhumia, holds 3 villages for which he pays Rs. 330 annually to the Dhar State. Revenue, Rs. 3,000.

Chekarda.—Petty chiefship in Ali-Rajpur State. Postal service with Sardarpore post office.

Dahi.—Petty State under the Bhil Agency, and a guaranteed Thakurate in Chakalda, tributary to Holkar, to whom it pays Rs. 300.

Dhar.—Native State under the Bhil Agency. Area, 1740 square miles ; population 150,000. Revenue, Rs. 735,000. The present Dhar dynasty was founded by Anand Rao, who in 1749, received a grant of

Dhar from Bajee Rao Peshwa, much of the country is divided among chiefs who pay tribute to the State. By the treaty of 1819, Dhar was taken under British protection. The State pays a contribution of Rs. 19,650 to the Malwa Bhil Corps. The military force consists of 276 cavalry, and about 800 infantry including police, 2 guns, and 21 artillery men The chief (Maharaja Sir Anand Rao Puar, K. C. S. I. a Puar Rajput) has received a *sanad* of adoption, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. There are 1 High school, 18 vernacular schools, 2 dispensaries, and a new hospital A large quantity of opium, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, linseed, and turmeric are produced Dhar is the chief town of Dhar State; situated on the route from Mhow to Baroda, 33 miles from Mhow. The town is surrended by a mud wall, and contains many striking buildings especially two large decayed mosques built of red stone. Water is abundant. A strong fort situated out side the town containing the palace of the Raja. Dispensary, opium-weighing machine, and dak bungalow. Post office [m. s. T.]. Population 15,000.

Dharampuri—Town and *pargana* of Dhar State; situated on the north bank of the Narbada, 36 miles from Dhar. Post office [m.].

Dhi-dharamari.—Petty chiefship under the Bhil Agency. The Population is entirely Bhil.

Dhotria-Baisola.—Petty chiefship of Dhar State, containing 9 villages, The chief pays annually Rs. 2500 to Dhar.

Garhi (*Bhaisa Kheri*).—Guaranteed Thakurate of Dhar State, under the Bhil Agency. It consists of 3 villages in Dharampuri, for which the chief pays a small tribute, and 3 Bhil *paras*. The chief is responsible for all robberies. The present holder is Nahar Singh, whose residence is at Pipalda. Revenue, Rs. 2150. Population 600 Post office [m. s. t.].

Ghora.—Chief town of the State of Jobat, 3 miles from Jobat. The minister of the State lives and transacts State business here. Dispensary.

Gujri.—Village in Dhar State. Post office.

Jamli.—A considerable village of Jhabua State, distant 24 miles from Sardarpur, and 30 miles from Jhabua. The residence of a Thakur, one of the Umraos. Revenue, Rs. 4000. Indore tribute, Rs. 1,000.

Jamnia (*Dabir*).—A guaranted Thakurate or chiefship in Manpur State. The chief bears the title of Bhumia of Jamnia, and the chiefship is an historical important feature in the history of Malwa The estate consists of 5 villages under British guarantee. Area, 46,575, sqnare miles. Population 3500. Two sawars and 13 sipahis are employed as police. Land revenue, Rs. 16,000. The present head-quartes of the estate is the village of Kunjrod.

Jhabua (*Jabuah*).—Native State with area, 1336 square miles. Population about 96,000. Revenue, Rs. 150,000; and expenditure 140,000. Jhabua is said to derive its name from having been about 2½ centuries ago the residence of the Jhabu Naik, a noted Bhil freebooter, who infested the hills and built a small fort. The chief (Raja Gopal Singh) is a Rahtor Rajput, descendant of a younger branch of Jodhpore. There are dispensaries and schools in three towns, viz. Jhabua, Ranapur, and Kandia. The State pays Rs. 1470 towards the cost of the Bhil Corps.

The Raja maintains a military force of 50 horse and 200 foot. Jhabua, the chief town of the State of the same name; situated on the route from Mhow to Jhalod, 82 miles from the former, and 36 from the latter. The town is enclosed by a mud wall. The Raja's residence rises above the town. The town is unhealthy. Dispensary, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Jhaknauda.—Large town in Jhabua State; situated 15 miles from Sardarpore, and 24 miles north-east of Jhabua town. The residence of a Thakur, one of the principal Umraos; his income is Rs. 10,000 and he pays an annual tribute of Rs. 3110 to the Indore State.

Jobat.—Petty State under the Bhil Agency. It is one of the off-shoots of the Ali-Rajpur State, and consists of a small hilly tract of country inhabited entirely by Bheels. The Rana of Jobat is a Rahtor Rajput. The road from Indore *via* Dhar and Ali-Rajpur to Gujarath passes through this State Area, 132 square miles. Population 12,000 Revenue, Rs. 17,000. The capital town is Ghora, where the State affairs are carried Jobat contains the chief's palace, jail, and treasury.

Kachi-Baroda.—Thakurate and town in Badnawar *pargana* of Dhar State. The Thakur or chief holds from the Dhar Darbar 16 villages under British guarantee, and pays an annual tribute of Rs 9660. Revenue, about Rs. 32,000. The town is situated about 8 miles from Badnawar, and 40 miles from Dhar.

Kali-Bari.—Petty State under Dhar. The chief, or Bhumia receives Rs 1370 from the Dhar Darbar, and Rs. 120 Zamindari on condition of guarding the *pargana* of Dharampuri, and being answerable for robberies. He holds 5 villages of Dharampuri *pargana* in perpetuity, for which he pays annually Rs. 500. He also receives Rs. 150 from Sindhia and is answerable for robberies in 17 villages in Bankaner. These three engagements are under British guarantee.

Kathiwara.—Guaranteed Thakurate or petty chiefship under the Bhil Agency. This small independent chiefship is situated on the western frontier of the Central India Agency, bordering Rewah Kantha, under the Presidency of Bombay. The population consisting of Bhils and Bhilalas, numbers about 500. The chief is Thakur Bahadoor Singh. Revenue, Rs. 1,200.

Khalghat.—Village with post office [m.] in Dhar State.

Kooksee.—Town with post office [m.] in Dhar State, 18 miles from Barwani.

Mandogarh (*Mandu*)—Extensive deserted town in Dhar State, Central India, the ancient capital of the Muhammadan kingdom of Malwa; situated 15 miles north of the right bank of the Narbada, distant from Mhow 30 miles, from Dhar 20 miles, and from Indore 38 miles. The city, 1944 feet above sea-level, occupies 8 miles of ground, extending along the crest of the Vindhyas, and is separated from the table-land, with which it is on a level, by a valley between 300 and 400 yards broad and about 300 feet deep. Among the building of which ruins yet remain are—the Jama Masjid, the marble mausoleum of Hoshang Ghori, the king of Malwa, and the palace of Baz Bahadur, another king of Malwa.

Manpur.—*Pargana* and town under the Bhil Agency ; situated on the top of the crest of the Vindhya range, 13 miles from Mhow. Population under 2,000. About 2 miles south of the town are some caves. Post office [m. s. T.].

Mathwar.—Petty State under the Bhopawar Agency. Area, 140 square miles, containing 36 villages. Population about 3000. Revenue, Rs. 3,800. The Thakur (Ranjit Singh), pays no tribute.

Multhan (*Multân*) —Town in Dhar State ; situated on the Ratlam. Dhar road, 5 miles from Badnawar, and 36 miles from Dhar city. The residence of a Thakur or chief, who is related to the Rahtor Rajput chiefs of Ratlam State. The chief holds 20 villages from Dhar State, for which he pays a tribute of Rs. 18040. The soil is rich, water is abundant, and opium and wheat are produced in considerable quantities. Revenue, Rs. 62,000.

Nalchha.—Ruined town and head-quarters of Nalchha Pargana, in Dhar State ; situated on the route from Mhow to Mandu, 27 miles southwest of the former, and 7 north of the latter. Some of the ruins are very fine. Bazar.

Nimkhera.—Petty guaranteed Thakurate or State under the Bhopawar Agency ; situated among the spurs of the Vindhyan range. It contains several well wooded valleys. The Bhumia or chief holds the village of Tirla in hereditary succession, paying an annual tribute of about Rs. 500, to the Dhar State, and is answerable for all robberies between Dhar and Sultanpur. Revenue, Rs. 15,300. Expenditure nearly Rs. 14,000.

Rajgarh.—Guaranteed Thakurate under the Bhil Agency. Population 800. The chief or Bhumia holds the villages of Rajgarh (with a hill fort) and Dhal under a *sanad* from the British Government, and receives payment from both Holkar and the Dhar State, on condition of keeping the roads free from thieves, and being answerable for all robberies in certain tracts.

Ratanmal.—Petty State in the Bhil or Bhopawar Agency. Population 500. Country hilly and covered with jungle. Revenue Rs. 600. The chief (Thakur Dhirap Singh) receives no allowances from, nor does it pay any tribute to, the British Government. It derieves its name from a high flat topped hill, Ratanmal, about 4000 feet above sea-level.

BHOPAL AGENCY.

BHOPAL AGENCY.—A collection of Native States under the political superintendence of the Governor General's Agent for Central India. Bounded south and east by the Central Provinces, and north and west by various Native States of Central India and Rajputana. Area, about 8719 square miles. Population about 1,300,000, the great bulk of the people are Hindus. The nine States comprising the Agency are Bhopal, Rajgarh, Narsingarh, Kurwai, Maksudangarh, Khilchipur, Basoda, Muhammadgarh, and Pathari—all of which see separately. In addition to the above, the Political Agent whose head-quarters are at Bhopal has also charge of isolated patches of territory belonging to the States of

Gwalior, Indore, Tonk, and Dewas. The following guaranteed Thakurates are also included in this Agency, viz, Agra Barkhera, Dagria, Daria-Kheri, Dhabla Dhir, Dhabla Ghose, Duleta, Hirapur, Jabria, Jhalera, Kamalpur, Kakar-Kheri, Khajuri, Kharsia, Pipla-nagar, Ramgarh, Sutalia, and Tappa.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agra Barkhera (*Barkhera*).—Petty State or guaranteed Thakurate under the Bhopal Agency. The chief of the State (Thakur Balwant Singh) holds the rank of Thakur, with a grant of 12 villages from Sindhia, to whom he pays annually Rs. 5,880 as *istamrar* dues or quit-rent. He also receives from Karwai, Rs. 300, and from Sindhia, Rs. 2,370, yearly. Revenue, Rs. 7000. Population under 5000. Agra Barkhera, is the chief town of the State of the same name, and railway station [W.] 30 miles from Bhopal. Post office [m. s.].

Ashta.—Town in Bhopal State ; situated 46 miles from Bhopal. Population 6000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bamora.—Village and railway station, in the Kurwai State, 75 miles from Bhopal. Post office [m. s.].

Bamori.—Town in Bhopal State, 18 miles from Bareli. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bari.—Town in Bhopal State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bareli.—Town in Bhopal State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Berasia.—Town in Bhopal State, 20 miles from Dewanganj railway station. Post office [m s.].

Bharkach.—Town in Bhopal State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bheronda.—Town in Bhopal State. Post office [m. s.].

Bhopal.—Native State in Malwa, under the political superintendence of the Governor General's Agent for Central India. Area, 6873 square miles, containing 4 towns and 3,006 villages. Revenue, Rs. 4,000,000, population 10,00,000. Bounded on the north and west by Sindhia's territory and several petty States of the Central India Agency, east by the British district of Sagar (Saugor) and south by the Narbada (Nerbuda) and by Holkar's territory of Aimawar.

The Bhopal dynasty was founded by Dost Muhammad, an Afghan in the Service of Aurangzeb. The Bhopal family has always been friendly towards the British Government. On the death of the Nawab in 1844, he was succeeded by his widow, Sikandar Begam, who ruled Bhopal until her death in 1868, and she was succeeded by the present ruler, Her Highness the Sultana Shah Jehan Begam (G. C. S. I. C. I.), a female Afghan.

The Begam of Bhopal is entitled to a salute of 19 guns. The force maintained by the State consists of 694 horse, 2200, foot, 14 field and 43 other guns, with 291 artillerymen. In commutation of a contingent of 600 horse and 400 infantry known as the Bhopal battalion, which the State had stipulated to furnish under treaty. Bhopal now pays annually 2 lakhs of Rupees in cash. The British Government has, by a sanad of 1862, recognised the right of succession in Bhopal according to Muhammadan law and the customs of the State.

The chief has power of life and death in judicial matters ; and the territories of Bhopal are beyond the jurisdiction of British Courts. An allowance of Rs. 10,000 a year is made by the British Government as compensation for the loss incurred on the remission of transit duty on all salt passing through the State. Bhopal is the principal town of the State of the same name, and railway station [R.], situated on the north bank of a fine and extensive lake 4½ miles long and 1½ broad. The name of Bhopal is said to be derived from that of its founder, Rajah Bhoj, and the dam by which he formed the Tank, dam being in Hindu *pal*. Thus Bhojpal has been corrupted into Bhopal. The city proper is enclosed by a masonry wall, 2 miles in circuit. On the summit of a hill within a short distance is the citadel of Fatehgarh, from which a good view of the city and the large lake at the base of the fortress can be obtained. The objects worth a visit are the palace of the Begam, the Jama Masjid, the Moti Masjid, the Mint and Arsenal, and the Gardens of the Khudsya and Sikandar Begams. The town of Bhopal is well kept and lighted, and fairly clean. In the city proper, water has been laid on to all the houses. The dam is of masonry, and is an imposing work. A zenana hospital and a school for Nurses and Midwives have been established. Population (1891) 70,630. The Political Agent lives at Sehore, 20 miles distant from Bhopal. The town contains, schools, dispensary, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Bias.—River, rising in the hills of Sirmau in Bhopal State ; flows in a north-easterly direction, and falls into the Sonar near Narsinghgarh, in Damoh District.

Biaora.—Town in Rajgarh State, 65 miles from Sehore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Budni.—Town and railway station, 43 miles from Bhopal. Between Budni and Barkhera, a distance of 14 miles, the railway line passes through a series of ghats over the Vindhya range, the scenery on each side being grand and impressive. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chhipanere.—Town in Bhopal State. Post office [m. s.].

Darya Kheri.—Petty State held by Thakur Ranjit Singh as a guaranteed Girasia, under the Bhopal Agency. Area, 6 square miles. The Thakur receives a pecuniary allowance (*tankha*) of Rs. 4480 from Gwalior, Dewas and Bhopal in lieu of former rights over land. He holds a grant of two villages in Shujawalpur under the guarantee of the British Government, and pays to the Gwalior Darbar a quit-rent of Rs. 1070.

Deep.—Town and railway station [W.], 14 miles from Bhopal. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dhabla Dhir.—Guaranteed *girasia*, or petty chiefship, under the Bhopal Agency. Area, 10 square miles. Population 1,000. The Thakur, or chief, receives a *tankha*, in lieu of rights over land, from Holkar, Sindhia, Dewas, and Bhopal to the total amount of Rs. 4250. In addition, he holds a grant of 3 villages in Shujawalpur, under the guarantee of the British Government, for which he pays a quit-rent of Rs. 1400 annually. He is also Thakur of Kankerkhera, in which right he holds

another village in Shujawalpur, receiving a *tankha* of Rs. 800, and paying an additional quit-rent of Rs. 170, subject to a deduction of 2 per cent. on the transfer of the *pargana* to *Sindhia*.

Dhabla Ghosi.—Guaranteed *girasia*, or petty chiefship, under the Bhopal Agency. The Thakur, or chief, receives a pecuniary allowance in lieu of rights over land—from Sindhia, Dewas, and Bhopal to the total amount of Rs. 5,000. He also holds a village in Shujawalpur, for which he pays a quit-rent of Rs. 1,050.

Dhasan (*Disaun*).—River of Central India, rising in Bhopal State, a few miles north of Sirmau, at an elevation of 2,000 feet. After a course of 10 or 12 miles, it enters Saugar district, and finally falls into the Betwa. On the road between Sagar and Rahatgarh, Dhasan is crossed by a stone bridge.

Diwanganj.—Town and railway station [W.], 17 miles from Bhopal. Post office [m. s.].

Dugria.—Guaranteed Thakurate or petty chiefship under the Bhopal Agency.

Gulgaon.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Bhopal.

Hirapur.—Petty State or guaranteed Thakurate under the Bhopal Agency. Population 1,000. The chief, Rao Chhatar Singh, receives through the Political Agent the following pecuniary allowances in lieu of rights over land :—From Holkar, Rs. 3,330 ; from Sindhia, Rs. 2910 ; from Bhopal, Rs. 200 ; total Rs. 6,440. He holds Hirapur and Ahirwas on an *istemrari* rent of Rs. 600. He is also a political pensioner of the British Government, from which he receives Rs. 2180 a year.

Ichhawar.—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, Bhopal State. Population about 4,500. Held in *jagir* by a French lady, the lands yielding Rs. 38,280 yearly. Small Christian community. Post office [m. s.].

Jabria Bhil.—Guaranteed Girasia *Thakurate*, or chiefship, under the Bhopal Agency. The *Jagir* consists of three villages—Piplianagar, Kajuri, and Jabria Bhil—and an istemrari farm of Dugria and Jabri at an annual rent of Rs. 500. The Jagir was divided among the five brothers, (the sons of Chitu Pindari) of whom Raja Bakhsh received Jabria Bhil and Jabri. The present chief (Jamal Bakhsh, son of Raja Baksh) pays Rs. 250 a year as tribute to Sindhia.

Jahangirabad.—Town in Bhopal State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jawar.—Town in Bhopal State. Post office [m. s.].

Jhalera.—Guranteed Girasia, Thakurate, or chiefship, under the Bhopal Agency. The chief receives from Sindhia a pecuniary allowance, in lieu of rights over land, of nearly Rs. 1200. This is paid through the Political Agent, to whom also the Thakur is subordinate in his administration.

Kajuri (*or Kajuri Alladad*).—Estate held by a guaranteed Girasia, Thakur, or chief, under the Bhopal Agency. The present chief (Karim Bakhsh) administers the estate in person. Revenue, Rs. 2500. Dak bungalow.

Kaliakhera.—Town in Bhopal State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kamalpur.—Guaranteed Girasia or chiefship under the Bhopal Agency. The chief, Thakur Madan Singh, receives a *tankha* (pecuniary allowance in lieu of land rights) from Sindhia, amounting to Rs. 4600, paid through the Political Agent. He also holds a village in Shujawalpur, under British guarantee, on a quit-rent of Rs. 700.

Ken (*Kayan or Karnavati*).—River of the North-Western Provinces ; rises in Bhopal State, on the north-western slopes of the Vindhya Mountains, flows in a northerly direction, and falls into the Jumna a few miles below Pailani. After a course of about 35 miles, it falls in a cataract over the brow of the Bandair range, at Pipariya *ghat*. It then takes a westerly direction, and finally falls into the Jumna, on the right bank, near Chilla.

Khilchipur.—State under the Bhopal Agency ; a tributary of Gwalior. Area, 273 square miles, containing 269 villages. Population about 20,000. Chief products—grain and opium. The present chief is Rao Amar Singh, a Khichi Rajput, who since his accession in 1869 has received the title of Rao from the British Government. Revenue, Rs. 175,000. The chief pays tribute of Rs. 13,130 to Sindhia, through the Political Agent in Bhopal. He maintains a force of 40 horse and 200 foot, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. Khilchipur is the chief town of the State of the same name ; situated on the banks of the Kali-Sindh river, 7 miles from Rajgarh. The country about the city is hilly and jungly and sparsely cultivated. Population about 5,500. Post office [m. s. T.].

Khujnere.—Town in Narsingarh State under the Bhopal Agency. Post office [m. s.].

Kurwai.—State under the Bhopal Agency ; situated on the river Betwa, between Sagar and Sironj. Area, 139 square miles. Population 25,000. Revenue, 1 lakh. The chief, Muhammad Najaf Khan, bears the title of Nawab. The Nawab keeps up a force of 40 horse and 150 infantry. Kurwai is the chief town of the State of the same name, with a fort. Native weapons, such as matchlocks and knives, are manufactured, and are much prized in the neighbouring villages. Population 5000. Dispensary and post office [m. s. T.].

Muhammadgarh.—Native State and chief town of the State of the same name, under the Bhopal Agency ; lying between Bhilsa and Rahatgarh. Area, 27 square miles, containing 19 villages. Population 5,500. Revenue, Rs. 7,000. No tribute is paid. The chief (Hafiz Kuli Khan) is a Pathan, and holds the rank of Nawab.

Muxoodangarh (*Maksudangarh*).—Petty State under the Bhopal Agency ; a tributary of Gwalior. It lies on the right bank of the river Parbati. Area about 81 square miles, containing 78 villages. Population about 15,000. Revenue about Rs. 31,000. The chief products are opium and grain. The Chief Raghunath Singh is a Khichi Rajput. The State has been under British superintendence since 1880. Post office [m. s. t.].

Narsinghgarh.—Native State under the Bhopal Agency. Area, 623 square miles. containing 1 town and 416 villages. Population 115,000. Revenue about Rs. 500,000. The State pays Rs. 85,000 as

tribute to Holkar under the mediation of the British Government. The chief receives a *tankha* (or pecuniary allowance in lieu of rights over land) of Rs. 1200 from Sindhia, and another of Rs. 5100 from the State of Dewas. The chief (Raja Mahtab Singh) is an Umat Rajput, and holds the title of Raja. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. A military force is maintained of 10 guns, 24 artillerymen, 98 cavalry, and 625 infantry. Narsinghgarh is the chief town of the State of the same name. Population 1,2000. The town is built on a rising ground at the edge of a lake. Above the town on a boldly scarped hill stands the fort, which was built in 1780 by Achal Singh The palace of the chief is in fort. Dispensary, hospital, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pachaur.—Village in Narsinghgarh State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Parbati.—A long but (except in the rains) fordable tributary of the Chambal. Rises in the Vindhya hills, and after a northerly course of 220 miles past the Native States of Bhopal, Dhar, Rajgarh, Tonk, and Kotah, falls into the Chambal.

Raisin.—Fort in Bhopal State ; situated at the eastern extremity of a sandstone hill, with scarped sides, 500 feet above the plain. It is 10 miles from the famous Sanchi topes, and 50 miles from Hoshangabad. Post office [m. t.].

Rajgarh.—Native State in Malwa, under the political superintendence of the Bhopal Agency. Area, (including Sutalia) is 655 square miles. Population 120,000, dwelling in 638 villages. In 1448, the chief of Rajgarh received a title of Rawat, which is still borne. The family trace back their descent to Raja Bhoj, and through him to Vikramaditya. Revenue, 5 lakhs, of which Rs. 85,172 is paid to Sindhia as tribute for Tallian District ; and about Rs 1000 to Jhalawar for Kalipit *pargana*. The principal products of the State are opium and grain. The present chief (Rawat Balbahadur Singh, an Umat Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The military force consists of 240 cavalry, 360 infantry 4 fields and 8 other guns, with 12 artillery men. Rajgarh is the chief town of the State of the same name, 10 miles from Khilchipur. Contains a population of 7000, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ramgarh.—Guaranteed Thakurate under the Bhopal Agency. The Thakur receives through the Political Agent the following pecuniary allowances in lieu of rights over lands, viz.—from Holkar, Rs. 1,000 ; from Sindhia, Rs. 6810 ; from Dewas, Rs. 100 ; and from Bhopal, Rs. 700 ; total, Rs. 8610.

Sanchi.—Village in Bhopal State ; situated on the left bank of the Betwa river, about 5½ miles south-west of Bhilsa and 20 miles north-east of Bhopal city. Sanchi is famous as the site of some of the most extensive and remarkable Buddhist remains in India, called the Bhilsa Topes. *

Schore.—Town in Bhopal State ; situated on the right bank of the Saven, 22 miles from Bhopal city. Schore is the head-quarters of the Bhopal Political Agency, and of the Bhopal Battalion, a local Corps under

* A tope is a solid semi-circle building, to commemorate some event.

the orders of the Government of India. Population 5,000. Manufacture of printed muslins. Good *bazar* and post office [m. s. t.].

Silwani.—Town in Bhopal State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Suthalia.—Guaranteed Girasia chiefship under the political superintendence of the Bhopal Agency. The chief pays, under British guarantee, Rs. 3400 to the chief of Rajgarh, within whose State he holds a lease of 12 villages. Revenue, Rs. 22,000. Population 5,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Talain.—Village in Rajgarh State, Bhopal Agency. Post office [m. s.].

Tappa.—Petty State under the Bhopal Agency ; consisting of 18 villages in the Gwalior Pargana of Sonkach. The chief Takht Singh manages the State in person.

BUNDELKHAND AGENCY.

BUNDELKHAND (*Ancient name Jajhoti*).—Tract of country in Upper India, lying between the Jumna and the Central Provinces, bounded on the west by the Chambal, and on the east by Rewah. It includes five British Districts (viz. Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur and Banda) and 31 Navive States. The name is derived from the Bundelas, a sub-division of the Garhwa tribe of Rajputs, who established themselves in the country towards the close of the 14th century. Area, 10,227 square miles. Population 1,500,000. Head-quarters are at Nawgong town, 105 miles from Sutna railway Station.

MINERALS.—The mineral resources of Bundelkhand appear very great. Diamonds are found in Panna. A small copper mine has been recently worked in Lalitpur.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops are—*al*, which yields the dye used in colouring the reddish-brown cloths known as *kharua*, joar bajra, til, and the millets and pulses (moth, masur, kutki etc.). The *singhara*, or water-caltrop, is largely grown in Hamirpur, and throughout Bundelkhand.

CLIMATE.—The climate in the plains is frequently sultry, and the heat is great. The prevailing wind from October to May is south-west, that is, up the Gangetic valley ; during the other months the wind frequently comes down the valley.

ADMINISTRATION.—The British Districts of Bundelkhand are within the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces. The political superintendence of the Native States is vested in the Bundelkhand Agency, subordinate to the Central India Agency, reporting to the Government of India. Of the 31 Native States within the Agency, only three (viz, Orchha or Tehri, Datia, and Samthar) have formal treaties with the British Government. The other chiefs hold their territories under *sanads*, and are bound by *ikrarnamas*, or deeds of fealty and obedience.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajaigarh.—Native State and famous hill-fortress in Bundelkhand. Area, 802 square miles, containing 321 villages. Population 9,000.

Revenue, 2¼ lakhs; tribute, Rs. 7010. The chief maintains a military force of 150 cavalry, 100 infantry, 16 guns and 50 artillery men. He receives a salute of 11 guns. Ajaigarh is the chief town of the State of the same name; 17 miles from Kalinjar, and from Banda 47 miles. The chief (Maharaja Sawai Ranjor Singh Bahadoor, a Bundela Rajput), lives at Naushahr, a neat regularly built town at the northern base of the hill on which is perched the ancient fort. The ruins of magnificent Jain temples in the neighbourhood are now tenanted only by large monkeys and serpents. Post office [m. s. t.].

Alipura.—Native State in Bundelkhand. Area, 69 square miles, containing 26 villages. Population 15,000. Revenue, Rs. 30,000. The family holds a *sanad* authorizing adoption. The chief (Rai Bahadur Chhartarpatti) belongs to the Purihar caste of Rajputs; he maintains a force of 180 infantry with 2 guns. Alipura is the chief town of the State of the same name; situated on the main road between Gwalior and the Sutna station, 100 miles south-east of Gwalior, and 24 miles north-west of Chhatarpur. Population 3500. The town is picturesquely situated on rising ground, and contains a small fort which forms the residence of the ruler of the State. Post office [m. s. T.].

Baoni.—State in Bundelkhand. Area, 127 square miles, containing 52 villages. Population 18,000. Revenue one lakh. This is the only Muhammadan State in Bundelkhand. The chief (Nawab Ghazi-ud-din Khan) has a military force of 40 cavalry, 300 infantry, and 75 police, 3 guns, and 8 gunners. The chief resides at Kodaner, his chief village.

Baraunda (*Baronda*).—Petty State in Bundelkhand also called Pathar-Kuchar. Area, 238 square miles, containing 66 villages. Population 18,000. Revenue, Rs. 28,000. The Raja, Rangbhir Dayal, is a Rajput of very ancient lineage. The family was confirmed in the territory under a *sanad* in 1807 by the British Government. The Raja has a right of adoption. His military force consists of 20 horse, 170 infantry and police, and 3 guns. Baraunda is the chief village of the State of the same name and residence of the Raja. Population under 2,000.

Beri (*Behri or Bheri*).—Petty State in Bundelkhand, Area, 30 square miles; population 5,000. Revenue, Rs. 21,000. The chief is a Puar Rajput. He holds his territories under a *sanad* from the Government confirming possession; he has also a sanad of adoption. He maintains a force of 25 cavalry and 125 infantry. Chief town Beri, situated on the left bank of the Betwa river, about 20 miles from Kalpi.

Betwa.—River in Bundelkhand, rises in Bhopal State, 1½ miles south of the large tank at Bhopal; flows south-east for 20 miles to Satapur, and thence crossing through Gwalior State, Lalitpur, and Jhansi Districts, and finally falls into the Jumna, about 3 miles below the town of Hamirpur. Total length is 360 miles.

Bhaisaunda.—One of the Kalinjar Chaubi Jagirs under the Bundelkhand Agency. Area, 12 square miles; population under 5000. Revenue, Rs. 11,000. The Jagir is held by Chaubi Tirat Prasad, who is a Hindu and Brahman. The *Jagirdar* has about 80 foot soldiers.

Bihat.—One of the petty States of Bundelkhand. Area, 15 square miles. Population 5,000 Revenue, Rs. 13,000. The *Jagirdar* of Bihat is a Hindu Bundela and holds a *sanad* of adoption. A military force of 125 foot soldiers is kept up.

Bijawar.—Native State in Bundelkhand. Area, 973 square miles, containing 298 villages. Population 115,000. Revenue, 2¼ lakhs. The land is poor and hilly. Diamonds are found, and ironstone is plentiful. A *sanad* granting the right of adoption, was given to the chief of Bijawar in 1862 ; and, for services during the Mutiny, he received for himself and his heirs a dress of honour and a salute of 11 guns. The State pays no tribute, but keeps up a contingent of 100 horse with 800 infantry, 4 guns and 32 gunners. The title of Maharaja, and the exercise of supreme criminal jurisdiction within his territories was granted to the chief (Maharaja Sawai Bhan Partap Singh Bahadur, a Bundela Rajput) in 1866. The principal town is Bijawar, 114 miles from Sutna station *via* Chhatarpur. The Rajahs of Pannah and Chhatarpur arrange for conveyance, if applied to. Post office [m. s. T.].

Bijna.—One of the Hasht Bhai Jagirs in Bundelkhand. Area, 27 square miles, much sub-divided ; population 2,200. Revenue, Rs. 8000. There are 4 of these *Jagirs*—Dhurwai, Bijna, Tori Fatehpur, and Pahari Banka. The present *Jagirdar* of Bijna is Makund Singh, a Hindu Bundela. The four *Jagirdars* keep up a total military force of 15 guns, 50 horse, and 530 foot. Bijna is the capital of Bijna State ; situated on the route from Banda to Jhansi, 95 miles west of former, and 40 miles east of latter.

Charkhari.—Native State in Bundelkhand. Area, 787 square miles, containing 287 villages. Population 145,000. Revenue, 5 lakhs. The present Maharaja (Mulkhan Singh Bahadur, a Bundela Rajput) is descended from Raja Chattar Sal. The Maharaja remained faithful to the British Government, during the Mutiny, for which he received a jagir of Rs. 20,000 a year in perpetuity, a dress of honour, and a salute of 11 guns. Charkhari is the chief town of the State of the same name ; situated on the route from Gwalior to Banda, 41 miles from the latter place. Occupies a picturesque site at the base of a high rocky hill surmounted by a fort, to which accession be obtained only through a flight of steps cut in the rock, on such a scale as to be practicable for elephants. Two neighbouring elevations command the fortress for all purposes of modern warfare. Below the town lies a large lake ; good roads ; a tank irrigates the surrounding fields. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chhatarpur.—Native State in Bundelkhand. It lies to the south of the Hamirpur District. Area, 1169 square miles, containing 315 villages. Revenue 2½ lakhs. Population 170,000. The present ruler (Raja Vishwanath Singh Bahadur, a Puar Rajput) holds his State under a *sanad*, and keeps up a military force of 62 horse and 1178 infantry and police, with 32 guns and 38 gunners. He receives a salute of 11 guns. Chhatarpur is the chief town of the State of the same name ; situated on the route from Banda to Sagar, 70 miles south-west of the former, and 100 miles north-east of the latter. Population 14,000. It is a thriving place, having manufactures of paper, and coarse cutlery made from iron

mined from the adjacent hills. The most striking architectural objects are the ruins of the extensive palace of Chhatarsal the founder of the short-lived independence of Bundelkhand, in whose honour the town received its name. Close by is his mausoleum, a large structure of massive proportions and elaborate workmanship, surrounded by five domes. Post office [m. s. T.]. From Bijawar 24, and from Panna, 45 mile.

Dhurwai.—One of the Hasht bhai Jagirs or petty States, under the Central India Agency. Area, 18 square miles, population under 2000. Revenue, Rs. 12,000. The present holder, Diwan Ranjur Singh, is a Hindu Bundela.

Duttiah.—Native State in Bundelkhand. Area, 836 square miles, containing 454 villages. Population 185,000. Revenue ten lakhs. The State pays to Sindhia through the British Government. Rs. 15,000. of Nanashahi currency annually on account of the Pargana of Nadigaon. The chief has a right of adoption, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The military force consists of 97 guns, 160 gunners, 700 cavalry, and 340 infantry. Duttia his the chief town of the State of the same name, and railway station 16 miles from Jhansi. The town is surrounded by stone wall, about 30 feet in height, and it contains a large number of handsome houses, the residences of the local aristocracy. Population 30,000. The Raja's palace stands in the town within the wall of pretty pleasure-garden. Besides the Raja's pavilion, the gardens enclose an octagonal building surrounded by a reservoir; another palace stands within the city precincts; while a third, also deserted, but remarkable for its great size and strength, as well as for the beauty of its architecture. A curious cluster of Jain temples, at a distance of 4 miles, deserves the attention of archæologists. Post office [m. s. T.].

Garauli.—One of the Petty States in Bundelkhand. Area, 25 square miles with 16 villages. Population 5,000. The chief (Diwan Bahadur Parichit, a Bundela) has a *sanad* of adoption. Revenue, Rs. 16,000. The military force is 75 men. Postal communication through Alipura post office.

Gulganj.—Village in Bijawar State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Harpalpur.—Villag, and railway station [W.] in Alipura State, 18 miles from Nowgong, and 32 miles from Jhansi. Conveyance available. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jamni.—River of Bundelkhand, rises in the Central Provinces; flows nothwards into Bundelkhand, and finally joins the Betwa.

Jigni.—Petty State under the Bundelkhand Agency. Area, 21 square miles. Population 3500 dwelling in 6 villages. The State is situated south of the Betwa, at its confluence with the Dhasan river in the north-west of Hamirpur District. The present Rao Jagirdar is named Lakshman Singh, a Hindu Bundela. He holds a *sanad* of adoption. Revenue about Rs. 14,000. There is a military force of 57 infantry.

Kamta-Rajaula.—Petty State under the Bundelkhand Agency. Area. 4 square miles. Population 1600. Revenue. Rs. 3,000. Kamta is a celebrated place of Hindu pilgrimage. The chief Rao Bharat Prasad, is a Hindu Kayasth. He holds a *sanad* of adoption.

Khajurahu.—Ancient and decayed town in Chhatarpur State; famous for its magnificent architectural remains. Population about 900, situated at the south-east of the Khajur Sagar or Ninora Tal Lake, 34 miles from Mahoba, and 25 miles from Chhatarpur town on the Sagar and Hamirpur road.

Khania-dhana.—One of the petty States in Bundelkhand Agency. Area, 84 square miles. Population about 15,000, Revenue, Rs. 20,000. The State is in a wild tract of country, with much hill and jungle, west of the river Betwa, and south-west of Orchha. The chief is a Hindu Bundela. Khania-dhana is the chief town in the State of the same name. Population 2,000. The town contains a small fortress, which forms the residence of the Raja. The roads leading to it are extremely bad.

Lohargaon.—Village in Ajaigarh State; situated on the route from Allahabad to Sagar, 198 miles south-west of the first named town; lies in depression between the Panna and Bandair Hills. Population about 500. Formerly contained a British military station, now abandoned.

Lughasi.—Native State in Bundelkhand. Area, 47 square miles with 12 villages. Population 6,500. Revenue, Rs. 10,000. During the Mutiny in 1857, the chief, Sardar Singh, was loyal to the British Government. In reward for his services, Sardar Singh received the title of Rao Bahadur, a *jagir* of Rs. 2,000 a year, a dress of honour, and their privilege of adoption. The present chief, Rao Bahadur Khet Singh, grandson of Sardar Singh, is a Bundela Hindu, and administers his State in person. The military force consists of 7 guns with 4 gunners, and 90 infantry. The town of Lughasi with fort and good bazar, is situated on the route from Kalpi to Jabalpur, 86 miles south of the former and 183 miles north of the latter. Population 2200.

Naigaon-Ribahi (*or Nayagaon or Nawagaon*).—Petty State in Bundelkhand. Area, 16 square miles. Population 3,500 dwelling in 5 villages. Revenue, Rs. 10,370.

Nowgong (*Naogaon or Naugaon*).—Town and cantonment in Bundelkhand, Central India; situated between Hamirpur and the State of Chhatarpur, 18 miles from Harpalpur station. Population 8,000. The military force consists of 2 companies of British infantry, 3 troops of Native cavalry, and wing of a Native infantry regiment. The Raj-Kumar College, established by the Native chiefs in memory of Lord Mayo, is at Nowgong. The cantonment is generally described as a healthy one. Dak bungalow, school, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Orchha (*Tehri or Tikamgarh*).—Native State in Bundelkhand. Area, 2,000 square miles. Population 315,000. Orchha is situated to the south of the Jhansi District. A great portion of the country is covered with hill jungle and poor soil, and is thinly inhabited. There are some large tanks constructed by the ancestors of the ruling family. Orchha is the oldest and highest in rank of all the Bundela principalities, and was the only one of them not held in subjection by the Marathas. On account of the loyalty of the Raja during the Mutiny, the tribute he paid was remitted. The principal towns are Tehri, the present, and

Orchha, the old, capital, 7 miles from Jhansi. Tehri, where the Raja now resides, is situated in the south-west corner of the State, about 40 miles from Orchha, with which town and Baumari it is connected by road. Revenue 9 lakhs, but about one-half of this amount is alienated in grants to relations of the chief and others. The chief was granted the title of Maharaja in 1865, and in 1882 the honorific title of 'Sawai' was bestowed on his family. The present chief (Maharaja Mahindra Sawai Pratap Singh Bahadur, a Bundela Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. A military force is maintained of 200 cavalry, 4,400 infantry, and 90 guns, with 100 gunners. Orchha is the old capital of the State of the same name; situated on both banks of the river Betwa. Population 20,000. There is a imposing fortress containing the former residence of the Raja and the palace built for the accommodation of the Emperor Jehangir. A wooden bridge connects the fortress with the remainder of the town, which would otherwise be cut off during the rains by a branch of the river.

Pahari Banka.—One of the petty *Jagirs* in Bundelkhand, known as the Hasht Bhayi *Jagirs*. Area, 4 square miles; population 1,100. Revenue, Rs. 5,000. The *Jagir* contains a single village of Pahari-Kalan. The present chief is Diwan Banka Piyariju Bahadur), and he has the right of adoption.

Pahra.—Petty State in Bundelkhand. Area, 10 square miles, containing 11 villages. Population 4,500. Revenue Rs. 13,000. Pahara Khas, the capital of the State, contains about 1200 persons. The present chief is named Chaube Radha Charan.

Paldeo.—Petty State in Bundelkhand. Area, 28 square miles. Population 10,000, Revenue, Rs. 20,000. The present chief is named Anrudh Singh. A military force is kept up of about 250 infantry. The capital of the State contains a population of 1,200 persons.

Panna.—Native State in Bundelkhand. Area, 2568 square miles, containing 1 town and 807 villages. Population about 230,000. Revenue 5 lakhs. British tribute, Rs. 9950. Panna is for the most part situated on the table-lands above the Vindhya Ghats, and contains much hill and jungle land. It is noted for its diamond mines. Iron is also found in the State. As a reward for services rendered during the Mutiny of 1857, the then Raja Kishor Singh received the privilege of adoption, a dress of honour of the value of Rs. 20,000, and a personal salute of 13 guns. The present chief (Maharaja Sir Rudra Pratab Singh Bahadoor K. C. S. I. a Bundela Rajput) succeeded in 1870; and in 1876 he was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Star of India by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A military force is maintained of 250 cavalry and 2440 infantry, with 19 guns and 60 artillerymen. Panna is the chief town of the State of the same name; situated on the route from Banda to Jabalpur, 24 miles from Ajaigarh, 28 from Nagode, 62 from Banda, and 169 from Jabalpur. Population 15,000. Panna is a clean, well laid out city, built almost entirely of stone. Several large modern Hindu temples; and an imposing-looking edifice of nondescript design has been built by the chief as a temple to Buldeo (Balaram). A

new palace is also a handsome building. In the town, schools, are established, and it contains dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Rajnagar.—Town in Chhatarpur State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sahaval.—Town with post office [m. s t.].

Samthar (*Sampthar*).—Native State in Bundelkhand. Area, 174 square miles. Population 40,000. Revenue, 4 lakhs. The chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. He has received the right of adoption. The military forces of the State are 300 cavalry and 2,000 infantry, with 35 guns and 150 gunners. Chief town, Samthar.

Sarlia.—Petty State of Bundelkhand Area, 35 square miles, containing 11 villages. Population 5500. Revenue, Rs. 30,000. The military force consists of 4 guns, 40 cavalry, and 200 infantry and police.

Seorha.—Town in Duttiah State ; situated 36 miles east of Morar, and 40 miles north-east o Duttia town. Population 8,000.

Tehri.—Capital of Tehri or Orchha State, 40 miles from Orchha, the former capital. A miserable, ill-built town, with no respectable houses, except the Raja's palace. A few handsome temples, erected as tombs or cenotaphs. Large fort of Tikamgarh, within the town.

GWALIOR AGENCY.

GWALIOR AGENCY.—The collective name given to the Gwalior State, and 15 petty states of Central India, and the Goona Sub-Agency of Gwalior, under the political superintendence of Governor-General's Agent for Central India

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Afzalpur.—Town in Mandsaur District, Gwalior State, 16 miles from Mandsaur, and 7 miles from Dalauda station. Post office.

Agar.—Town and *pargana* in the District of the same name ; situated on an open plain, 1675 feet above the sea, on the bank of a lake 3 miles in circumference, 41 miles north-east of Ujjan. Population 6,500. Fort with stone rampart. Agar is the head-quarters of one of Sindhia's revenue districts ; he maintains no troops here, but the Central India Horse, consisting of 2 cavalry regiments (one of which is stationed at Guna) under the command of English officers, has its head-quarters here. A horse and cattle fair is held here in the month of April. Post office [m. s. T.].

Aino.—Town in Ambah District, Gwalior State. Post office.

Amarkot.—Town in Agar District. Post office.

Ambah.—District in Gwalior State, also chief town and head-quarters of the District of the same name. Post office.

Amjhera.—Revenue Division of Gwalior State, and chief town, 12 miles from Dhar. The town was once populous, but is now in ruins ; it has a fine tank, with a good camping ground to the eastward. Post office.

Antri.—Town and railway station in Lashkar District, 14 miles from Gwalior. Salt is manufactured here. Large game-shooting is obtainable in the neighbourhood. Post office [m. s.].

Aroun.—*Pargana* in Narwar District, held in *jagir*, under the Guna Sub-Agency. Post office.

Attair.—Town in Bhind District, Gwalior State. Post office.

Badagaon.—Town in Agar District, Gwalior State. Post office.

Bagh.—Small town in Rath *pargana*, celebrated for Buddhist cave-temples in its immediate neighbourhood. Situated at the confluence of the two small rivers Giona and Wagni, and distant from Ujjan 80 miles, and from Jhabua 30 miles. The cave-temples, known as Panchpandhu by the Natives, lie about 850 feet above the level of the sea, on a hilly tract below the Vindhyan range. These *Viharas*, only a little less interesting than those of Ajanta, date from 500 to 700 A. D.

Baghchini.—Town in Sikarwari District, Gwalior State. Post office.

Bagru.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Bhilsa.

Bajrangarh.—*Subahat* of Gwalior, undr the Guna Sub-Agency in Gwalior territory. The *subahat* comprises four *parganas*, namely, Ranod, Pachar, Chachaura, and Bajrangarh; these are known as the *Jaubat*, and are managed by *subha* for the chief, who is a tributary of Gwalior. Capital, Bajrangarh, where a fair is held in October, lasting 15 days.

Bakaner.—*Pargana* of the Gwalior State, under the Bhil Agency.

Bangrer.—Town in Ujjan District, Gwalior State. Post office.

Bankaner.—Chief town of the small outlying *pargana* of Bankaner, in Gwalior territory; situated on the river Man, about 30 miles south of Amjhera.

Banmor.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Gwalior Post office [m. s.].

Barnagar.—Town and railway station in Ujjan District, 34 miles from Ujjan. Post office [m. s. t.]. Population 8,000.

Barode.—Town in Agar District, Gwalior State. Post office.

Barodia.—Town in Shajapur District, Gwalior State. Post office.

Basoda.—Native State in Esagarh District, Gwalior State. Area, 22 square miles; population about 8,000 distributed in 19 villages. Revenue, Rs. 10,000. The military force consists of 3 guns, 8 artillery men, 12 *sowars*, and 60 policemen Basoda is the chief town of the State of the same name, and railway station, 24 miles from Bhilsa. Post office [m. s. t.].

Baug.—Village in Gwalior District, 14 miles from Kooksee. Post office [t.].

Bhadaura (*Bhadora*).—Petty State under Guna Sub-Agency. The State contains 10 villages. Population 4000. Revenue, Rs. 7,000. Half of the revenue is paid to Sindhia. The chief (Madho Singh) holds the title of Thakur. Chief town Bhadaura.

Bhagana.—Town in Neemuch District, Gwalior State. Post office.

Bhandair.—Chief town in the District of the same name in Gwalir territory Post office

Bhaoogarh.—Town in Mandsaur District, Gwalior State. Post office.

Bhesoda.—Town in Agar District, Gwalior State. Post office.

Bhilsa.—Fortified town and railway station [W.], in Esagarh District ; situated on the right bank of the river Betwa, 34 miles from Bhopal. Population 7,500. In the fort lies an old gun 19½ feet in length, with a bore of 10 inches said to have been made by order of the Emperor Jehangir. The place is noted for the remarkable and interesting series of Buddhist topes found in its neighbourhood. The 'Bhilsa Topes' cover a district 17 miles east and west by 6 miles north and south, and consist of about 65 individual examples. Sanchi possesses 10 topes ; Sonari, 8 miles to the north-west, has 8 topes ; Sadthara, 8 miles to the west, has 9 topes ; Andher, 13 miles south-east of Bhilsa, has 3 topes ; and Bhojpur, 8 miles in the same direction from Bhilsa, has 35. Post office [m s. t.].

Bhind.—Town in Gwalior State ; situated on the route from Etawah to Gwalior, 29 miles from the former, and 54 miles from the latter. It was formerly populous, and possessed a fort with a double rampart ; but the whole place is now much decayed. Post office.

Bhitarwar.—Town in Gwalior State. Post office.

Bichore.—Town in Neemuch District. Post office

Bijeypur.—Town in Sabalgarh District. Post office.

Bilanda.—Petty State in Ujjan District. Nearest railway station Barnagar.

Binagaon.—Town in Gwalior State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chanderi.—Town in Esagarh District, 105 miles from Gwalior. The fort, and the ruins which remain show that some of the buildings of the ancient city, must have been of considerable size and magnificence. Among other memorials of the former greatness of Chanderi, a pass cut through a solid rock, 100 feet high, is conspicuous. Post office.

Chachora.—Town in Bajrangarh District. Post office.

Daboh.—Town in Bhandair District. Post office.

Dalauda.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Mandsaur.

Dasai.—Town in Gwalior territory, and the capital of the Dasai *jagir* ; situated 10 miles from Amjhera, and 12 from Sirdarpur. The revenue of the *Jagir* is Rs. 24,000, and is a grant by Sindhia to Raja Dinkar Rao Raghunath.

Dattigaon.—Town and *jagir* in Amjhera *pargana*. The residence of Maharaj Balwant Singh of Amjhera, who derives a revenue of Rs. 16,000 from the estate, paying a tribute of Rs. 3,750 to Sindhia.

Dhamra.—Petty State in Amjhera District. Postal service through Sirdarpore post office.

Dharnaoda.—A petty chiefship in the Guna Sub-Agency. The State consists of 32 villages. Revenue, Rs. 9,000. Population 4,500. The Thakur (Bhum Singh, a Chauhan Rajput) manages his estate in person. Thieving and cattle-lifting are incessant in the State.

Dhodhar.—Town and railway station in Sabalgarh District, 21 miles from Mandsaur. Post office [m. s.].

Dikthan.—Town and the capital of a *pargana* of a Gwalior ; situated 16 miles west of Mhow, and 14 miles from Dhar. The *pargana* is held in *Jagir* by Hanmant Rao Madik and Ram Rao Madik, and the revenue is Rs. 40,000 per annum. The *pargana* is managed by two Kamavisdars, or agents for the Jagirdars, who always reside at Gwalior. Appeals from the Kamavisdar's decisions are referred to the Naib Subha of Amjhera.

Dinara.—Town in Bhandair District. Post office.

Dupada.—Town in Shajapur District. Post office.

Durya Kheri.—Petty chiefship in Shajapur District. Postal service with Shajapur post office.

Esagarh.—District and head-quarters town of the District of the same name. Post office.

Fatehabad.—Village and railway junction station [R.], in Ujjan District, 14 miles from Ujjan. Post office [m. s.].

Garaspur.—Town and fort in Gwalior State. Noted for some fine ancient buildings elaborately sculptured, and carved out of the sandstone of the neighbouring hills.

Gharra.—Petty State under the Guna Sub-Agency. This State is feudatory to Gwalior. Population 10,000. Revenue, Rs, 17,000. The chief (Balbhaddar Singh, a Kachhi Rajput).

Ghatia.—Town in Gwalior State. Post office [m. s.].

Gohad.—Fortified town in Ambah District ; situated on the road from Etawah to Gwalior, 55 miles from the former, and 28 miles from the latter. Formerly the capital of a Jat chieftain. Post office.

Goolana.—Town in Shajapur District. Post office.

Goona (*Guna*).—District of Gwalior State, also the chief town, and head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the Agra and Indore main road, 120 miles from Jhansi, and 135 miles from Gwalior. Rest-houses and dak bungalows on the road *via* Jhansi. Goona is also a British cantonment, at which a regiment of Central India Horse is stationed, the Officer Commanding being *ex officio* Political Assistant in charge of the Goona Sub-Agency, and also holding political and magisterial charge of the District and cantonment. A fair is held annually in November, to which large crowds from the neighbourhood resort, and much traffic is carried on. Five miles south of Goona lies the large town of Bajrangarh, the head-quarters of the Governor of the District, under whom is a detachment of 4 companies of Sindhia's infantry. Population 4,000. School and post office [m. s. t.].

Goona Agency.—Tract of country in Gwalior territory, comprising the States of Raghugarh, Paron, Garha, Dharnaoda, Umri, Bhadaura, and Sirsi. This tract is the charge of a Political Assistant, who lives at Goona, and who is also second in command of a regiment of the Central India Horse.

Goremi.—Town in Ambah District. Post office.

Gulabganj.—Village and railway station [W], 13 miles from Bhilsa.

Gungapur.—Town in Neemuch District. Post office.

Gwalior.—Native State in political relationship with the Central India Agency and the Government of India. It is composed of several detached districts in Central India. The main portion is in the north, bounded on the north-east and north-west by the Chambal river. This State has played a conspicuous part in Indian history. The whole territory may be divided into three great table-lands, the southern, being the highest. The north-eastern part is generally level; the upper country is dotted with small detached hills which start abruptly out of the level plain. Some parts are only slightly wooded; others are sprinkled with forest, or are covered in autumn with various kinds of grass, useful for forage. The State is watered by numerous rivers.

Products.—Grain, cotton, oil-seeds, sugar-cane and indigo are the principal crops. The southern portion is noted for its abundant production of opium. Cotton and opium are the chief exports.

Climate.—In the dry and hot seasons the climate, though extremely trying, is not unhealthy, but during the rainy season fevers prevail, especially in the north. The range of the thermometer is small, except during the latter part of the year, when great and sudden changes often take place. The cool season comprises the period between the beginning of November and the end of February; the hot season succeeds, and continues to the middle of June, when the periodical rains set in, and last to the close of September. During the sultry season hot winds prevail; but they are of short duration; and the nights are frequently cool and refreshing.

Area and Population.—The area of the whole State is 29,000 square miles, with a population of 3,200,000 persons, inhabiting in 10,346 villages and towns. The Marathas, the ruling race, do not number much more than 15,000. The number of Brahmans is about 380,000; Rajputs, amounting to 422,000 are the most numerous class. The aborigines numbered 167,000. The Muhammadan population is about a nineteenth of the whole.

History.—The founder of the Gwalior ruling family was the Maratha Ranoji Sindhia, slipper-bearer of Balaji Peshwa at the beginning of the last century. His father was headman of a Deccan village. Ranoji rose rapidly, and was soon at the head of the body-guard. After leading many Maratha raids through Malwa into Hindustan, he was, at the time of his death, the acknowledged possessor of lands which still form part of the Gwalior State. During the mutiny of 1857, the Gwalior army revolted. The late Maharaja, then but a youth, displayed courage and loyalty to the British Government. In June 1858, he was deserted by his troops, and his minister, Dinkar Rao, were compelled to flee to Agra. Shortly afterwards Gwalior was re-taken by Sir Hugh Rose, and the Maharaja was re-established in his palace. In recognition of his services, the Government conferred upon him the right of adoption, together with lands yielding a revenue of 3 lakhs. Army, 48 guns; 6,000 cavalry; and 5,000 infantry. The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 21 guns in his own territory as well as in British territory also.

REVENUE.—The total revenue of the State is estimated at Rs. 125 lakhs, including Rs. 80 lakhs derived from the land, and Rs. 15 lakhs from customs; the remainder consists of tributes from feudatories, and *jagir* and local taxes. The customs revenue is realized from transit duties on iron, tobacco, and sugar, all other articles being free.

ADMINISTRATION.—His Highness the Maharaja (Madho Rao Sindhia, a Maratha) is now 16 years of age; and during his minority the administration of the affairs of the State has been in the hands of a council. There are 16 courts of justice and 7,500 police, including 3,000 drilled police, called 'najibs.' Education is afforded by 148 schools, attended by 9,600 pupils. The average attendance at the Lashkar College amounts to 600 pupils.

GWALIOR.—The capital of Gwalior State, also residence of the Maharaja Sindhia, and railway station [W. & R.], 65 miles south from Agra. It is remarkable for its Jain remains, its beautiful palace built by Man Singh, and for its rock fortress. The old town of Gwalior lies at the eastern base of the rock. It is a crowded mass of small flat-roofed stone houses. Flanking the city to the north stands a curious old Pathan archway, the remains of a tomb. Outside the gates is the Jumma Masjid (a beautiful mosque), with its gilt pinnacled domes and lofty minarets. The old town also contains a noble tomb of Muhammad Ghaus, and the tomb of Tansen, the famous musician. Close to the latter, there is a tamarined tree which is much visited by musicians as the chewing of the leaves is alleged to impart a wonderful sweetness to the voice. This tree is religiously believed by all dancing girls. The New City or Lashkar.—When Daulatrao Sindhia obtained possession of Gwalior in 1794-1805, he pitched his camp on the open plain to the south of the fort. As the camp remained, the tents soon disappeared, and a new city rapidly sprang up, which still retains the name of Lashkar, or the camp, to distinguish it from the old city of Gwalior. The *sarafa*, or merchant's quarter, is one of the finest streets in India. In the centre of Lashkar is the old palace, and near it are the houses of the chief Sardars, or nobles of the State The modern city is about 6 miles in circumference, and surrounded by a stone wall, with round towers. The population of Lashkar, where the Maharaja resides is 85,000. It has a college, with upwards of 600 pupils, and a charitable dispensary. The new buildings worthy of a visit are the *Dufferin Sarai*, the Victoria College, and the Jayaji Rao's Memorial Hospital, and the modern temple erected by Sindhia's mother. Since the occupation of the Lashkar, the old city has been gradually decaying, and is now only one-third as large as the new city. But the two together still form one of the populous places in India.

The fort of Gwalior stands on an isolated rock of ochreous sandstone formation capped at places with basalt. The face of the fort is perpendicular. Its greatest length from north-east to south-west is a mile and a half; and the greatest breadth 300 yards. The rock on the northern end attains its maximum height of 342 feet. On its eastern side are sculptured several colossal figures in bold relief. A rampart

accessible by a steep road, and further up by huge steps cut out of the rock, surrounds the fort. To see Gwalior fort an order is necessary ; it can be obtained at the Residency office, or from the keeper of the Musafir Khana. The rest-house keeper will make arrangements for the elephant which the Maharaja puts at the disposal of visitors to meet them at the foot of the steep ascent to the fort. The objects of chief interest are all in the fort. Notice especially the gateways, the Man, the Karan and Vikram palaces, the Sas Bahu temples, the Jain and the Telika Mandir temples, and the gigantic rock-cut figures. A small detachment of Sindhia's troops occupy the fortress, which is 3 miles in circumference. Gwalior town contains a paper-mill, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Harkia Khal.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Neemuch.

Hetampur.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Gwalior.

Janak-Tal.—Town in Gwalior State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jat.—Village in Neemuch District. Post office.

Jawad.—Town in the Sub-division of Neemuch District. Jawad is surrounded by a stone-wall, distant 12 miles north of Neemuch. A fair amount of trade carried on ; and well known for its red cloth. Post office.

Jeeran.—Village in Neemuch District. Post office.

Kachnara.—Town in Mandsaur District. Post office.

Kalhar.—Town and railway station in Esagarh District, 36 miles from Bhilsa. Post office [m. s.].

Kannar.—Town in Agar District. Post office.

Karahal.—Town in Sabalgarh District. Post office.

Karera.—Town with post office.

Karoda.—Village and railway station in Gwalior State, 65 miles from Bhilsa. Post office [m. s.].

Kayampur.—Town in Mandsaur District. Post office.

Kelaras (*Mangarh*).—Town in Sikarwari District. Post office.

Khachraud.—Town in Ujjan District. Post office.

Khiaodah.—Petty State in Gwalior, under Goona Sub-Agency. Originally a portion of the Umri State, it now comprises 7 villages with a population of 1,200, and an income of about Rs. 3,000. The *Thakur* or chief is not a feudatary of Gwalior.

Khorsad.—Town in Ujjan District. Post office.

Kolaras.—Town in Narwar District. Post office.

Kumbhraj.—Town in Bajrangarh District. Post office.

Kurhya.—Town in Narwar District. Post office.

Lahar.—Fortified town in Bhandair District ; situated 6 miles east of the right bank of the river Sind, 50 miles from Gwalior, and 85 from Agra. Post office.

Lashkar.—District in Gwalior State. Post office [m. s. t.]. see Gwalior Town.

Magroni.—Town in Narwar District. Post office.

Makoom.—Town in Neemuch District. Post office.

Maksee.—Town in Shajapur District. Post office.

Malhargarh.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Neemuch.

Manawar.—Town in Amjhera District. Post office.

Mandsaur.—Town and railway station [W.] ; situated on a tributary of the Chambal, 31 miles from Neemuch. Population 23,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mangor.—Fortified village, situated at the base of a high range of hills.

Manpur.—Town in Sabalgarh District. Post office.

Mehgaon.—Town in Bhind District. Post office.

Miana.—*Pargana* of the Gwalior State, held in *jagir*, under the Goona Sub-Agency.

Mohna.—Town in Bhandair District. Post office.

Morar.—Formerly the British Cantonment of Gwalior, and now a railway station [W.], situated on the river Marar, an affluent of the Sind river. Population about 25,000. The Resident and most of the European officials, connected with the Gwalior State reside here. Dak bungalow, three-quarters of a mile, and post office [m. s. t.]. Conveyance can be obtained.

Morena.—Town and railway station, 23 miles from Gwalior. Contains a cotton press and post office [m. s.].

Mungaoli.—Town in Esagarh District. Post office.

Nahargarh.—Town in Mandsaur District. Post office.

Nalkhera.—Town in Agar District. Post office.

Narwar.—Town with fort in Gwalior State ; situated on the right bank of the river Sind, on the route from Kalpi to Kotah, 152 miles south-east of the former, and 169 north-east of the latter ; 44 miles south of Gwalior city. Narwar is a town of great antiquity, and although now decayed, was once a place of much splendour. Magnetic iron-ore is found in the neighbouring hills.

Neemuch (*Nimach*).—Town and British cantonment, also railway station [W. & R.], in the territory of Gwalior, or the possessions of Sindhia ; situated on the north-western border of Malwa, 241 miles from Khandwa, and 155 miles from Mhow. The cantonment contains the usual barracks, and subsidiary buildings. Neemuch is surrounded by Native States, the cantonment alone being British territory. There is a small fort, in which are located the military treasury, and store room. The city is the head-quarters of a District of Gwalior. Population about 14,000. The climate of Neemuch is agreeable, never exhibiting either extreme of heat or cold ; even at the hottest season the nights are generally cool. There is a fine club, with cricket ground, tennis courts, &c., attached. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nurabad.—Town in Gwalior State ; situated on the right bank of the river Sankh ; and on the route from Agra to Gwalior fort ; distant 60 miles from the former, and 11 from the latter. Near the town is a pleasure-ground of considerable size, which contains the Mausoleum of Gunna Begam, wife of the Emperor Alamgir II. Post office.

Pabai.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Bhilsa.

Pachhar.—Town in Bajrangarh District. Post office.

Pandokhar.—Town in Bhandair District. Post office.

Parone.—Guaranteed chiefship under the Goona Sub-Agency, and a feudatory of Gwalior. The ruling family are of ancient lineage, being descended from the family of the Kachwa Ajodhya Rajputs, and were formerly Thakurs of Narwar. The chief (Gajandar Singh), owns 34 villages, containing a population of 8,000, and yielding a revenue of Rs. 12,000. Chief town, Parone with a fort.

Pichore.—Town with post office.

Pichoregird.—Town in Lashkar District. Post office.

Piplia.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Neemuch.

Piplone.—Town in Agar District. Post office.

Poresa.—Town in Ambah District. Post office.

Raghogarh.—Guaranteed chiefship, a feudatory of Gwalior, under the superintendence of the Goona Sub-Agency. The chief of Raghogarh is recognized as the head of the Kechi clan of Chauhan Rajputs, who originally held possession of nearly all the country round Goona for a distance of about 100 miles. The State contains 88 villages with a total population of 18,000. Revenue, Rs. 33,000. Raghogarh is the chief town of the State of the same name ; situated on a tributary of the Parbati river, 16 miles from Mhow. Population 3,500. Contains a fort and post office [m. s.].

Rajgarh.—Town in Amjhera District. Post office.

Ranaud.—Town in Bajrangarh District. Post office.

Ratangarh.—Town in Neemuch District. Post office.

Rughunathpur.—Town in Sabalgarh District. Post office.

Runjia.—Town and railway station in Ujjan District, 19 miles from Ratlam. Post office [m. s.].

Sabalgarh.—Head-quarters town of the District of the same name in Gwalior State. Post office.

Sadhora.—Town in Bajrangarh District. Post office.

Sanchi.—Village and railway station [W.] ; situated 5 miles south of Bhilsa, and within 15 minutes walk of the hill, on which still stands the famous " Sanchi Tope " one of the most ancient and interesting Buddhist relics in India. The country for miles around is studded with Buddhist remains, but only at Sanchi itself are the remains abundant and well preserved.

Sasnair.—Town in Agar District. Post office.

Sawan.—Town in Neemuch District. Post office.

Sheopur.—Town in Sabalgarh District ; situated near the western boundary of the State. It was formerly the capital of a small Rajput principality, but in 1816 it was subjected by Sindhia. Post office.

Shajapur.—Town and head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated between Goona and Indore, 106 miles from the former, and 60 from the latter town. Population 10,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sikarwari.—District in Gwalior State, and head-quarters of the District of the same name. Post office.

Singoli.—Town in Neemuch District. Post office.

Sipri.—Town in Narwar District. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sirsi.—Guaranteed chiefship, a feudatory of Gwalior under the Goona Sub-Agency ; situated in the middest of forest, 30 miles to the north-west of Goona and is apt to become a refuge for cattle-lifters and bad characters. Population 4,500. Revenue, Rs. 4,000. The present Diwan of Sirsi is named Bijai Bahadur.

Sonekach.—Town in Shajapur District. Post office.

Sonekhera.—Town in Mandsaur District. Post office.

Soyath.—Town in Agar District. Post office.

Soyet-Kalan.—Town in Gwalior State. Post office [m. s.].

Sumaoli.—Town in Sikarwari District. Post office.

Tajpur.—Town in Ujjan District. Post office.

Tharod.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Neemuch.

Tonk.—Town in Shajapur District. Post office.

Udina.—Town in Bhandair District. Post office.

Ujjan (*Old name Awanti*).—Town and head-quarters of the District of the same name, also railway terminus station of the Malwa line, and a celebrated place of Hindu pilgrimage ; situated on the right bank of the river Sipra, 37 miles from Indore, and 50 miles from Mhow. Though much decayed, Ujjan is still a large and populous city with considerable commerce. It was in ancient times the great and famous capital of Malwa, one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus. This city is best known in the history as the capital of Vikramaditya. In 1792 Ujjan was taken and burnt by Holkar ; subsequently it fell into the hands of Sindhia, whose capital it remained until 1810. The principal *bazar* is a spacious street, with houses of two storeys, 4 mosques, and many Hindu temples, also a palace of Sindhia. At the southern end of the city is the observatory erected by Jai Singh, Maharaja of Joypore. The ruins of the ancient city are situated about a mile to the northward. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Umri.—Native State in Bhind District under the Goona Sub-Agency. Population about 3,000 dwelling in 24 villages. Income Rs. 7,000 of which half is enjoyed by the chief, the remainder being apportioned to different members of the family in *Jagir* for their maintenance. The present ruler Pirthi Singh resides generally at Goona. Chief town, Umri. Post office.

Unhel.—Town in Ujjan District. Post office.

INDORE AGENCY.

INDORE AGENCY.—The collective name given to the three Native States of Central India, comprised therein, namely, Indore, Dewas, and Bagli (all of which see separately), under the superintendence of the Government of India, through an official styled 'Governor-General's Agent for Central India.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahirwas.—A ruined fort in Holkar's dominions, distant 14 miles from Bagli.

Ajnod.—Town and railway station, 17 miles from Indore. Post office [m. s. T.].

Ajranda.—Petty State in Indore territory.

Alampur.—*Pargana* of Indore State ; comprises 27 villages, with a revenue of Rs. 73,270. Population about 18,000. Chief town, Alampur.

Alote.—Town in Dewas State, 36 miles from Jaora railway station. Post office [m. s.].

Antri.—*Pargana* of Indore State.

Bagaud.—*Pargana* of Dewas State ; situated along the foot of the Vindhya range ; length about 14 miles, and breadth 10 miles. Area, 70 square miles, containing 44 villages. Population 3,500. Revenue, Rs. 5,500.

Bagli.—Petty State of the Indore Agency. Area about 300 square miles. Population 16,000. The estate consists of 61 villages, of which 14 are guaranteed holdings. The Thakurs, or chiefs, are Rajputs of the Champawat clan. The present Thakur is dependent of Sindhia, to whom he pays an annual tribute of Rs. 16,470. Revenue Rs. 80,000. Military force 120 foot, and 30 horse. Chief town Bagli ; situated on the banks of the Kali Sind river. Population 2,500.

Bai.—Guaranteed Thakurate, under the Indore Agency.

Barwaha.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Mhow. Post office [m. s. t.].

Barwai.—*Pargana* of Indore State in Nimar. Revenue, Rs. 23,000. Barwai is also a town and railway station ; situated about a mile north of the Narbada, and 32 miles east of Mahesar.

Bhanpura.—Town and *Pargana* of Indore State ; situated on the Rewa river, 60 miles from Neemuch. Population 14,000. The town is surrounded by a wall, and has an unfinished stone fort and fine palace, commenced by Jaswant Rao Holkar, of whom there is a fine marble statue in the palace, and on the walls and gate way are several beautiful figures of animals of various kinds. The town also contains a beautiful mausoleum (*Chhatri*) of white marble built over the ashes of Jaswant Rao Holkar, who died in camp at Bhanpura on the 20th October 1811.

Bhoja-kheri.—A guaranteed Thakurate of Indore State, under the Indore Agency.

Bijagarh.—Ruined hill-fort among the Satpura hills, in ancient times the capital of Nimar. The modern district of Holkar, known as Bijagarh, has taken its name from this fortress. The district of Bijagarh comprises nearly the whole of southern Nimar.

Chambal.—River of Central India, and one of the principal tributaries of the Jumna (Jamna), rises in Malwa, about 9 miles south-east of Mhow, amidst a cluster of summits of the Vindhya mountains and

joins the main channel of the Jumna, 40 miles below Etawa town. Length, 650 miles.

Chambal.—Village in Indore territory. Post office [m. s.].

Choral.—Village in Indore territory. Post office [m. s.].

Dewas.—Native State under the Indore Agency. Contains 2 towns and 455 villages. The chief products are grain, opium, cotton, and sugar-cane. The State has two chiefs, and the rule of each chief is distinct within his own limits. They are of the Puar Rajput race, and of the same stock as the Raja of Dhar. The Senior Branch keeps up a force of 87 horse and about 500 foot, including police, with 10 guns for saluting purposes. The junior Branch maintains a force of 123 horse and about 500 foot, including police. The total population of the combined States is about 150,000, and an area, 289 square miles. Both chiefs who hold the title of Rajas, did good service during the mutiny, and have received *sanads* guaranteeing the right of adoption, and both are entitled to a salute of 15 guns. Dewas is the chief town of the State of the same name ; situated 22 miles north-east of Indore. The two chiefs of the State reside in different palaces within the town, which is of comparatively recent origin, and irregularly built. Population 13,000. The town contains, a staging bungalow, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. To the north-west of the town is a small conical hill, about 300 feet high, on which stands the temple of Chamamun la Devi ; which is reached by a half finished flight of steps. The hill and the temple are masonry visited by numerous devotees from the town and surrounding country.

Dhaura-Kunjara.—Petty chiefship under the Indore Agency. A remuneration of Rs. 80 is granted to the *Thakur* or chief for protection of the roads between Simrol Ghat and Sigwar.

Dipalpur.—Town in Indore territory, situated on the route from Mhow to Neemuch, 27 miles north-west of the former, and 128 south-east of the latter. A tank to the east of the town irrigates a large area of ground in the neighbourhood.

Hasilpur.—Town in Hasilpur *pargana*, Indore State ; situated 5 miels north-west of Manpur. The place is noted for its *pan* cultivation, the produce being largely exported. The Maharaja Holkar has built a substantial masonry tank, which has greatly added to the irrigation of the District. The soil produces a double harvest of grapes.

Hinglajgarh.—Hill fort in Indore territory, distant from Indore 130 miles north.

Indore (*Indor*)—Large Native State in Malwa ; composing the territories of the Holkar dynasty. The political relations of the Indore State are conducted direct with the Agent of the Governor-General or Central India. The name of the State is taken from that of the capital, Indore city. Area, 8,400 square miles. Population 1,100,000. Indore, next in importance to Gwalior, also consists of several isolated tracts. The territory lies south of Sindhia's dominions. The northern parts of the State are watered by the Chambal, the southern by the Narbada. The

latter are traversed by the Vindhya range. The general appearance of the country is an undulating valley. The land is fertile, consisting largely of black cotton soil. The principal crops are grain, opium, cotton, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, and tobacco.

HISTORY.—The Holkar family are Marathas. The founder of the dynasty was Malhar Rao, the son of a shepherd, who was born about 1693 in the village of Hol on the Nira river in the Deccan, from whence the family derives the surname of Holkar. In his youth Malhar Rao joined a small body of cavalry under a Maratha noble. About 1724, he entered the service of the Peshwa as the commander of 500 horse. He rose rapidly till at his death in 1765, he left a principality with an annual revenue of 75 lakhs. He was succeeded by his grandson, Mali Rao, who died nine months afterwards. The Government was then assumed by his mother, the famous Ahalya Bai, who, in conjunction with her Commander-in-Chief Tukaji Rao, prosperously ruled the State for 30 years. Tukaji Rao, the late Maharaja, attained his majority in 1852, and was invested with the entire management of the affairs of the State. The Maharaja has received a *sanad* of adoption. He has been created a Kinght Grant Commander of the Star of India, a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, and is entitled permanently to a salute of 21 guns in his own as well as in British territories. Military force, 3100 regular, and 2150 irregular, infantry, 2,100 regular, and 1200 irregular, cavalry, and 340 artillery men, with nominally 24 field-guns equipped. The Maharaja has powers of life and death. Tukaji Rao, died in 1886, and the present Maharaja (Sir Shivaji Rao Holkar, Bahadur, G. C. S. I.) was installed by Sir Lepel Griffin, on the 12th July, 1886.

MANUFACTURES.—At Indore there is in constant work a steam cotton mill belonging to the Maharaja. The Governor-General's Agent is *ex officio* Opium Agent for the States of Central India, and a part of Rajputana. The central weighing office is in Indore ; with seven subordinate assistant agents in the principal local marts, Ujjan, Jaora, Dhar, Bhopal, Chittor, Mandesar, and Ratlam.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Indore State is sultry.

ADMINISTRATION.—The revenue is steadily increasing. In 1875 it amounted to 46 lakhs. By 1882 it had increased to 71 lakhs, whole the expenditure was only about 53 lakhs. The palace establishment cost 12 lakhs. The expenditure on education was less than half a lakh, while hospitals and dispensaries received about one-third of a lakh. The administration of justice is carried on by means of a Sadr or Central Court at Indore, presided over by English-speaking Native judges. The three subsidiary *Zila* Courts are established at Indore, Mandesar and Rampura. At each of these places there is a State jail. There are altogether 135 schools in this State. Within the limits of the Residency at Indore is situated the Rajkumar Colleges, for the education of the sons of the Native chiefs, nobles, and Upper classes in Central India, affiliated to the Calcutta University. The Maharaja has also a High School and College at Indore. The law and Sanskrit schools were established in 1875. There are also three girls' schools at Indore city. Besides these

there are 9 Marathi, 39 Hindi, 8 Sanskrit, 9 Persian, and 14 Hindi-Marathi schools. Indore is the chief city and capital of the State of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Katki river, near its junction with the Khan river. Indore is also the railway station, and the residence of the Maharaja and of the Political Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. The town is of modern date, having been built by Ahalya Bai in 1770 The city stands on an elavated and healthy site. The palace of the Maharaja, with its lofty, many-storied gate way, is conspicuous from every part of city. The other objects of interest are the Lall Bagh, with its pleasant summer palace and interesting collection of animals, the mint, the high school, market, cotton mills etc. Apart from the town of Indore, but adjoining it, on the other side of the railway, is the British Residency. The railway station is about a mile from the city. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. T.]. Population 92,000.

Jaum.—Village and fort in Indore State; situated on the summit of a pass in the Vindhya range that is practicable for wheeled carriages, 14 miles from Mhow, and 100 miles from Asirgarh.

Kalakund.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Mhow. Post office [m. s.].

Kali-sind.—River of Central India; rises in the Vindhya Mountains, and falls into the Chambal river. Length, 225 miles.

Khargon.—Town in Indore State, now in ruins, but once the capital of the southern part of Nimar. Distant from Indore city 60 miles south; and from Mhow 49 miles south.

Kharsi Jhalaria (*Kharsia*).—Guaranteed Thakurate under the Indore Agency. There are two Thakurs who receive allowances (*Tankhas*) from Sindhia and Dewas State, under two joint *sanads* from those States. The *Tankha* from Sindhia amounts to Rs. 1,750, and that from Dewas State to Rs. 226. Area about 10 square miles.

Maheswar.—Town in Indore State; situated on the right bank of the Narbada. It is the chief town of Maheshwar district, within Holkar's *subah* or governorship of Nimar. Maheshwar was formerly the residence of Ahalya Bai, widow of Khande Rao, son of the Maharaja Malhar Rao. A town of great antiquity, and mentioned in the Purans. Under the name of Mahesvati it was traditionally founded by Sahasra Arjuna, and formed the first capital of the Indu or Lunar race. It contains a fort in bad repair, and a fine palace, built about 50 years ago. The population about 7,000. The cloth manufactures of Maheswar are prized all over the country. Large school with about 300 pupils.

Mandlesar.—Town in Indore State; situated on the right bank of the Narbada, 30 miles from Mhow. The Narbada is at this point about 500 yards wide, and unfordable except in spring; even then it is only crossed with difficulty. There is a ferry. The town is surrounded by a mud-wall, and has a small well-built masonry fort. Mandlesar is now the head-quarters of Holkar's District of Nimar, and the fort is used as jail for convicts under long sentences. Post office [m. s. T.].

Mehidpur.—Chief town of the *pargana* of Mehidpur, Indore State ; situated on the right bank of the Sipra, 24 miles from Ujjan. Population 8,000. The town is garrisoned by a company of native infantry, and is a military station of the Bombay Army.

Mhow.—British cantonment in the Indore State, also railway station, and head-quarters of a division of the Bombay Army ; situated between the Gambhir, and Santer rivers ; distant from Indore city 13½ miles. The cantonment is situated about one mile to the south-east of the village from which it takes its name. A considerable force is stationed here in accordance with the terms of the treaty of Mandsaur. Population 30,000. Church, three chapels, lecture room, large library, arsenal, dak bungalow, and theatre. Post office [m. s. T.].

Narwar.—Petty chiefship under Dewas State.

Palia.—Village in Indore territory. Post office [m. s.].

Pilawad.—Petty chiefship under Indore State.

Sarangpur.—Town in Dewas State ; situated on the right bank of the Kali-sind river, 80 miles from Indore. Population 14,000. Post office [m. s. T.].

Sindwa.—Village with mud fort, 90 miles from Mhow. It lies 9 miles north of the Sindwa Ghat.

MALWA.

MALWA.—A political province of Central India, forming the southern portion of the Central India Agency, exclusive of the districts south of the Vindhya range. Malwa is the richest part of Central India, and has never in historical times been known to suffer from famine caused by drought. The principal States in Malwa are Indore, Bhopal Dhar, Ratlam, Jaora, Rajgarh, Narsinghgarh, and the Neemuch District of the Gwalior State.

MALWA AGENCY, WESTERN.

MALWA AGENCY.—A group of Native States, forming a Political Agency in Central India, comprising the States of Jaora, Ratlam, Sailana, and Sitamau (all of which see separately). The rights also of a number of Zamindars are guaranteed. The area of the whole Agency is about 1,200 square miles, with a population of about, 1,600,000. The head-quarters of the Agency are at Agar, and the Political Agent is also Sessions Judge of Neemuch.

The country is undulating, scattered over with low hills, and interested by numerous streams. The greater portion of Western Malwa is covered by the Deccan trap, one of the most widely spread formations in India. It is of volcanic origin, and composed of horizontal beds of basalt and similar rocks. The staple crops is joar ; subsidiary but important crops are wheat, barley, *bajra*, pulses (gram, peas, linseeds), fibres (hemp, cotton), sugar-cane, and opium. The races inhabiting the Western Malwa country are Sondiahs, Rajputs, Bhils, Kuturis, Anjnas, and Ahirs—all of them cultivators. The Moghias, scattered, scanty, and thievish race, are immigrants from Mewar or Udaipur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Baraoda.—Town in Jaora State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bardia.—A guaranteed Thakurate under the Western Malwa Agency.

Bichhraud.—Guaranteed Thakurate under the Western Malwa Agency.

Bilauda.—A guaranteed Thakurate under the Western Malwa Agency.

Dabri.—A guaranteed Thakurate under the Western Malwa Agency. Receives Rs 180 per annum from Sindhia.

Datana.—A guaranteed Thakurate or petty chiefship. The Thakur receives a sum of Rs. 180 as *tankha* from Sindhia.

Dhulatia.—A guaranteed Thakurate or petty chiefship of the Western Malwa Agency. Receives Rs. 400 per annum from Sindhia, and Rs 600 from Holkar as *tankha* on Malidpur and Dipalpur.

Gurguchha.—Town in Malwa, and residence of a Tahsildar. Population 1,200.

Jaora (*Goolshanabad*).—Native State under Western Malwa Agency. Area, 872 square miles. Population 120,000. Revenue 9½ lakhs. The lands of this chiefship were originally assigned by Holkar to a Pathan adventurer for the support of troops in aid of his schemes. The present ruling chief (Nawab Mahomed Ismail Khan Bahadur Firoz Jung) is by race a Pathan. Though nominally a feudatory of Holkar, he is under the protection of the British Government. He holds a *sunad* guaranteeing the succession, according to Muhammadan law, in the event of failure of natural heirs. This State contains the best poppy-growing lands in Malwa, and silver mines are said to have formerly been worked. The Nawab keeps up a military force of 15 guns, with 69 gunners; cavalry, 121, regular infantry, 200; and irregular foot levies, 200, police, 500. His services during the mutiny were rewarded by an increase to his salute of 13 guns, and by a reduction in his annual contribution to the contingent, now fixed at Rs. 161,810. Jaora, the chief town of the State of the same name, and railway station; situated on the bank of the small river Piria, 20 miles from Ratlam. Population 22,000. The town was formerly the residence of a *Thakur*, whose family still exists here in the enjoyment of a pension. The city is beautiful; and the houses and shops are substantial. Contains school, dispensary, opium-weighing depôt, and post office [m. s. t.].

Khan.—River of Malwa, rises on the north side of the Vindhyan range, 8 miles east of Mhow. It flows in a northerly direction through a very fertile country until it is joined by the Saruswati. It then takes a north-easterly direction for about 19 miles, and eventually falls into the Sipra.

Kuluhera.—Petty chiefship in Jaora State.

Mahi.—River of the Bombay Presidency. The main branch of the Mahi rises about 1850 feet above sea-level, in the Amjhera State, Malwa, almost due east of the town of Cambay. The source of the river is in the Mehad Lake, half-way between the town of Amjhera, and the vil-

lage of Bhopawar near the western extremity of the Vindhya Mountains, and it falls into the Gulf of Cambay. Four places on the Mahi are specially sacred and much visited by pilgrims—Mingrar, Fazilpur, Angarh, and Yaspur.

Malhargarh.—Town and railway station in Jaora State, 15 miles from Neemuch. *Bazar* and plentiful supply of water. Population 2,500. Post office [m. s. t.].

Namli.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Ratlam. Post office [m. s.].

Omatwara.—Tract of country in Malwa. Length from north to south, 60 miles, breadth, 55 miles. It includes the Native States of Rajgarh, and Narsighgarh, and parts of Indore, and Gwalior ; the two former States are under the political superintendence of the Bhopal Agency. The tract takes its name from the Omat Rajputs who emigrated from Udepur (Oodeypore) at an early period, and during the time of the Mughal Empire, overran and subjected this part of the country. Principal towns—Rajgarh and Narsinghgarh.

Pant-Piplanda.—Guaranteed chiefship under the Western Malwa Agency, consisting of 10 villages. Population 4,500.

Piplia.—Village and railway station in Jaora State, 21 miles from Neemuch. Post office [m. s.].

Piploda.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Ratlam.—Native State under the Western Malwa Agency. Area, 729 square miles. Population about 90,000. Revenue 13 lakhs, of which more than half is alienated in *jagirs* and other grants. The Raja of Ratlam, descended from a younger branch of the Jodhpur family, ranks as the first Rajput chief in Western Malwa. One of his ancestors, Ratan Singh, having displayed great courage in Delhi, received a grant of territory in Malwa from Shah Jahan. The State is held as tributary to Sindhia. There are about 30 schools including 3 for girls and a central college at Ratlam town. The roads are good. The Raja (Sir Ranjit Singh, K. C. I. E., a Rahtor Rajput), has a personal salute of 13 guns. His military force consists of 5 field guns, 12 artillerymen, 136 cavalry, and 198 infantry. Police 460 men. Ratlam the chief town of the State of that name and railway station, 62 miles from Ujjain. Population 32,000. It is a great centre for trade in opium and grain. Contains good bazars, a new palace, well-kept garden, dispensary, central college, dak bunglow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sailana (*Sillana*).—Native State in the Western Malwa Agency. Area, 114 square miles. Population 30,000, occupying 69 villages. Revenue, Rs. 148,000. This State originally formed a part of Ratlam. An annual tribute of Rs. 42,000 was formerly paid to Sindhia, but is now assigned to the British Government in part payment of the Gwalior contingent, under the same conditions as the tribute of Ratlam. The present chief (Duli Singh, a Rahtor Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The military force of the State consists of 3 filed guns, 15 artillery men, 40 horse and 225 foot. Sailana is the chief town of the State of that name ; situated 12 miles north-west of Ratlam, and 6 miles

from Namli station. Population 4,500. Dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Sipra (*Sipri*).—River of Central India, rising in Malwa, on the north side of the Vindhyan range, 11 miles from Pipalda ; flowing north-westerly, and falls into the Chambal. Length, 120 miles.

Sirdarpore.—A small town on the banks of the river Mahi, 58 miles from Mhow and 25 from Dhar. It is the head-quarters of the Bhopawar Political Agency and of the Malwa Bheel Corps. Rest bunglow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Sitamau.—Native State under the Western Malwa Agency. Area, 350 square miles. Population 32,000. Revenue, Rs. 19.5870, exclusive of *Jagirs*, Rs. 126,000. Tribute of Rs. 5,000 is paid to Sindhia. The principal products of the State are grain, opium, and cotton. The chief is a Rahtor Rajput. He receives a salute of 11 guns. The military force consists of 40 horse and 100 foot. Sitaman is the chief town of the State of that name ; situated 17 miles from Mandesar. The town is built on an eminence, and is enclosed by a wall in good preservation. Population about 6,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tall.—Town in Jaora State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Vindhya.—A great series of mountain ranges separating the Gangetic basin from the Deccan, and forming a well marked, although not quite continuous, chain across India. This mountain occupies a considerable place in the mythology of India as the great demarcating line between the Madhya-desha, or middle-land, of the Sanskrit invaders, and non-Aryan Deccan. It extends east and west for about 350 miles and terminates in the hilly region of Central India. On the northern side the Vindhyas form the table-land of Malwa, 2,000 feet above the level of the sea.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—These provinces stretch from Bundelkhand in the north to the Madras Presidency in the south ; from the frontier of Bengal in the east to Malwa and the Dekhan in the west. Of the ancient geographical divisions of India, the Central Provinces comprise nearly the whole of Gondwana (the country of the Gonds), and parts of Hindustan and Malwa. The Gonds had several lines of kings. They were conquered by the Muhammadans, and afterwards the Mahratas seized the country. The Saugor and Narbada Districts were ceded to the English in 1818, and on the death of the last Raja, in 1853, Nagpur was annexed. In 1861 the districts were united under the name of the Central Provinces. Area, (including Native States) 115,936 square miles. Population (in 1891) 12,944,805. The Central Provinces are a little larger than the North-West Provinces. The administrative head-quarters are at Nagpur.

A large portion of the Central Provinces is hilly and covered with jungle. The most prominent hill range is that of the Satpura Mountains, south of the Narbada, and running parallel with it from east to west

from its source on the table-land of Amarkantak at to the western-most borders of Nimar. The total length of the range is about 300 miles, with an average breadth of 60, making a mountainous region of about 18,000 square miles in extent. Portions of the Satpura range have different names, as the Mahadeo Hills, and Pachmari Hills, south of Jabalpur. The chief plains are the open valleys of the Wardha and the Wainganga, both very fertile tracts, the former being the cotton field and the latter the rice field of these provinces, and together forming a plain 20,000 square miles in extent. The principal rivers are the Narbada, the Mahanadi, and the Godavari.

CLIMATE.—There are three well-defined seasons—the hot, the rainy, and the cold. The first begins in April and lasts till the middle of June, when the second begins and lasts till October ; the third continues from November to March.

PRODUCTS.—The mineral productions are coal and iron. Coal is found in several districts. Iron is almost everywhere abundant. Limestone also abounds in many places. Cotton, rice, wheat, Indian corn and millet, oil-seeds, opium, sugar-cane, safflower, and indigo are grown in great quantities. Lac-dye abounds in the forests. Fibrous, medicinal, and edible plaints are found in great abundance, as well as trees yielding timber, resins, gums, and dyes.

MANUFACTURES.—The only important manufactures consist of weaving, and smelting and working iron ore.

RELIGIONS.—Hindüism and Muhammadanism are the principal religions, but among the Gonds, or aboriginal tribes, the grossest ignorance and superstition prevail.

LANGUAGES.—In Nagpur, Marathi is used ; in Sambalpur, Hindi ; in the Godavary country, Telugu. and in the Gond districts, a great variety of dialects, each of which may be called a jargon of all three.

REVENUE.—The imperial and provincial revenue amounts to about a crore and twenty five lakhs, a year.

ADMINISTRATION.—The administration is carried on by a Chief Commissioner, aided by a Secretary and a Junior Secretary, in direct subordination to the Government of India. The courts, civil and criminal, are separately controlled by a chief judge, under the name of Judicial Commissioner. The administrative staff consists of 4 Commissioners, 18 Deputy Commissioners, 14 Assistant Commissioners, 36 Extra-Assistant Commissioners, and 50 Tahsildars, or Sub-Collectors, who are distributed over 18 Districts, grouped into 4 Divisions, or Commissionerships (namely—Nagpur in the south, Jabalpur in the north, Chhatisgarh in the east, and Narbada in the west). The police force consisting of 18 District Superintendents, 6 Assistant Superintendets, 38 Inspectors, and about 8,000 petty officers and constables, is controlled by an Inspector General ; but in its executive functions is subordinate to the District authorities. Education, forest, conservancy, and vaccination have separate establishments, though they receive aid from the regular civil staff. The medical staff is directly subordinate to the executive authorities,

though the heads of the medical Department throughout India exercise a general supervision. The Public Works Department owns no subordination to any local authority but the Chief Commissioner, to whom the provincial chief engineer is secretary in that branch of the administration. The following is a list of the 18 Districts—Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Chhatisgarh, Damoh, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nagpur, Narsinghpur, Nimar, Raipur, Sambalpur, Saugor, Seoni, and Wardha, all of which see separately.

BALAGHAT.

BALAGHAT.—District in the Nagpur Division, of the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces. Bounded on the west by Seoni, on the south by Bhandara, and on the east by Raipur. Population (1891) 313,331. Area, 3139 square miles, containing 1 town and 1101 villages. The administrative head-quarters are at Burha, 108 miles from Nagpur, *via* Gondia and Rajegaon.

PRODUCTS.—The most important crops are rice, wheat, and other food grains; oil-seeds, sugar-cane, tobacco, and vegetables.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The trading classes chiefly consist of oil-sellers and spirit-distillers, who, however, combine other trades, and even agriculture, with their hereditary vocations. The artisan class as yet scarcely exists. Gold is washed in a few of the streams, especially the Deo and the Son, but the quantity obtained hardly repays the labour. In many places on the hills iron abounds. The gratest obstacle to the prosperity of the District arises from the difficulty of communication.

CLIMATE.—The rainy season lasts from June to September.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 2 Sub-divisions of Burha and Behir. Revenue, Rs. 320,000. Expenditure about Rs. 72,000. *District Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildar, Naib Tahsildar, Sub-Assistant Conservator, District Superintendent of Police, Justice of the Peace, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail. For further information regarding Burha town *see* Burha.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Balhar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bamhangaon.—*Zamindari*, or estate in Burha *tahsil*. Area, 8 square miles, containing 5 villages. Population about 2,000.

Behir.—*Tahsil* or sub-division of Balaghat District, also municipality, and head-quarters of Tahsildar; situated 41 miles north-east of Balaghat town. Population 800, chiefly Gonds and Pardhans. Although Behir is now small village, it must once have been a place of considerable importance, as indicated by the remains of 13 massive temples of hewn granite built prior to the days of mortar. Three only are now standing.

Bhadra.—*Zamindari* or chiefship in the Burha *tahsil*. Area, 128 square miles, containing 62 villages. Population about 20,000. The residence of the chief (a Pathan) is in Bela village.

Bhanpura.—Estate or *Zamindari* in Burha *tahsil*. Area, 208 square miles, containing 40 villages. Population about 7,000.

Bhim-lath.—A small Gond village ; situated n the Bangar river about 64 miles east of Seoni town. Near the village is a curious stone pillar without inscription, lying on the ground in a grove of mango trees. Said by the natives to be the *lath* or club of Raja Bhima. The village is also noted for having within its borders one of the finest banian tree in the Central Provinces

Burha.—Town and Tahsil, also administrative head-quarters of Balaghat District ; situated on a high ridge of micaceous shale, about 10 miles south of the main range of hills, and one mile from the Wainganga river. Population about 4,000. The soil appears well suited for mango cultivation, and large mango groves shelter the town. Nearest railway station Gondia, 27 miles. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chauria.—Small *estate* or *Zamindari* in Behir *Tahsil*. Area, 25 square miles, containing 12 villages. Population 600. A wild jungle tract, the grant of which to the holder appears to have been made on condition of his guarding the neighbouring hill passes.

Gondia.—Village and railway station, 81 miles from Nagpur, and 28 miles from Balaghat.

Halon.—River of the Central Provinces, rising about 8 miles south of the Chilpighat, or pass, in the Maikal range, flows northwards for about 60 miles through Balaghat and Mandla Districts, and falls into the Burhner.

Hatta.—*Zamindari* or *estate* containing a population of about 30,000. Area, 134 square miles. Some parts under cultivation ; and the remaining is covered with jungle. Hatta, the head-quarters of the estate, situated 8 miles east of the Wainganga river. Population 2,500. The old Gond fort encircles the residence of the Zamindar, who, as an honorary magistrate, has done much for the improvement of the village. Contains school, dispensary, a fine well, and post office [m. s. T.].

Katangi.—A municipal town with post office [m. s. t.].

Kinkhi.—*Zamindari* or *estate* comprising 64 villages, on an area of 159 square miles, partly above and partly below the hills. Kinkhi the chief village, 25 miles from Burha.

Kirnapur.—*Estate* in Burha *tahsil*. Area, 40 square miles. Population 13,000, residing in 29 villages. Kirnapur, the principal town, and residence of the chief, stands on high ground, 16 miles south-east of Burha, and contains some ancient temples. School, post office [m. s. t.], and police outpost.

Lalbarrah.—A municipal town with post office [m. s. t.].

Lanji.—Town 40 miles from Burha. Contains old temples dedicated to Mahadeo and Kali ; a fort, school, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Paraswara.—Village in the highland portion of Balaghat District ; situated in the centre of a well-watered plateau, and surrounded by 30 thriving villages, and excellent rice-fields. Population 800. Police station and post office [m.].

Saletekri.—*Zamindari* or revenue-free estate, comprising 38 villages. Area, 284 square miles. The country is hilly, and produces timber and bamboos of all descriptions. The chief is a descendant of one of the old Gond families. This chiefship was probably one of the grants made for guarding the passes of the hill country, and has remained in the same family for many generations. The principal village is 50 miles from Burha.

Wara-Seoni.—Town and municipality in Burha *tahsil*. Population 3,500. Post office [m. s. t.].

BETUL.

BETUL.—District in the Narbada Division of the Central Provinces. Bounded on the north and west by Hoshangabad District, on the east by Chhindwara, and on the south by Amraoti District. Area, 3824 square miles, containing 2 towns and 1,154 villages. Population 323,196. The administrative head-quarters are at Badnur, 5 miles from Betul.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crop consists of wheat and pulses ; other crops include oil-seeds, sugar cane, cotton, tobacco and vegetables.

MANUFACTURES.—The single industry of importance is weaving.

CLIMATE.—During the greater part of the year the climate of Betul is agreeable and not unhealthy. The elevation of the country, and the neighbourhood of extensive forests, temper the great heat of the sun ; and even in the hot season the nights are cool and pleasant. Between January and May, showers are not infrequent. Little or no hot wind is felt before the end of April, and even then it ceases after sunset. During the rains, the climate is sometimes cold and raw, thick cloud and mist enveloping the sky for many days together.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 2 Sub-divisions of Betul and Multai. Revenue 4 lakhs, and the cost 1 lakh. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildar, Assistant Conservator of Forests, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Supervisor, and honorary magistrate. For further information regarding Badnur town *see* Badnur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amla.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Atnair.—Town in Betul tahsil. Population about 3000. Weekly market ; remains of old fort ; police station, school, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Badnur.—Town and municipality, also sudder station of Betul District. Population 3,000. The public buildings are the Commissioner's court-house, the District court-house, the Jail, the tahsili, and police station, two schools, dispensary, the Government Central distillery, 2 good *sarais* for Native travellers and a dak bungalow. Near Badnur is Kherla, the former residence of the Gond Rajas, with a ruined fort. Post office [m. s. t.].

Baurgarh.—An isolated granitoid hill and crowned by a ruined fort, 25 miles north-west of Betul.

Betul.—Town and *tahsil* in the District of the same name, also municipality; situated 55 miles from Itarsi railway station. Population about 5,000. Brisk trade in pottery. School, police out-post, old fort, an English Cemetery and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhaisdehi.—Village in Betul Tahsil. Population 3,000. Post office [m. s. T.].

Bardhai.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Chachondra.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Chicholi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jhallar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kheri.—Village with post office [m.].

Kherli.—Village with post office [m.].

Masode.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Multai.—Southern Tahsil of Betul District, also town, municipality, and head-quarters of the Tahsil of the same name; situated 28 miles from Badnur. Population about 4,000. The large tank, ornamented with several temples, is reverenced by Hindus as the source of the river Tapti. Multai has a Tahsili, and police station, a dispensary, school, and dak bungalow. Small trade in opium. Post office [m. s t.].

Nimpani.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Patton.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Shahpura.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Tapti.—One of the great rivers of Western India. It rises near Betul on Satpura mountains; flows westerly through Nagpur, Khandesh, and south Guzerath, and falls into the Arabian sea Length 500 miles. Though it enjoys a less widespread reputation for sanctity than the Narbada, the Tapti receives much local respect. On its banks there are, according to the *purana*, or religious history of the river, no fewer than 108 spots, or tirthas, of special sanctity. Of these, the chief is Bodhan, about 15 miles east of Surat, where a religious gathering is held once in every twelve years. Ashvani Kumar and Gupteswar, about 2 miles up the river from Surat, are also held in esteem. Both spots are provided with temples, rest-houses, and flights of steps leading down to the water; and here, on several occasions in each year, large numbers come together to bathe. Gupteswar is also a favourite place for burning the dead.

BHANDARA.

BHANDARA.—District in the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces. Bounded on the north by Seoni and Balaghat, on the south by Chanda, on the east by Raipur, and on the west by Nagpur. Area, 3,968 square miles, containing 3 towns and 1,617 villages. Population 742,850. District head-quarters are at Bhandara, 45 miles from Nagpur,

PRODUCTS.—Rice consistutes the staple crop. The other crops include wheat, oil-seeds, gram and sugar-cane.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—Cloth, and brass, and potstone wares constitute the chief manufactures of the District. A tinban of the best sort

made to order sometimes costs as much as Rs. 200. Pauni produces brass-ware, but Bhandara is the most important seat of this manufacture, sending its exports to Nagpur, Raipur and Jabalpur. The pot-stone-wares consist of caps, plates, and piple bowls, chiefly made at Kanheri and Pendri.

CLIMATE.—The most deadly disease is fever, which prevails throughout the year, but proves most fatal during the months of September, October, and November. Bowel complains carry off large numbers ; and small-pox, owing to the little progress as yet made by vaccination, commits great ravages, more especially during the months of April, May, and June.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Bhandara, Tirora, and Sakoli. Revenue about 7 lakhs, and the cost of District officials and police amounts to Rs. 1½ lakhs. *Administrative Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildar, Naib Tahsildar, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Superintendent of Police. Civil Surgeon, and Superintendent of Jail, District Inspector of schools, Justice of the Peace, and Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Bhandara town *see* Bhandara.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adhar.—Village, 18 miles from Bhandara. Post office [m. s. t.].

Adyal.—Town, 50 miles from Bhandara, *via* Sakoli. Population about 3,400.

Amgaon.—Zamindari in Bhandara District. Area, 144 square miles, containing 61 villages. Amgaon the chief village of the *Zamindari* of the same name, and railway station [R.], 61 miles from Bhandara. Large weekly market and post office [m. s. t.].

Andhargaon.—Town in Tirora *tahsil.* Population 3,000. Manufacture of cotton fabrics. Government school.

Arjuni.—Estate, 12 miles east of Sakoli town. Area, 13,894 acres ; consists of 10 villages. Population 3,000, chiefly Gonds.

Bagh.—River, rising in the hills near Chichgarh, flows in a northerly direction, and falls into the Wainganga at Satona.

Balahi.—Hill range in Bhandara District, 6 miles from Bhandara. rising 400 feet above the plain. Area, about 24 miles in circumference.

Beni.—Town in Tirora *tahsil* ; situated on the Wainganga river, 50 miles from Bhandara. Population 2,500. Small trade in cotton cloth. The dyers of the village are noted for the excellence of their colours, and for their tasteful patterns for carpets. Village school.

Bhandara.—Chief town, municipality and head quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the Wainganga river, 6 miles from the railway station. The town is dry and healthy, but depends for its water on wells and tanks outside. It does a good trade in the hardware it manufactures, and in cotton cloth. Population 11,000. Contains the usual public offices, dispensary, jail, Travellers' and dak bungalows, public library. Government Zilla school, also a girls' school, two indigenous schools for Marathi, and for Persian and Urdu, and post office [m. s. T.].

Bijli.—Zamindari on the north-east border of Bhandara District. Population about 19,000 ; number of villages, 46; area, 129 square miles. The forests produce much valuable timber.

Boretalao.—Village and railway station, 83 miles from Bhandara.

Chihgarh.—Extensive but poor Zamindari, near the south-eastern borders of Bhandara District. Population about 11,000, chiefly Halbas, Gonds and Goalas. Area, 237 square miles, containing 69 villages. The forests abound in valuable timber, especially teak. At the foot of the pass near Chichgarh, the chief has dug a well and built a sarai. Police outpost and school.

Dalli.—Zamindari or estate, with Population about 8,600, chiefly Gonds residing in 17 villages. Area, 52 square miles. Principal village, Dalli. The chief is a Gond.

Dangurli.—Small Zamindari, containing only one village, on the left bank of the Wainganga river. Area, 1905 acres, producing a large quantity of the castor-oil plant. The chief claims to be a Rajput. Population 800.

Darekasa.—*Shikmi Zamindari* or minor estate, consisting of 15 villages. Chief village, and railway station, 79 miles from Bhandara town. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dawa.—Zamindari, about 30 miles north-east of Bhandara. Population about 5,000, chiefly Gonds and Halbas, dwelling in 12 villages. Area, 26 square miles. Dawa and Kor Seoni, the only large villages ; both possess indigenous schools. The chief is a Halba.

Ganjaghiri.—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Bhandara.

Gondia.—Village and railway station, 48 miles from Bhandara.

Gondia-Kalam.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gond-umri.—Zamindari, 10 miles from Sangarhi ; containing 10 small villages. Area, 17,715 acres. Population about 3000, chiefly Gonds and Dhers. The chief is a Brahman.

Gudma.—Village and railway station, 56 miles from Bhandara.

Jamri.—A small Zamindari near Sakoli ; consists of 4 small villages. Area, 15 square miles. The Zamindar is a Gond, and obtains a moderate income from the sale of timber. Population 600.

Kamtha.—Zamindari estate in Tirora *tahsil*, comprising 126 villages. Area 271 square miles ; population about 80,000. The present chief (a Lodhi) pays quit-rent to Government of Rs. 45,800. Principal village, Kamtha. Population 2000 chiefly agricultural. The chief has a handsome residence, surrounded by a wall and moat. Dispensary, Government school, and post office [m. s.].

Kanhargaon.—A small Zamindari, consisting of a single village, with an area of 1404 acres. Around the village site are some very fine trees.

Kanheri.—A barren hill about 18 miles from Bhandara ; rising about 300 feet above the plain. Yields good building stone, besides hones, and white soft stone for pottery.

Khairi.—Small estate, 8 miles north of Sakoli. Area 14 square

miles, comprising 4 villages. The forests yield abundance of inferior timber. Population 700, chiefly Gonds. The chief is a Mana.

Khajri.—Small Zamindari estate in Sakoli *tahsil*, 6 miles north of Arjuni; comprising 2 villages, with an area of 7 square miles. The chief is a Halba, and the population 1,600 consists of Halbas and Gonds.

Khat.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Bhandara.

Koka.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Bhandara.

Lakhni.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mahagaon.—Zamindari in Sakoli *tahsil*, on the southern boundary of Bhandara District, comprising 14 villages, of which 11 are inhabited. Area 30 square miles. Population 2,500. The forests yield much valuable timber, chiefly teak and *saj*. Mahagaon, the only large village where the Zamindar, (a Rajput) resides. Contains Government school, and ancient ruined fort. The famous hill fortress of Pratapgarh overlooks the village, though beyond its limit. In the neighbourhood of the fort is a hill with a large cave, in which water is found even in the hottest weather. The cave is annually visited by large numbers of Hindu pilgrims, and is venerated as a favourite residence of the god Siva.

Mohari.—Town and municipality, situated on the affluent of the Sur river, 10 miles north of Bhandara. Mohari is reckoned healthy, though the well water is scanty and brackish. The cotton cloth manufactured in the town, commands a good sale. Also some trade in grain. Population 5,500. School, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mundhri.—Town in Tirora *tahsil*. Population 2500. Post office [m. s. t.].

Murdara.—Town in Tirora *tahsil*. Population 2,400. Post office [m. s. T.].

Nansari.—Small chiefship, 9 miles from Kamtha, comprising 9 villages; area, 8,600 acres. The chief is a Brahman; a large weekly market for cattle is held at Kaltipar, on this estate.

Nawagaon.—Hill range, rising 200 feet above the plain, with eight distinct peaks, known as the 'Seven sisters and their Little Brother.' Though scantily clothed with vegetation, these hills are infested with wild animals.

Nawagaon.—Artificial lake, 17 miles in circumference, surrounded by Nawagaon hills.

Nawegaon.—Village near the lake and Hills of the same name. Post office [m. t.].

Palasgaon.—Zamindari in Sakoli *tahsil*; situated in a wild and hilly country, 7 miles from Nawagaon Lake. Area, 71 square miles, containing 10 villages. The forests yield valuable timber. Population 1500.

Palkhera.—Zamindari in Tirora *tahsil*, comprising 21 villages. Area, 39 square miles. A good deal of sugar-cane is grown, and the forests supply *sal* and *bijesal* timber. Population 8,000. The chief and most of the population are kunbis.

Palundur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pauni.—Town and municipality, 32 miles from Bhandara town. Population 10,000. It is surrounded on three sides by high ramparts of earth ; along the fourth side, to the east runs the river Wainganga. Two or the three handsome stone ghats lead down to the river. A considerable trade takes place in cotton cloth and silk pieces ; and the finer fabrics manufactured at Pauni are exported to great distance. The town contains many old shrines, but the great temple of Murlidhar, though comparatively modern, is the only one of repute. School, dispensary, small rest-house, police outpost station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Purara.—Zamindari or petty chiefship in the south-east of Bhandara District, comprising 7 villages. Area, 37 square miles. Population 4,000. The chief is a Gond, and the population consists mainly of Gonds and Goaras. The forests contain good building timber. Purara, the chief village is situated along the Bagh river.

Rajoli.—Zamindari in Sakoli *tahsil*, comprising 12 villages, with an area of 43 square miles. Population 2,000. The chief is a Muhammadan ; but the population consists for the most part of Gonds and Gaulis.

Rampeli.—Town in Tirora *tahsil*, with post office [m. s. t.]. Population 2500.

Sakoli.—Eastern *tahsil* of Bhandara District, also village and head-quarters of the Tahsil of that name. Contains Tahsildar's Court, dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Salekasa.—Village and railway station, 71 miles from Bhandara.

Sangarhi.—Town in Sakoli *tahsil*, 24 miles from Bhandara and 3 miles from Seoni Lake. Population 3500. Manufactures of cotton cloth, and silk spinning. Sangarhi derives its name from the ruined Afghan fort which commands it. The town is unhealthy. School and post office [m. t.].

Tirkheri Malpuri.—Zamindari in Tirora *tahsil*, comprising 13 villages, the largest of which is Tirkheri. Area, 35 square miles ; Population 4000. Tirkheri lies to the east, and Malpuri to the west of the Kamtha pargana. The estate contains much forest, but little good timber.

Tirora.—*Tahsil* of Bhandara District also village, railway station, and head-quarters of Tirora tahsil, 30 miles from Bhandara. Population 3000. Cotton cloth of inferior quality is manufactured. A large tank, school, police outpost, and post office [m. s. t.].

Tumsar.—Town and municipality, also railway station ; situated on a small affluent of the Wainganga, 17 miles from Bhandara town. Population 8,000. It is a local centre of the grain trade, and also a receiving depôt for the produce of Balaghat and Seoni Districts. The only manufacture is of coarse cotton cloth. The town stands on the red gravel, and is thought healthy. School, corn exchange, commodious sarai, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Turmapuri.—Zamindari in Sakoli *tahsil*, 5 miles from Sakoli, comprising 5 villages. Area, 13 square miles. Population 1000, chiefly Gonds and Goaras, but the Zamindar is a Mana by caste. The forests contain much large timber of the unreserved kind.

Umri.—Zamindari in Sakoli *tahsil*; 4 miles from Nawagaon Lake; comprising 7 villages with an area of 17 square miles. Population 1309. The chief is a Halba by caste.

BILASPUR.

BILASPUR.—District in the Chhatisgarh Division of the Central Provinces. Bounded on the north by the Native State of Rewah; on the south by Raipur; on the east by Garhjat States of Chutia Nagpur and chiefships of Sambalpur; and on the west by Mandla and Balaghat Districts. Area, 8341 square miles, containing 2 towns and 3804 villages. Population about 1164,158. District head-quarters at Bilaspur town, 256 miles from Nagpur.

PRODUCTS.—Rice forms the staple crop of the District. The other crops being—wheat, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, and vegetables.

MANUFACTURES.—The weaving trade constitutes the only important local industry. The District offers at many points sandstone excellently suited for building purposes, but the only important quarries are those near Bilaspur and Seorinarayan.

CLIMATE.—From the middle of April to the middle of June hot winds prevail, and the heat is frequently excessive, though tempered by occasional showers. After the first heavy fall of rain, the climate becomes cool and agreeable, and few days pass without a pleasant breeze. In the plain, however, the cold weather from November to February fails to prove bracing.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Bilaspur, Mungeli, and Seorinarain. Revenue 4½ lakhs; cost one-fourth of the whole revenue. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Settlement Officer with 2 Assistants, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Naib Tahsildar, Assistant Conservator, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail and District Inspector of Schools. For further information regarding Bilaspur town *see* Bilaspur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajmirgarh.—Hill, 3,500 feet high, a little north of Amarkantak hill. Summit difficult of access, at one time fortified.

Akaltara.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Bilaspur. Post office [m. s. T.].

Baloda.—Town in Bilaspur tahsil. Population 2,500. Post office [m. s. t.].

Baraduar.—Village and railway station, 43 miles from Bilaspur.

Belghana.—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Bilaspur.

Bhatapara.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Bilaspur.

Bhatgaon.—Zamindari or estate in the Seorinarain *tahsil*, lying south of the Mahanadi. Area, 62 square miles, comprising 44 villages. Population about 10,000. The Zamindar is a Bija by caste. Chief village, Bhatgaon with about 2,500 population.

Bilaigarh.—Chiefship or Zamindari. Area, 109 square miles, containing 54 villages. Population 11,000. The ruins of a large fort and of some ancient temples show that the hamlet of the same name, where the chief resides, was once a place of some importance. The chief is of Gond descent.

Bilaspur.—*Tahsil* of Bilaspur District, also chief town, municipality, railway junction station [R.] to Katni, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the south bank of the river Apra. Population 8,000. Founded 300 years ago by a fisher-woman named Bilasa, whence the name Bilaspur. The belt of woods, the gardens and mango groves, and the distant hills, render the situation pleasant and attractive The city is about 4 miles from the railway station. Besides the usual public offices, there are missionaries, and the Bengal Nagpur Railway co-operative stores. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Bilha.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Bilaspur town.

Champa (*Chapa*).—Estate or Zamindari in Seorinarain Taluk. Area, 120 square miles, containing 65 villages. Population 24,000. The chief is a Kunwar, at Champa, his head-quarters, dwell a considerable number of weavers, whose manufactures find a ready sale in the adjoining market of Bamnidehi. Post office [m. s. T.].

Chhuri.—Estate with an area of 320 square miles, containing 134 villages. Population 16,000. The chief is a Kunwar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ganyari.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Ghutku.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Bilaspur.

Janjgir.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kanteli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Katagora.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Katgi (*Katangi*).—Zamindari or estate, containing 41 villages. Area, 57 square miles. Population 16,000. The chief is a Gond ; and Katgi village, where he resides, contains a small but flourishing community of traders and weavers. Weekly market and post office [m.].

Kenda.—Zamindari estate adjoining the Lapha estate. Area, 298 square miles, containing 79 villages. Population about 13,000. The chief is a Kunwar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kharod.—Town, 40 miles east of Bilaspur town. Population 2000, comprising traders of all kinds. The remains of ancient earthworks prove the place to have been strongly fortified. Weekly market.

Khodri.—Village and railway station, 56 miles from Bilaspur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Korba.—Zamindari estate in the north of Bilaspur District. Population 43,000, residing in 316 villages. Area, 823 square miles. The chief village Korba is situated on the river Hasdu, 48 miles from Bilaspur town. The estate possesses timber and coal. It exports *tasar* silk. The chief is a Kunwar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kota.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Bilaspur.

Lapha.—Zamindari estate in the north of Bilaspur District. Area, 272 square miles, with 72 villages. Population 12,500. The Zamindari is a Kunwar by caste.

Laphagarh.—Hill fortress, 25 miles north of Bilaspur town, crowning the Lapha Hill, which rises 3,200 feet above sea-level, with an open area on the top of 3 square miles, now overgrown with under-wood. Much of the fort wall, constructed of large slabs of hewn stone, still remains in excellent preservation.

Lormi (*Lurmi*).—Valuable estate in Mungeli *tahsil*, owned by a Bairagi. Area, 92 square miles. Post office [m. s. t.].

Maikal.—Range of hills in Bilaspur and Mandla Districts, running south-west from Amarkantak for about 70 miles, and continuing thence by a similar range known as the Saletekri hills. The Maikal range forms the eastern scarp of the great hill system which traverses India almost from east to west, south of the Narbada river.

Maniari.—River, rising in the Lormi hills, it flows south and west past the towns of Lormi and Takhpur, forming the boundary between the Mungeli and Bilaspur *tahsils*, and falls into the Seonath in the Tarenga Taluk.

Maro.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Matin.—Zamindari estate in the north of Bilaspur District. Area, 569 square miles with 65 villages. Population 6,500. The estate lies entirely in the hill country, and is infested to some extent with wild elephants. Near Matin rises the sacred hill called Matin Deva. The chief is a Kunwar.

Mungeli.—Western tahsil of Bilaspur District, also town and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; 36 miles west of Bilaspur town. Population 5,000. The river Agar winds round three sides of the Mungeli, which lies on the direct road from Bilaspur to Jabalpur, and carries on an increasing trade in salt, cereals, and skins. Contains 1 civil and 2 criminal courts, police station, school, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. Two large markets are held weekly.

Naila.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Bilaspur.

Nandghat.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m.].

Nawagarh.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nipania.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Bilaspur.

Pamgrah.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Pandaria.—Zamindari in Mungeli *tahsil*, comprising 332 villages. Area, 486 square miles. Population 72,000, Products—cotton, wheat gram, and sugar-cane. The chief is a Raj-Gond. Pandaria is the chief village and the residence of the Zamindar of Pandaria estate. Population under 5,000. Contains a dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Panda Tarai.—Village in Mungeli *tahsil*, and within the Pandaria Zamindari; situated near the foot of the Maikal hills, 50 miles from Bilaspur town. Population 2,500. Trade in grain. Weekly market.

Paraghat.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Bilaspur.

Pendra.—Northernmost chiefship or Zamindari; situated on the

Vindhyan uplands. Area, 585 square miles with 200 villages. Population 45,000. The chief is a Raj-Gond. Pendra, the head-quarters, lies on the direct road from Bilaspur to Rewah. Contains the ruins of a fort and post office [m. s. t.].

Pendra Road.—Railway station, 65 miles from Bilaspur.

Ratanpur.—Town in Bilaspur *tahsil*, situated in a hollow surrounded by the Kenda offshoots of the Vindhyan range, 15 miles from Bilaspur. Population 6000. Trade in lac, cloth, spices, and metals. The town covers an area of 15 square miles, and contains within its limits a perfect forest of mango-trees, with numerous tanks and temples scattered amid their shade. Mixed up with temples, great blocks of masonry of uniform shape commemorate distinguished *satis*. The most prominent of these is near the old fort, where a large building, gracefully adorned on all sides with arches and minarets, records that there, 250 years ago, 20 Ranis of Raja Lakshman Sahi devoutly fulfilled the duty of self-immolation.

Seorinarayan.—Town and eastern *tahsil* of Bilaspur Districtt; situated 39 miles east of Bilaspur, on the Mahanadi river. Population 2,400. The temple to Narayan (whence the name). It has no architectural merits. The town was once a favourite residence of the Ratanpur Court. An important religious fair is held every February. Contains civil and criminal courts, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sonakhan.—Estate in Bilaspur District, 60 miles south-east of Bilaspur town, comprising two small fertile villages surrounded by hills. The estate is now under British control.

Surgaon.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Takhatpur.—Town in Bilaspur *tahsil*; situated on the Mandla road, 20 miles west of Bilaspur town. Good school, weekly market, police post, the remains of a brick palace and temple of Mahadeo, and post office [m. s. t.].

BILASPUR STATES.

Kawardah.—Petty State attached to Bilaspur District. Area, 887 square miles, containing 389 villages. Population 90,000. Products—rice, cotton, wheat, oil-seeds, resin, gum, and mahua flowers. Revenue, Rs. 68,000; tribute of Rs. 16,000 is payable to the British Government. Chief town Kawardah (near Mungeli); situated at the foot of Saletekri range, 60 miles from Bilaspur. Population 6,000. A considerable trade in cotton and lac. The high priest of Kabirpanthi sect lives here, and his presence attracts devotees from all parts of India. Post office [m. s. t].

Sakti—Native State at the eastern limit of Bilaspur District, to which it is now attached. Population 23,000, chiefly Hindus, residing in 117 villages. Area, 115 square miles. Chief products—rice wheat, oil-seeds, cotton, lac, gum, and *mahua* fruits. The chief is a Raj-Gond, and pays a tribute of Rs. 350. Total Revenue, Rs. 16,800. There are several flourishing village schools. Sakti, the chief village of the State and railway station, 52 miles from Bilaspur. Contains dispensary, and post office [m. s. T.].

CHANDA.

CHANDA.—District in the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces. Bounded on the western side by the Wardha river, on the south-eastern side by the Bastar State and Raipur District, and on the north by the Districts of Wardha, Nagpur, and Bhandara. Area, 10,749 square miles, containing 2 towns and 2,749 villages. Population, 697,610. District head-quarters—Chanda town, 28 miles from Warora station.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops consist of rice and sugar-cane; excellent cotton, joar, oil-seeds, wheat, gram, and pulses. *Pan* gardens are famous throughout the province. Horned cattle of indifferent quantity, are bred in great numbers.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal manufactures consist of the weaving of fine and coarse cotton cloths, which once found their way as far as Arabia, and are still largely exported to Western India. Silk fabrics are well made, considerable quantity of excellent iron are smelted, both for home and foreign use.

CLIMATE.—The rainy season sets in about the middle of June, and lasts till the end of September. Showers, on which the dry crops and sugar-cane are dependent, are so expected in November and December. From the middle of September to the end of November, malarious fever prevails throughout the District, exposure to the night air being especially dangerous. Cholera frequently occurs, and dysentery, diarrhœa, and small-pox carry off large numbers.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four *Tahsils* of Warora, Brahmapuri, Mul, and Sironcha. Revenue, 8 lakhs; expenditure, 1 lakh. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Assistant Settlement Officer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of jail, Overseer, Honorary magistrate and Head Master High school. For additional information regarding Chanda town *see* Chanda.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahiri.—*Zamindari*, constituting the southern portion of Chanda District. Area, 2,672 square miles; villages 809. Population 26,000, almost entirely Gonds. The country is hilly and is famed for its magnificent forests. The proprietor is first in rank of the Chanda Zamindars, and is Gond by caste.

Allapillee.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ambagarh Chauki.—Chiefship or *Zamindari* with an area of 2080 square miles, with 179 villages. Population 30,000, chiefly Gonds and a few Gaulis. The country is hilly with large tracts of jungle. Excellent iron ore is found. Chief town Ambagarh Chauki, with about 1,500 inhabitants. The *Zamindar* ranks third of Chanda Chiefs.

Armari.—Town, situated on the left bank of the Wainganga river, about 80 miles north-east of Chanda town. The third place in commercial importance in the District, with manufactures of fine and coarse cloth, *tasar* thread, and country carts; and large mart for the exchange

of forest produce. Population 6,000. Large-market place, police out-post station, school, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Asseralli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Aundhi.—Estate in Brahmapuri *tahsil*. Area, 21 square miles with 25 villages. Population 1,100.

Babupet.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhandak.—Chief town of the *Purgana* in Warora *tahsil*, 18 miles north-west of Chanda town. Population 2,600, chiefly gardners. The town carries on, but little trade. It has a school, *sarai*, police station, and post office [m.]. Tradition runs that here stood the great city of Bhadravati, mentioned in the Mahabharata, extending from Bhatala to the Jharpat, the scene of the cattle for the Shamkarna horse. The demi-god Bhima, whose foot-print is still pointed out on the Dewala Hill, bore away the horse for sacrifice by Dharma, the king. The temple-cave at Bhandak and in the Dewala and Winjhasani Hills, the traces of forts on those hills, the temple of Bhadravati, the foundations of the King's palace, the bridge over a now dried up lake, and numerous ruined temples and tanks, testify to the existence here of a great city in the remote past.

Bhatala.—Village, situated 26 miles north-west of Bhandak town. On a hill near the village, are the remains of a fine ancient temple, in good preservation.

Bhisi.—Town in Warora *tahsil*, situated 11 miles north of Chimur town. Population 3,500. Fine modern temple, school, and police station.

Brahmapuri.—*Tahsil* of Chanda District, also chief town and head-quarters of the Tahsil of the same name. Population about 5,600. An old ruined fort, school, the usual *tahsil* offices and dispensary. Manufacture of fine cotton cloth and thread, excellent brass and copper utensils, and good bullock-carts. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chamorsi.—Town in Mul *tahsil*, situated near the left-bank of the Wainganga. Population about 4,000. Trade is castor seed, *ghi*, silk, cocoons, and thread. Weekly market, school, and post office [m s. t.].

Chanda (*Chandrapur*).—Chief town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name. It stands amid charming scenery. Population 18,000, chiefly Marathas and Telugas. The town is surrounded by a continuous wall of cut stone, 5½ miles in circuit. Chanda carries on a considerable trade, especially at the great fair, which begins in April and lasts three weeks. The tombs of the Gond kings, and the temples of Achaleswar, Maha Kali, and Murlidhar are all worth a visit. At Lalpet in the town, a large space is covered with monolith figures of gigantic size which appear to have been prepared for some great temple never erected. The public buildings are the Kotwali with garden in front, the Zila school, the dispensary, the travellers' and dak bungalows, the *sarai*, the Victoria market and the public park. This park contains the District court-house, police station, a Christian cemetery, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chandala.—Small *Zamindari* or estate in the Mul *tahsil*. Area,

17 square miles, containing 7 villages. Population 700. The Zamindar ranks as a first-class holder.

Cherla.—Village with post office [m.].

Chimur.—*Pargana* and town in Warora *tahsil.* Population about 5,000. Seat of an honorary magistrate. Police station, and school. One of the principal annual fairs in the District is held here. Manufacture of fine cotton cloth. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dewala.—Small village, 6 miles west of Bhandak. Population 600. Noted for its architectural remains.

Dewalgaon.—Small village, 10 miles south-west of Wairagarh. Near it stands a remarkably shaped hill, from which excellent iron-ore is quarried. Population 500.

Dhaba.—Town with population 2,200, mostly Telugu. Small local trade in cotton cloths, groceries, and salt. School for boys and girls, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Garchiroli.—Town on left bank of the Wainganga river, 23 miles north of Mul. Population about 3,500. Small trade in cotton, cotton cloth, *tasar*, cocoons, and thread, jungle produce, carts, and salt. Schools for boys and girls, police outpost and post office [m. s. t.].

Garhbori.—Town and *pargana* of Chanda District; situated on a branch of the Andhari river, 16 miles north-north-west of Mul. Manufactures a *sari* (native female garment), of a peculiar pattern, and produces excellent *pan*. Near the town are quarries of freestone and limestone. Schools for boys and girls, and a police outpost.

Ghugus.—Village, situated 13 miles west of Chanda town. It contains three temple-caves and near them some carved stones apparently meant to represent animals.

Gilgaon.—Ancient estate or *Zamindari.* Area, 60 square miles with 14 villages. Population under 1,000. Hilly and covered with forest, contains good timber. Gilgaon, chief village with population 500.

Herapur.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Jambulghata.—Town, 7 miles north-east of Chimur. Largest bi-weekly market in the District. Products sold being iron and cotton cloth Extensive quarries of soapstone. Population 600. Police outpost.

Junona.—Ancient village 6 miles north of Ballalpur. Possesses a fine tank, on the stone embankment of which stand the ruined remains of a palace, and in its rear are traces of a wall 4 miles long. Population 400.

Keslabori.—Ancient village, beneath the Chimur hills, 10 miles north-north-east of Segaon. Population about 200. Near the village is the Ramdighi pool. According to tradition Rama formed the pool; and an ancient temple still overhangs it, in which are two good carvings of a warrior with shield and straight sword.

Khutgaon.—*Zamindari* estate and chief village, 20 miles south-east of Wairagarh, comprising 42 villages; area, 156 square miles. Population 4,000.

Koracha.—*Zamindari* estate, in Brahmapuri *tahsil*, comprising an

area of 204 square miles, and 52 villages, the largest village being Manpur. Population 3,000.

Madnagarh.—Fine reservoir, situated 11 miles east-north-east of Chimur, under the western slopes of the Perzagarh range. Supplied by a hill stream, diverted into it by a long embankment, at the end of which are the remains of a fort. The village is deserted, but the neighbouring population cultivate the lands.

Mugdai.—Spring and cavern, in Perzagarh Hills, sacred to the Mana goddess, Mugdai. A fair is held here annually.

Muharli.—Village with post office [m. s t.].

Mul.—Hill range, 3 miles west of Mul town, extending 18 miles north and south, and 13 miles east and west, covered with forests. The numerous perennial streams along the foot dot the forest with patches of cultivation. The hills produce a kind of snowdrop, of which the Gonds eat the leaves.

Mul.—Southern *tahsil* of Chanda District, also chief town, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 30 miles from Chanda town. Population about 4,000. Three-fourths of the population are Telingas. Manufactures—coloured cotton cloth, and native shoes and sandals. Rice and sugar-cane are grown in the neighbourhood. Contains civil and criminal courts, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nagri.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Warora.

Neri (*Nari*).—Town in Warora *tahsil*, 5 miles east-south-east of Chimur. Population 3500, chiefly Marathas. Manufactures—brass and copper utensils, and cotton cloth for export. Considerable trade in grain, groceries, and salt. Neri consists of an old and new town. The old town contains two ruined forts, and an ancient temple, with pillars and carvings like those of the cave temples at Ajanta. Some graceful Panchal tombs, in which husband and wife lie side by side are of later date.

Nugur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Palasgarh.—*Zamindari* estate in Warora *tahsil*, situated 20 miles from Wairagarh, and comprising 85 villages, ; area 262 square miles. Population 10,000. The country is hilly. The Zemindar is a Raj-Gond by caste.

Panabaras.—*Zamindari*, situated 80 miles from Wairagarh, within a dense belt of jungle and forest, comprising an area of 344 square miles, with 142 villages. Population 13,000. Wild arrowroot (*tikhur*) grows abundantly in the valleys, and the hills yield much wax and honey. The climate is moist and cool even in the summer months. The ruler ranks first of the Wairagarh chiefs.

Pawi Mulanda.—*Zamindari*, 16 miles east of Chamursi. Area, 87 square miles with 23 villages. Population 2000. Supplies excellent iron-ore, and the forests yield teak, ebony and *bijesal*.

Perzagarh.—Hill range, 13 miles long by 6 broad, and ending on the south in a scarped cliff which can be seen 40 miles off. This cliff is called Perzagarh, and also Sat Bahini from seven sisters who lived in religious seclusion, on its summit.

Potegaon.—Zamindari or petty chiefship, 16 miles from Chamursi. Area, 34 square miles, comprising 15 villages, in a hilly country, which yields much *saj*, *bijesal*, and ebony. Population 800. Chief village Potegaon, with population 300.

Pranhita.—The name of the united streams of the Wardha and Wainganga rivers down to their junction with the Godavari at Sironcha. Length about 70 miles.

Rajgarh.—*Pargana* in Mul *tahsil*, comprising 140 villages, with an area of 447 square miles. Principal towns are Saoli and Mul.

Rangi.—Zamindari estate in Brahmapuri *tahsil*, comprising 39 villages. Area, 112 square miles Population 4800. Rangi, the principal village has a weekly market, and at Ingara, an ancient temple contains a sculpture of a warrior with a short straight sword and shield.

Shankerpur.—Town, situated 16 miles from Chimar. Population 2,000. Under the Marathas, a canon foundery was worked here, and some half finished guns yet remain. School, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sawli (*Saoli*).—Town, situated 7 miles east of Mul. Population 4,000. Manufacture of cotton cloth ; and trade in cotton, cotton cloth, grain, groceries, and *gur*. Weekly market. School and post office [m.].

Segaon.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Seonath.—River rising in the Panabaras chiefship, and flows through Raipur District and joins the Mahanadi at Devighat.

Sindewae.—Town in Brahmapuri tahsil, with school, police outpost, and post office [m. s. t.]. Population 5000.

Sironcha (*Sinroncha*).—Town in the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Pranhita river, 2 miles above its confluence with the Godavari ; and 120 miles from Chanda town. Population about 4,000. The public buildings and houses of European officials stand on a ridge formerly covered with dense jungle, which slopes generally northwards down to the village. On the summit, there is a ruined fort which contains a sacred tomb of Wali Haidar. The town contains Tahsildar's court, English and Telugu schools, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sirsundi.—Zamindari estate in Brahmapuri *tahsil*, 24 miles east of Wairagarh. Area, 38 square miles, containing 12 villages. Population 800. Chief village Sirsundi, with 300 inhabitants.

Sonsari.—Zamindari estate in Brahmapuri Tahsil, 14 miles from Wairagarh. Area, 56 square miles, with 20 villages. Population 4,000. The chief is a Halba.

Surjyagarh.—Lofty hill and a fort of striking aspect in the north of the Ahiri chiefship in Chanda District.

Tahganw.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Taroba.—Large lake, situated 14 miles east of Segaon, in a basin of the Chimur Hills, at a considerable height above the plain. It is of great depth, and though artificially embanked at one point, has the appearance of a natural lake. This lake attracts many worshippers, especially in December and January, wives yearning for children, and sick men praying for health. A Gond performs the sacred rites of the

god. The fish grow to a large size; the skeleton of one stranded measured 8 feet in length.

Tepagarh.—Hill range in Chanda District, forming the highest part of a wild mountain region 2000 feet above sea-level, covered with dense forest, and crowned by the old fortress. Here is a large tank or reservoir which never fails. The fort contains the ruined palace of the Gond chiefs of Tepagarh.

Thaloda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Wairagarh.—*Pargana* in the north-east of Chanda District, and ancient town of the same name, now a petty village in Brahmapuri tahsil, 80 miles north-east of Chanda town at the confluence of Khobragarhi and Tepagarhi. Tradition ascribes the foundation of the town to a king of the family of the Moon in the Dwapar Yug, who called it Wairagarh after his own name, Wairochan. Noble groves of ancient trees surround the town; and in the centre tower the walls and bastions of the large stone fort (1600) which contains the tomb of the Gond prince Durga Shah. In the forest around, many traces of ancient buildings remain; and near the town stand several old temples, the most interesting being those sacred to Mahakali and Mahadeva. Near the former, in a deep reach of the Khobragarhi an old-word temple is said to be buried in the sands. Wairagarh is very unhealthy during the autumn and early winter; and most of its trade has passed to Armori. Population 2,500. Good sandstone and granite are obtained near the village. Contains schools, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Warora.—North-estern *tahsil* of Chanda District, also *pargana*, chief town, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the tahsil of the same name; 45 miles from Wardha; 35 from Chanda, and 12 from Wun. Population 9,000. Warora is the second commercial town in Chanda District. At the weekly market, a good trade in cotton, grain, groceries, country cloth, and salt is carried on. The town has civil and criminal courts, schools for boys and girls, police station, large tank, camping ground, dak and travellers' bungalows close to the station, and two sarais for Natives; one in town, and the other about 60 yards from the station. Mines of best coal worth a visit. Post office [m. s. t.].

BASTAR STATE.

BASTAR.—Feudatory State attached to Chanda District. Bounded on the north by Raipur District; on the south by the Sironcha Tahsil of Chanda District; on the east by the Bendra Nawagarh Estate in Raipur, and the Jeypore State; and on the west partly by the Ahiri estate, and partly by Sironcha Sub-division. Area, 13,062 square miles, containing 2,204 villages. Population 200,000. Hindus form the great bulk of the population. The Gonds are the most numerous of the aboriginal tribes. The Raja resides at Jagdalpur, the principal town, 40 miles from Jeypur.

In the centre and north-west, the country is mountainous; on the east there is a rich table-land, only a small portion of the State is cultivated, and it is almost destitute of manufactures.

Kali and Mata Devi are the usual objects of worship. Kali, under the name of Danteswari, is considered the guardian goddess of the State. Human sacrifices were offered to her, and for many years after 1842, a guard was placed over her temple to prevent them. At present most travellers offer a goat to the goddess when they pass her shrine. Some, too, consult her by placing flowers upon the head of her image. As the flowers fall to the right or the left, so her response is deemed favourable or the reverse.

The chief cause of mortality is fever. Small-pox is common, and the dread of it appears in the numerous temples dedicated to Mata Devi. The patient into whose body the goddess is supposed to have entered, is treated with the greatest regard. As soon as the disease shows itself, his feet are washed with cow's milk, and carefully wiped upon the head of his nearest relative ; Mata Devi is then prayed to take under her special protection the family whom she has honoured with a visit.

The estimated gross revenue of Bastar amounts to about Rs. 141,800, and the tribute of Rs. 3050. The Raja's military force consists of 4 gunners, 12 horsemen, 50 sepoys, and 400 retainers armed with swords, and 3 small canon. Raja Bhairam Deo claims to be a Rajput. The family follow primogeniture, but have no *sanad* authorizing adoption. Education is at a low standard in the State. For further information regarding Jagdalpur town *see* Jagdalpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bhupalpatnam.—The most westerly Zamindari or estate in the Bastar State. Area, 700 miles, containing 111 villages. Population 10,000. The Zamindar is a Gond.

Bijji.—*Zamindari* or large estate, comprising 85 villages. Area, 850 square miles. Population 11,000. Timber is the principal export, and it is floated down to sea by rivers.

Chintalnar.—Zamindari with an area of 480 square miles, containing 48 villages. Population 4500. The chief resides at Jigargunda.

Dantewara.—Village situated at the confluence of the Dankani and Sankani rivers, and to the west of the Bela Dilas, a loty range of hills, about 60 miles from Jagdalpur and 120 from Siroucha. Population 400. Famed for its temple to Danteswari or Kali, the patron goddess of the Rajas of Bastar, where human sacrifices were practised of old.

Jagdalpur.—Chief town of Bastar State, and residence of the Raja. The place is a collection of huts, surrounded by a mud wall and deep ditch, with one face resting on the Indravati. Population 5000. A large tank lies close to the town. The weavers make a coarse kind of cloth ; and a caste called Ghasias carry on a business, by working up brass pots out of the fragments of old ones. All petty sales are effected by barter, or by kauris or shells when procurable, 20 cowries making a bori, 12 boris a *dugani*, and 12 *duganis* one rupee. Seat of an Assistant Agent, a police officer, and a strong police force. Post office [m. s. t.]

Kotapalli.—Sub-division of Bastar State, comprising 60 villages,

the chief of which are Pamar and Teklet. The population is composed of Kois, Marias, and Telingas. Timber is much exported.

Kutru.—*Zamindari* estate comprising 150 poor villages, scattered over a wild country. The proprietor is a Gond.

Parlakot.—Zamindari or chiefship, comprising 67 villages. Area, 500 square miles. Population 3500.

Potikall.—Zamindari or chiefship, comprising 22 villages. Area, 350 square miles. Population 2,200, almost entirely Kols, although the Zamindar is a Telinga. Potikall, the chief village is situated on the river Tal.

Sunkam.—Estate comprising 98 villages. Area, 400 square miles. Population 12,000. The estate lies between a range of hills and the river Sabari, on the right bank of which stands Sunkam, the chief village.

Vijapur.—Zamindari, comprising 98 villages. Area, 170 square miles. Population 13,000, chiefly Kois and Telingas.

CHHATISGARH.

CHHATISGARH (*The thirty-six forts*).—The south-eastern Division or Commissionership of the Central Provinces. Comprises the Districts of Raipur, with the four attached States of Chhuikadan, Kankar, Khairagarh, and Nandgaon ; Bilaspur, with the two attached States of Karwardha and Sakti ; and Sambalpur, with the seven attached States of Kalahandi, Raigarh, Sarangarh, Patna, Sonpur, Rairakhol, and Bamra. Total area, including feudatory States, 39,761 square miles. Population about 4,800,000. The tract which is regarded as one of the richest corn-growing countries in the world, and is known as the granary of India.

CHHINDWARA.

CHHINDWARA.—District in the Narbada Division of the Chief Commissionership of Central Provinces. Bounded on the north and north-west by Narsingpur and Hoshangabad, on the south by Nagpur, on the east by Seoni, and on the west by Betul. Area, 4,630 square miles, containing 4 towns and 1,741 villages. Population 407,494. District head-quarters are at Chhindwara, 78 miles from Nagpur, and 128 from Jabalpur.

PRODUCTS.—The only important mineral product of Chhindwara is coal. The principal crops are—rice, wheat, cotton, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, tobacco, and vegetebles.

MANUFACTURE AND TRADE.—The weaving of cotton cloth constitutes the only important manufacture in Chhindwara. The village markets supply the means of carrying on trade within the District.

CLIMATE.—The climate above the *ghats* is temperate and healthy. In the cold season, frost is not uncommon. Before May, the hot wind causes little annoyance, and during the rains the weather is cool and agreeable.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Chhindwara and Sausar. Revenue, 4 lakhs ; expenditure nearly 1 lakh.

Administrative Staff—Deputy Commissioner, with an Extra Assistant and 2 tahsildars, Assistant Settlement Officer, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, District Superintendent of Police, Assistant Conservator of Forest, Supervisor, District Inspector of Schools, Head Master of town school, Honorary Magistrate, and Justice of the Peace. For further information regarding Chhindwara town *see* Chhindwara.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Almodh.—Chiefship, consisting of 52 villages, situated among the Mahadeo Hills. Area, 52 square miles. Population 3,400. The Jagirdar is one of the Bhopas or hereditary guardians of the Mahadeo temples. He receives from the Government an annual allowance of Rs. 170 in lieu of pilgrim tax, and pays tribute of Rs. 35. Almodh village is a mere hamlet of about 100 houses, picturesquely situated at a high elevation. It is, however, very inaccessible from all sides, and the Jagirdar has removed his residence to a more populous village at the foot of the hills.

Amarwara.—Village situated on the road to Narsingpur. Contains school, police station, staging bungalow, sarai, and post office [m. t.].

Batkagarh.—Zamindari north of Chhindwara. Area, 161 square miles with 90 villages. Population 11,000. The Jagirdar, who is a Gond, pays tribute of Rs. 30. Chief village, Khapa with a population under 1,000.

Bhardagarh.—Zamindari, adjoining Almodh estate to the south, containing 37 villages. Population 3,000. The Jagirdar, who is a Gond, receives an annual allowance of Rs. 85 in lieu of pilgrim tax, and pays a tribute of Rs. 35. Head-quarters are at Tikadhana or Panjra, a small village of 400 inhabitants, in the south-west of the estate.

Bichwa.—Village with post office [m.].

Birdie.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Chand.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Chaurahi.—Village with a sarai and post office [m. s. t.].

Chhindwara.—Sub-division or *tahsil* in the north of Chhindwara District, also chief town, municipality and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on a dry, gravelly soil, 2,200 feet above sea-level, and surrounded by ranges of low hills, 42 miles from Seoni. The supply of water is plentiful, but that used for drinking comes from the wells out-side the town. Population 10,000. It has a public garden, District court-house, Commissioner's circuit house, staging bungalow, jail, police station, dispensary, church, Mission Anglo Vernacular school, sarai, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chicholi.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Chita Rewa.—River of the Central Provinces, rising in Chhindwara District, and after a course of over 50 miles, falling into the Shakar, about a mile above the railway bridge at Patton in Narsingpur District.

Harai.—Zamindari, comprising 90 villages. Area, 164 square miles. The country is mountainous. Population 14,000. The chief

is a Gond, and receives from Government Rs. 5120 per annum, in commutation of former privileges. Chief village, Harai with a masonry fort, where the chief resides. Population 2,000.

Kanhan.—River of the Central Provinces ; rising in the Satpura Hills ; winds in a south-easterly direction through a series of small hills in the Ghargajgarh forests, 4 miles south of the ruined fort of Deogarh ; receives the Jam below Lodhikhera ; and joins the Pench just above Kamthi. The united stream then flows on until it falls into the Wainganga, below Bhandara. Length 140 miles.

Lodhikhera.—Town and municipality in Sausar *tahsil* ; situated on the Nagpur road, 38 miles from Chhindwara town. Population 5,000. Chief Manufactures, excellent brass and coprer utensils, and coarse cotton cloth. The town has a dispensary, school, sarai, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mohgaon.—Town, situated on an affluent of the Jam river, 38 miles south of Chhindwara town. On either side of the river stands a large Hindu temple, one of which, sacred to Mahadeo. Population 5500, many of whom are traders. The town contains a vernacular school, a police outpost station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mohker.—Town in Chhindwara tahsil. Population 2,500. Post office [m.].

Motur.—Plateau, situated 35 miles north-west of Chhindwara, 3,500 feet above sea-level. The plateau is open and free from jungle, and during the hottest months of the year the climate is temperature.

Pagara.—Village with post office [m. T.].

Pandhurna.—Town and municipality in Chhindwara tahsil ; situated on the main road from Betul to Nagpur, 54 miles south-west of Chhindwara town Population 8,000, chiefly agriculturists. The soil around is rich and produces much cotton. Contains travellers' bungalow, sarai, (native inn), school, a police out-post station and post office [m. s. t.].

Paratsinghu.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Pench.—River of the Central Provinces ; rising on the Motur plateau, and joins the Kanhan river in Nagpur District. Length, 120 miles.

Pratapgarh.—Zamindari estate near Motur, comprising an area of 289 square miles with 140 villages. Population 17,000. Principal village and residence of the chief, Pagara with population 400.

Sausar.—Southern *Tahsil* of Chhindwara District, also town, municipality, and head-quarters of the tahsil of the same name ; situated on the main road to Nagpur, 34 miles from Chhindwara town. Population 4,500. Sausar has civil and criminal courts, school, a small fort, sarai and post office [m. s. t.]. The proprietor is the representative of the Gond dynasty of Deogarh.

Singori.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sonpur.—Zamindari estate in Chhindwara tahsil. Area, 110 square miles with 61 villages. Population 12,000. The chief is a Gond, and pays to Government an annual quit-rent of Rs. 15.

Umreth.—Village with staging bungalow and post office [m. t.].

DAMOH.

DAMOH.—District in the Jabalpur Division, Central Provinces. Bounded on the north by Bundelkhand, on the east by Jabalpur, on the south by Narsingpur, and on the west by Saugor. Area, 2831 square miles, containing 2 towns and 1136 villages. Population 167,329. District head-quarters are at Damoh town, 66 miles from Jabalpur, and 48 miles from Saugor.

PRODUCTS.—Wheat constitutes the principal crop. Rice and oil-seeds from the only other important produce. The cultivation of cotton is small and the produce is used principally for local consumption.

MANUFACTURES.—Piece-goods manufactured at Maria-Doh, hard-ware, with trinkets made at Hindoria and Patera, form the articles chiefly dealt in. IMPORTS.—European and Country made piece-goods, betel, cocoanuts, hard-ware, tobacco, spices, rum, and sugar. EXPORTS—wheat, gram, rice, hides, *ghi*, cotton, and coarse cloth.

CLIMATE.—The climate may be pronounced fairly healthy. All the year round, the nights are cool. In the winter it generally rains, and then the weather becomes really cool, and sharp frost sometimes occur.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Damoh and Hatta. Revenue, 4 lakhs ; cost nearly 1 lakh. *District Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Assistant Settlement Officer, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Overseer, and 2 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Damoh town *see* Damoh.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abhana.—Village 11 miles from Damoh on the road to Jabalpur. Population under 2,000. Good encamping ground in the neighbourhood.

Aslana.—Village situated on the right bank of the Sonar river, about 13 miles north west Damoh town. The inhabitants are chiefly Brahmins and Chhipias or cloth printers, who command a wide sale for their work. School, ferry.

Balakot.—Fortified village in the hilly region of Damoh District ; 12 miles south-west of Damoh. The inhabitants are Lodhis, police post.

Bandakpur.—Village celebrated for its annual fairs held in January and February, at the *Basantpanchmi* and *Sivaratri* festivals respectively, when crowds of devotees visit the place for the purpose of pouring water from the Ganges or Narbada on the image of Jageshwar Mahadeo, in fulfilment of vows made for prayers granted, or favours solicited.

Bansa.—Village in Damoh *tahsil*, about 15 miles from Damoh town. Population 2600. Manufacture of coarse cloth, Village school, and police station.

Bardha.—Village 21 miles north-west of Hatta, and head-quarters

of an estate covering 17,531 acres, being the largest in Damoh District. A police outpost.

Damoh.—*Tahsil* or revenue-sub-division in Damoh District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the high road between Sagour and Jabalpur, and between Sagour and Allahabad *via* Jukehi-railway station. Population 9,000. There are but few buildings of any interest, most of the old Hindu temples having been destroyed by the Muhammadans, and their materials used to construct a fort, which in its turn has been destroyed. Besides the usual public buildings, the town contains a staging bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Hatta.—Northern *Tahsil* in Damoh District, also town, municipality and head-quarters of the tahsil of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Sunar river, 24 miles north of Damoh town. Population 7,000. Hatta has always been a place of some importance. The town contains civil court, a *tahsili* or sub-collector's office, police station, dispensary, *sarai*, and school. Bi-weekly markets, in which brisk trade is done in red cloth. Post office [m. s. t.].

Hindaria.—Village with post office [m.].

Jabhera.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kundalpur.—Village in Damoh District, celebrated for its annual fair, which takes place in March, beginning with the yearly gathering of Jains, immediately after the *Holi* festival, and lasts a fortnight. It owes its origin to the Jain temple erected by the Purwar Baniyas, to which the neighbouring Jains resorted to worship Neminath, and to settle caste disputes.

Mariado.—Village in Hatta *tahsil* ; situated on the Jogidabar *nala*, 10 miles north of Hatta town. Fort and Baradari palace worth a visit. Population about 3,000. Coarse cloth is manufactured. Contains a police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Narsinghgarh.—Ancient town, situated 12 miles north-west of Damoh town by the river Sunar, and on the route from Sagour to Rewah. The Muhamadans, who built the fort and mosque, called it Nasratgarh, and the Marathas gave the present name The latter erected a second fort, which the British troops partially destroyed in 1857. Police station.

Panchamnagar.—Village, 24 miles north-west of Damoh town. Population 2,000. The paper produced here bears a high repute. Police station, and school.

Patera.—Village in Hatta tahsil, 18 miles north of Damoh. Population about 2800. Trade in grain, and manufacture of brass-work. Good market.

Pathuria.—Village in Damoh *tahsil*, 17 miles west of Damoh town. Population 2,500. School, dispensary, staging and travellers' bungalows, and post office [m. s. t.].

Singaurgarh.—Hill fort 26 miles north-west of Jabalpur city, on a high hill commanding the narrow. Sangrampur valley. A tower and some ruined reservoirs remain. Two smaller towers also stand on neighbouring hills.

Sitanagar.—Town in Damoh *tahsil*. Population below 3,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tejgarh.—Village with post office [m.].

HOSHANGABAD.

HOSHANGABAD.—District in the Narbada Division of the Central Provinces. Bounded on the north by the Narbada river ; on the east by the Dudhi river ; on the south by the District of Western Berar, Betul and Chhindwara ; and on the west by the Nimar. Area, 4,594 square miles, containing 4 towns and 1579 villages. Population about 529,945. District head-quarters—Hoshangabad town, 163 miles from Jabalpur.

PRODUCTS.—Wheat forms the staple crop of the District. The other crops include rice, sugar-cane, cotton, oil-seeds, tobacco, and vegetables.

MANUFACTURES.—There are no manufactures of any note, and merely the ordinary handicrafts. The workers in brass have a local reputation The coarser fabrics worn by the peasantry are still mainly supplied by the weavers of the District. Export—Agricultural produce. Import—English piece-goods, spices, cocoa-nuts, sugar, and salt.

CLIMATE.—The District is generally free fron violent alterations of temperature ; hot winds are rare, and the nights during the sultry weather and rains are always cool. The cold weather is seldom severe. The winter rains are very regular, and, according to a local tradition, there have been famines from too much rains, but never from drought. The prevailing diseases of the District are fevers and bowel complaints.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-Divisions of Hoshangabad, Harda, Sohagpur, and Seoni. Revenue, 8½ lakhs cost 160,000. *Disirict Staff*—Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, 2 Honorary Magistrates, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer, Overseer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Head-master High school. For further information regarding Hoshangabad town *see* Hoshangabad.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Babai.—Town and municipality, 16 miles from Hoshangabad, and connected by road with Bagra railway station ; 6 miles distant. Weekly market, school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bagra.—Village and railway station [W], 27 miles from Hoshangabad.

Bankheri.—Town and railway station in Sohagpur tahsil, 64 miles from Hoshangabad. Population about 3000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bhiringi.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Harda. The ruins of ancient fortress, 2½ miles distant.

Chapabar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Charwa.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Denwa.—River in Hoshangabad District, running in a rough semi-circle round the scarped cliffs on the eastern and northern faces of

the Mahadeo chain. It winds through a deep glen into a small valley shut off from the main Narbada valley by an irregular line of low hills, and entering the hills again towards the west, it meets the Tawa, a few miles above Bagra.

Dharamkundi—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Hoshangabad.

Dularia—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Hoshangabad. Post office [m. s. t.].

Fatehpur.—Village situated upon the road from Bankheri to Pachmari. A line of semi-independent Gond-Rajas held the surrounding country from the days of the Mandla dynasty ; and its present representatives still live at Fatehpur, and hold large estates in the neighbourhood. Post office [m. s. t.].

Handia.—Ancient Muhammadan town and fort situated on the south bank of Narbada ; 12 miles from Harda. The fort commands several river ghats or ferries. Post office [m. s. t.]..

Harda.—Western *tahsil* in Hoshangabad District, also chief town, municipality, railway station [W.], and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 64 miles from Khandwa. It is a small civil station, but an important commercial town. Population 1,400. An annual fair is held here during January, about a mile from the station ; it is a religious, as well as commercial fair, and is attended by about 40,000 people. Some ten miles from the station is the village Namawar, which contains sacred Hindu temples. Harda is a large mart for the export of grain and seeds. Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and many other Bombay firms, have agencies here. The town contaias an Assistant Commissioner's court, the Roman Catholic and Protestant Chapels, a Church school, and civil hospital ; also a fine library belonging to the Railway Company, dak bungalow, a large sarai, and post office [m. s. t.].

Harsud—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Harda. Post office [m. s. t.].

Hoshangabad.—North-eastern *tahsil* of Hoshangabad District, also railway station [W.], chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the south side of the Narbada, 59 miles from Harda, 36 miles from Betul, and 45 from Ellichpur. Population 16,000. Besides the usual district staff, the town contains dispensary, church, two schools, post office [m. s. T.], jail, dak bungalow, a good bazar, and Government garden. A great Hindu religious fair is held here annually in November. Hoshangabad forms the chief seat of the English piece-goods trade in the District, and does a brisk bunsiness in cotton, grain, etc., by means of bills of exchange. About 4 miles north of the Narbada river the ascent of the ghat commences. The train travels at a slow speed, sufficient to permit the grand sight to be seen.

Itarsi.—Town and railway junction station [R. W.], 12 miles from Hoshangabad. Population about 3000. Dak bungalow, and sarai for Natives. Post office [m. s. T.].

Jogigarh.—Fort situated on a small island in the Narbada river.

Kaisla.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khaparia.—Village with a Bench of honorary magistrate, and post office [m. s. t.].

Khaper-Khera.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kirkian.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Harda.

Mahadeopahar.—Group of hills. In these hills, the Mahadeo sandstone attains its greatest development. The sanitarium of Pachmari is situated in these hills, 32 miles from Piparia railway station, with which it is connected by a good road.

Pachmari.—Small Zamindari Estate in Sohagpur *tahsil*, containing 6 villages, situated in the heart of the Mahadeo Hills. Population 600. The chief is a Kurku by caste, and the principal of the Bhopas ;or hereditary guardians of the temple on the Mahadeo Hills, in which capacity he receives yearly Rs. 750 in lieu of pilgrim tax, less a quit-rent on his estate of Rs. 25 per annum. Pachmari is a plateau, and sanitarium, 20 square miles in circuit ; situated 32 miles from Piparia. It is the summer residence of the Chief Commissioner and other officials of the Central Provinces, and contains a military depôt. There are two Hotels. Government Telegraph communication with the hill station. Municipality, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. Pachmari has some interesting ancient temples.

Pagara.—Zamindari Estate, comprising 12 villages lying among the Mahadeo Hills. Population 2,000. The proprietor is one of the Bhopas or hereditary guardians of the temple on the Mahadeo Hill, and pays a tribute of Rs. 100 a year to British Government.

Pagdhal.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Harda. Post office [m. s. t.].

Palasner.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Harda.

Pimplani.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Harda.

Piparia.—Village and railway station [W], 53 miles from Hoshagabad. Contains a bazar, and dak bungalow.

Rahatgaon.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Rampur.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Hoshangabad.

Roshni.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sangakhera Kalan.—Village in Hoshangabad tahsil. Population 3,000, Post office [m. s. t.].

Sarali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Semri-Harchand.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Seoni (*Malwa*).—Central *tahsil* of Hoshangabad District, also chief town, municipality, railway station [W.], and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 26 miles from Harda. Population 7,000. The town is of considerable commercial importance, the principal part of the trade in cotton and grain of the Hoshangabad district passing through the hands of its merchants ; contains civil and criminal courts, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.]. Bullock carts are procurable

Shiupur.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. Honorary magistrate's court.

Sobhapur.—Town situated 6 miles from Sohagpur. Population 5000. An important weekly market ; trade in country cloth. A Gond Raja lives here. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sohagpur.—Eastern *tahsil* of Hoshangabad District, also chief town, municipality, railway station [W.], and head-quarters of the tahsil of the same name ; 41 miles from Hoshangabad town. Population 8,000. Manufactures, silk-weaving and lac-melting. This town is also of some commercial importance. A horse and cattle fair is held weekly. Bullock carts obtainable. The Society of Friends have a missionary resident at this place. Besides the usual *tahsil* offices Sohagpur contains an old fort, school, police station, good sarai, and post office [m. s. t.].

Tawa.—River of the Central Provinces debouching from the Satpura hills ; flowing westward, and joins the Narbada river, 4 miles above Hoshangabad town The confluence is marked by an old temple, near which a religious fair is held every year in November December.

Timburni (*Timarni*).—Large village and railway station, 8 miles from Harda. Population under 5000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Umardah.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

HOSHANGABAD STATE.

Makrai.—Petty State in Hoshangabad District. Area, 215 square miles with 59 villages. Population about 17,000. Revenue, Rs. 22,000. The Raja, who is a Gond, pays no tribute. He exercises civil and criminal and executive jurisdiction, subject to the general control of British Government. The succession is by primogeniture. Makrai, chief village, lying round a hill fort, which the Raja inhabits. Post office [m. s. t.].

JABALPUR.

JABALPUR.—One of the four Divisions or Commissionerships of the Central Provinces, comprising the Districts of Jabalpur, Saugor, Damoh, Seoni, and Mandla, all of which see separately.

JABALPUR.

JABALPUR (*Jubbulpur*).—District in the Division of the same name, under the Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces. Bounded on the north by Panna and Maihar States ; on the south by Mandla, Seoni, and Narsingpur Districts ; on the east by Rewah State ; and on the west by Damoh District. Area, 3,948 square miles, containing 3 towns and 2313 villages. Population about 748,146. District head-quarters are at Jabalpur town, 163 miles from Hoshangabad.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops include wheat, inferior food-grains, cotton and oil-seeds. The District is rich in garden produce, raising in addition to the ordinary Indian fruits, peaches, and pine-apples and strawberries, as well as potatoes of an excellent quality.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.—The trade of the Disrict centres at Jabalpur

town which is one of the most important railway centres in India. One of the chief manufactures is iron. The most productive mines are at Jauli, Agaria, Saroli, and Partabpur. Coal is found at Ramghat, Bheraghat, and near Singapur on the Mahanadi. The other manufactures consist of brass, utensils, cotton cloth, and leather articles. Tents and carpets also are made at Jabalpur, both in the School of Industry and by private persons.

CLIMATE.—The climate is healthy, and the temperature extremely moderate. As a rule the hot weather extends only over 2 months, and except immediately before the rains, is not oppressive. The rains last from early in June until the latter part of September. The prevailing winds are westerly. Cholera and small-pox are occasional visitants. Fevers and dysentery are the prevailing diseases.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Jabalpur, Sihora, and Murwara. Revenue, 9 lakhs. Divisional and *District Staff*—Commissioner, Deputy Commisioner, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Assistant Commissioner, Cantonment Magistrate and Superintendent of School of Industry, Assistant Settlement Officer, Tahsildar, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Inspector of Schools, Chaplain, Principal with 4 Professors of Jabalpur College, Judge of Small Cause Court, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, and 8 honorary magistrates. For further information regarding Jabalpur town *see* Jabalpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Balihri.—One of the oldest towns in Jabalpur district, formerly called Babawat Nagari, then Papawat Nagari. The present town is picturesquely situated among groves of mango and other trees in a fertile country diversified by numerous hills. The large tank, fine old masonry wells and many ancient remains are full of interest.

Barela.—Ancient town, 10 miles south-east of Jabalpur. Population 3,000. The present Thakurs of Barela obtained 14 villages for good service from Raja Scoraj Sah of Garha Mandla. Post office [m.s.t.].

Baurgarh.—Hill south-west of Jabalpur town, rising about 500 feet above the valley. Coal is found in the neighbourhood.

Bhanrer.—Hill range forming the south-eastern face of the Vindhya hill system. Highest peak, Kalumbe or Kalumar, 2544 feet above sea-level.

Bijeraghogarh.—Tract of country in Jabalpur District. Iron is found in several places, and is smelted after the rough native method. Bijeraghogarh is the village in Murwara *tahsil* with population 3,000. It contains a handsome fort with a public garden, and post office [m. s.].

Bilhéri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Burgee.—Village with a staging bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Burwar...—Village with post office [m. s.].

Deori.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Jabalpur.

Garha.—Ancient town, 2 miles from Mohania station. It was once the capital of the Gond dynasty, whose ancient keep, known as the

'Madan Mahal' still crowns the low granite range, worth noticeabe. Contains school and post office [m. s t.].

Jabalpur.—Southern *tahsil*, also chief town, municipality, railway junction station [W. & R.], and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated in a rocky basin at an elevation above sea-level of about 1458 feet; distant 165 miles north-east from Nagpur. It is a convenient halting station to break a long journey. Population 84,570. The native town is about a mile from the station, and is divided from the cantonment by the railway. The river Narbada can be reached by a good road, 4 miles distant; and the Madan Mahal, a house built in memory of a Fakir, is worth a visit, and is half an hour's drive from the station. From its terraces a fine view of the city and station is obtained. There are several objects of interest in and about Jabalpur, amongst others the Thuggee jail and School of Industry, where excellent tents, carpets, coarse cloths &c., made by the prisoners are on sale. The garrison consists generally of a European and a Native Infantry regiment, a Battery of Artillery, and a squadron of Native cavalry. Besides the usual district staff, and a large railway staff, Jabalpur contains, Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, two schools, as also college, hotel, dak bungalow, sarai, and post office [m. s. T.]. The Marble Rocks are situated 11 miles from Jabalpur.

Kaimur.—The eastern but detached portions of the Vindhyan range, commencing near Katangi, and running through the State of Rewah, and Shahabad District of Bengal. The ruined fortress of Rohtas is situated on these hills.

Kalumbe (or *Kalumar*).—The highest peak in Bhanrer range, near Katangi; 2544 feet above sea-level.

Katangi.—A large but decaying village, situated at the foot of the Bhanrer Hills, on the north bank of the Hiran, 22 miles from Jabalpur on the road to Sagour. Population 3800, mostly agriculturists, and among them many Muhammadans. Katangi is famous for its manufacture of gun-barrels. It contains a large tank and the remains of some mosques, and has a school and post office [m. s. t.].

Katni.—Village and railway junction station, 57 miles from Jabalpur.

Mirganj.—Village and railway station [W.], 19 miles from Jabalpur. Marble Rocks, or Bhera Ghat, 2 miles; 2 Dak bungalows.

Mohania—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Jabalpur. Madan Mahal, 2 miles.

Murwara.—Northern *tahsil* of Jabalpur District, also town, municipality, and head-quartes of Murwar *tahsil*, 57 miles from Jabalpur on the road to Mirzapur. Murwara was formerly a village which has now become an important mercantile centre with a large trade in grain, oil-seeds, lac, hides, leathers, *ghi*, iron, lime, piece-goods, salt, sugar, tobacco, and spices. The town contains civil and criminal courts, a Government school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. The river Kathna is here crossed by two fine bridges.

Nagar.—Hill range covered with forest between Jabalpur and Mandla Districts. The valley of the Narbada lies below.

Niwar.—Village and railway station, 48 miles from Jabalpur.

Oomria.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Panagur.—Town in Jabalpur *tahsil*, situated on the northern road, 9 miles from Jabalpur city. Population 5,000, chiefly agricultural. Iron from the nighbouring mines, forms the chief article of trade ; sugar-cane is the principal agricultual product. Post office [m. s. t.].

Patan.—Village with Government school, police outpost, and post office [m. s. t.]. Small trade in grain.

Patna.—A small river rising in the Bhanrer range of hills ; and after the northerly course of 35 miles, it falls into the right bank of the Bairma river. For some distance the Patna marks the boundary between Panna State and Jabalpur District.

Shahapura.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Jabalpur. Post office [m. s t].

Sihora.—Central *tahsil* of Jabalpur District, also town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 27 miles from Jabalpur city ; 4 miles north of the Hiran river, and 2½ miles from Sihora station. Population 6000. Sihora does a brisk trade in grain and country produce. Contains civil and criminal courts, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sihora Road.—Railway station, 2½ miles from Sihora town.

Silondi.—Town in Sihora *tahsil* with population 2,200. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sleemanabad.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Sleemanabad Road.—Railway station, 39 miles from Jabalpur.

MANDLA.

MANDLA.—District in the Jabalpur Division, Central Provinces. Bounded on the north-east by the State of Rewah, on the south-east by Bilaspur District, on the south-west by Balaghat District, and on the west by Seoni and Jabalpur Districts. Area, 5056 square miles, containing 1 town and 1756 villages. Population 339,373. District head-quarters are at Mandla town, about 50 miles from Jabalpur by road. The prevailing languages in the District are Hindi, Urdu, and Marathi.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops of the District are rice and wheat. Fibres and sugar-cane are produced in considerable quantities.

MANUFACTURES.—No manufacture exists in the District beyond the ordinary weaving of cotton cloth. In many villages *bazars* or markets are held, but none of them has any real trade, either export or import. Iron-ore abounds the Maikal hills.

CLIMATE.—The climate throughout the District is exceedingly variable. The hottest time of the year is at the break of the monsoon in June, just before the rains begin, and in September, when they cease. The cold weather extends from October to November till the end of February or March. During the monsoon, the rainfall is heavey. Storms are frequent ; and at times the hailstorms are so violent, that whole fields are swept of their crops as if they had been reaped. In March, the hail-

stones are sometimes as large as pigeons' eggs, and when heaped together in a shady place, will often remain unmelted during the whole of two days. Mandla has, throughout its length and breadth, a very bad name for fever. Strangers are peculiarly liable to it. Cholera visits the country occasionally, and small-pox carries off large numbers.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Mandla and Ramgarh. Revenue, Rs. 270,000 ; cost of officials and police about Rs. 80,000. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildar, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Inspector of Schools, Honorary Magistrate, and Overseer. For further information regarding Mandla town *see* Mandla.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Airi.—Teak forest, conveniently situated at the junction of the Burhner and Halon rivers. Area, 3 square miles.

Bajag.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bamni.—Town in Mandla *tahsil*. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bichia.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Chauradadar.—Hill plateau in the east of Mandla District, upwards of 3,200 feet above sea-level. The winter nights are intensely cold, and in the hottest days of April and May the heat is not excessive. Water is abundant ; and, but for its inaccessibility, Chauradadar might prove an excellent sanitarium.

Dindori.—Village and head-quarters of the Ramgarh *tahsil*, 16 miles from Ramgarh. Contains Tahsildar's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ghoogri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hirdenagar.—Village founded by Rajah Hirde Shah (1644). An annual fair is held on the banks of the Banjar, and considerable trade is done.

Mahanadi, Little.—River rising in Mandla District, and falling into the Son (*Soane*) after a course of about 100 miles, during part of which it forms the boundary between Rewah and Jabalpur. *Sal* forests clothe both sides of the river ; and coal is found on its banks near Deori, where there is also a warm spring.

Maharajpur.—Large village situated opposite to Mandla town, at the confluence of the Narbada and Banjar. Formerly called Brahmaputra, it derives its present name from Raja Maharaj Sah, who founded the present village in 1737. It has a school, and on the opposite bank of the Banjar, at the village of Purwa, a yearly fair takes place.

Mandla.—The south-western *tahsil* of Mandla District, also administrative head-quarters, the principal town, and municipality ; situated on the Narbada river, which surrounds it on three sides. Population 5,000. Thirty-seven temples decorate river bank. The only manufacture is of bell-metal vessels, made from an alloy of zinc and copper. The town contains the usual district offices, school, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Newari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Patpara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pindrye.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ramgarh.—North-eastern tahsil of Mandla District, and town situated on a rocky eminence, below which flows the Burhner, separating Ramgarh from the village of Amarpur, the site of an encamping ground. Ramgarh is now simply a police outpost station. Head-quarters at Dindori.

Ramnagar.—Town 10 miles east of Mandla town, situated at a lovely spot on a bend of the Narbada river. Contains ruins of a palace, and a small temple.

Shahpur.—Hill range, north of the Narbada river, while the Johila flows below. The scenery is wild and desolate, the only inhabitants being a few small colonies of Gonds and Baigas. Most of the range is under the immediate protection of Mahadeva.

Shahpura.—Town in Ramgarh *tahsil*. Population 3,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tikaria (*Narayanganj*).—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

NAGPUR.

NAGPUR.—Division or Commissionership of the Central Provinces, comprising the Districts of Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Wardha, and Balaghat, all of which see separately.

NAGPUR.

NAGPUR.—District in the Division of the same name ; bounded on the north by Chhindwara and Seoni, on the east by Bhandara, on the south and south-west by Chanda District and the river Wardha. Area, 3,843 square miles, containing 9 towns and 1.682 villages. Population 757,862. The administrative head-quarters of the Central Provinces, as well as of the Division and District of Nagpur, are at Nagpur city, 759 miles from Calcutta, and 520 miles from Bombay by rail.

PRODUCTS.—Wheat is the grand *rabi* crop. Of the kharif crops. the most important is cotton. The garden cultivation, which is confined to the best black soil produces sugar-cane, tobacco, and vegetables of different kinds.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The principal exports consist of raw cotton, grain and other agricultural produce. and cloth ; the principal imports are salt, sugar, English piece and miscellaneous goods, cattle, hardware, and cutlery. The exports considerably exceed the imports in value, and therefore large quantities of gold and silver are sent into the District from Bombay. The manufacture of common cotton cloth is declining, owing to the competition of machine-made goods from England.

CLIMATE.—The year is divided into three seasons : the hot, from the beginning of April to the beginning of June ; the rainy season sets in in June, and lasts till September, the latter month and October being generally close and sultry, though refreshed by occasional showers ; the

Cold weather occupies the intervening months till the ensuing April. From the middle of September to the middle of December is the most unhealthy period of the year. The prevailing disease is fever, but cholera is occasionally epidemic.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions of Nagpur, Ramtek, Umrer, and Katol. Revenue, 16 lakhs ; cost of officials and police of all kinds, Rs. nearly 2 lakhs. *Provincial Staff*—Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Under-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Commissioner of Agriculture and Settlements, Judicial Commissioner, Registrar of Judicial Commissioner's Court, Commissioner of Excise, Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner and Chief Engineer, Deputy Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner, Comptroller and Deputy Commissioner of Currency Papers, Inspector-General of Police and Jails, Inspector-General of Education, Conservator of Forests, Deputy Post-Master-General, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, and Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs. *District Staff*.—Deputy Commissioner, 2 Assistant, and 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2 Tahsildars, and 1 Naib Tahsildar, Sub-Assistant Conservator, Superintendent of Central Jail, Judge of Small Cause Court, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Inspector of Schools, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, Executive Engineer with 2 Assistants, Supervisor, Overseer, Assistant Superintendent (Telegraph Department), 10 Honorary Magistrates, and 8 Justices of the Peace. For further information regarding Nagpur town *see* Nagpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bazarganw.—Village about 25 miles from Nagpur. Population 1,600 mainly traders. Police station and school, a fine reservoir, and the ruins of a fort. Post office [m. s.].

Bela (*or Vela*).—Agricultural town, 10 miles south of Bori. Population about 6,000. Three fine wells, school-house, and old fort. Exports—coarse cotton cloth, and gunny. The village is the residence of an honorary magistrate. Post office [m. t.].

Belona.—A purely agricultural town in Katol *tahsil*, situated on the banks of a small tributary of the Wardha, 4 miles north-west of Mowar town. Population 3,500. Contains a school, market and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhiwapur.—Town, 16 miles south-east of Umrer. Population about 5,000. Manufactures of cloth. Besides other trade, banking is carried on, chiefly by Agarwala Marwaris. Contains school-house, *sarai*, market-place, a large public masonry well, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bori.—Thriving town and railway station ; situated on the left bank of the Wana, 17 miles from Nagpur. Population 3,000. Weaving and dying of cloth is the chief industry. Sarai, school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Deolapar.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Dhapewara.—A clean and healthy town, on either side of the river Chandrabhaga, in a fertile plain, 20 miles north-west of Nagpur.

Population about 4,000, chiefly Koshtis. Cotton cloth weaving forms the principal industry. Ruins of an old fort; and the seat of an honorary magistrates' court.

Dongartal.—Village situated on the old road between Seoni and Nagpur. Celebrated for its breed of cattle and inhabited by Gaulis. Fine tank and ruins of an old fort.

Gumgaon.—Town in Nagpur *tahsil*, situated on the Wana river, 12 miles south of Nagpur town. Population 3,000, chiefly agriculturists and Koshtis. Near the river is an old fort, and near it a fine temple of Ganpati.

Hingna.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jalalkhera.—Town about 14 miles west of Katol, near the junction of the Jam with the Wardha. Population under 1,000, chiefly cultivators. The remains of a large fort, said to be of Gauli origin still exist.

Kakair (*Kankair*).—Town, situated between the right bank of the Mahanadi and a high rocky hill surmounted by a fortress. Other lofty mountains surround the town, which is distant 170 miles from Nagpur. Population 2,000. Kakair is now in possession of the Raja, who pays a fixed rent of Rs. 500 annually.

Kalmeshwar.—Town situated about 14 miles west of Nagpur city. The country on the north and west produces opium, sugar-cane, and tobacco. Population 5,000. In the centre of the town stands the old fort where the village proprietor, a Kunbi by caste, resides. Eighty oil-mills, and cloth manufacture. Market, school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kamptee (*Kamthi*).—Large town, cantonment and railway station; situated immediately below the junction of the Kanhan with the Pench and Kolar rivers; 9 miles north-east of Nagpur city. Population 51,000. Kamptee dates only from the establishment of the cantonment in 1821. The town and cantonment form one municipality, but affairs are managed by separate committees. A considerable trade is carried on in cattle, country cloth, salt and European piece-goods. There is also a brisk traffic in timber, floated down the rivers to the town. The town contains temple gardens, a sarai and large central market place; also an excellent masonry tank, 5 Muhammadans' mosques and 70 Hindu temples, a dispensary, schools and dharmashalas. The cantonment contains a large building used for public purposes, also Roman Catholic and Proestant Churches. Cantonment Magistrate's court, and post office [m. s. T.].

Kapri.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Nagpur.

Katol.—North-western *tahsil*, also chief town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Jam river, 40 miles from Nagpur. Population 4,500. Contains Tahsili offices and courts, also temple of Bhawani and old fort. School-house, market-place, and post office [m. s. t].

Kelod.—Town in Katol *tahsil*; situated at the foot of the Satpura Hills, about 7 miles north of Saunor on the main road to Chhindwara. Manufacture of brass and copper is the chief industry. Kelod also pro-

duces rough glass ornaments. School, market-place, ruins of fort and post office [m. t.].

Khapa.—Town and municipality, situated 20 miles north of Nagpur city. Population 8,500. Fine groves surround the town, and the Kanhan river and numerous wells supply excellent water. Melons are largely cultivated on the sandbanks in the river bed. Good cotton cloth is manufactured and exported. The town is well kept ; it has English school, dispensary, police buildings, a sarai, market-place, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kondhali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Maunda (*Moudha*).—Village and a fort in Ramtek *tahsil* ; situated on the Kanhan river, half-way between Nagpur and Bhandara. The surrounding estate belongs to a Maratha family called Gujar. Population 3,500. Large market, school, dak bungalow, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mohpa.—Town situated on the river Chandrabhaga, 20 miles from Nagpur city. Population about 6,000, chiefly agricultural. Mohpa is the chief place in a small but valuable estate belonging to the Nawab Hasan Ali Khan. School and post office [m. s. t.].

Mowar.—Municipal town in Katol *tahsil* ; situated on the Wardha river, 6 miles north of Jalalkhera. Population about 4,800. Agriculture and weaving are the principal industries. School, bazar and police station. The place does a good trade ; but is reckoned unhealthy.

Nagpur.—Central *tahsil* or sub-division, and chief town of the district of the same name, also railway junction station [W.], and the seat of administration of the Central Provinces ; situated in the centre of Nagpur District, on a small stream called the Nag, and is about equal distant from Calcutta and Bombay. The civil station of Nagpur is called Sitabardi, and the Hill-fort of that name commands the native city. Population 85,000. The city is well laid out with good roads, fine public gardens, and several tanks and lakes in the neighbourhood provide the city with an unlimited water supply. Nagpur carries on a large and increasing trade, the chief imports being wheat and other grain, salt, country cloth, European piece and miscellaneous goods, silk, and spices. The chief article of manufacture and export is cloth. The finer fabrics of Nagpur have long been famous, and are still, in spite of the competition of English stuffs, in great request. Large weekly bazars (markets) are held in the Gurganj Square and in the Gachi Paga. Most of the public offices are in the civil station of Sitabardi, including the old Nagpur Residency, now the official residence of the Chief Commissioner, a plain but commodious building in well-wooded grounds, and the Secretariat, a large and substantial edifice. The city contains the Judicial Commissioner's Court, the Small Cause Court, the *tahsili*, the Honorary Magistrate's Court, and the police station-houses. Other institutions are—the Nagpur Central Jail, the city hospital, with three branch dispensaries in different quarters of the town, the lunatic asylum, the leper asylum and the Sitabardi poor-house, the Morris College, the city High School, Normal School, the Bishop's Scottish and Roman Catholic schools, also several Mission Native and Anglo-Vernacular schools. There

are many places of interest in Nagpur including the museum containing many rare specimens and a good Library, the four public gardens, (the Maharaja's Bagh, Toolsibagh in the city, Paldi Karadi at Sonagaon, and Tellenkeri in the suburbs). Empress Hotel about 100 yards from railway station. Sarai for Natives close to the station, and strangers home, in the Native town. There are also three public *sarais* (native inns), besides several private dharmasalas for similar purposes. Nagpur is celebrated for its delicious oranges. Dak bungalow, Branch of Bank of Bengal, and post office [m. s. T.].

Nandarthan.—Decayed town situated about 4½ miles from Ramtek. Population 3,000. Old castle and school.

Narkher.—Town 52 miles from Nagpur city on the Betul road. Population about 7,500, chiefly agricultural. Good market, school, and police-buildings. The place is considered as unhealthy.

Parseoni.—Town in Ramtek *tahsil*, 18 miles from Nagpur town. Population about 4,500 Manufactures—coarse cloth and pottery Weekly market. The town contains two fine temples. Pan (betel-leaf) is largely cultivated in the neighbourhood. Post office [m. s. t.].

Patan Saongi.—Town in Ramtek *tahsil*, 14 miles from Nagpur city. Population 5,000 Chief products—cotton, and tobacco. It has a good market-place, sarai (native inn) and post office [m. s. t.].

Ramtek.—North-eastern *tahsil* of Nagpur District, also chief town, municipality and head-quarters of the tahsil of the same name, 24 miles from Nagpur city. Population about 9,000. Noted for its cultivation of *pan*, which was introduced three centuries ago by an ancestor of the present owner of the gardens ; large quantities are exported to Bombay and other places. Ambala, a village (near Ramtek) where a fair is annually held, which is attended by abour 100,000. The official buildings are at the west end of the town. Ramtek has always been held a holy place. There are many temples in and about the town, and many of them are worth a visit. Contains a court and *tahsili* offices, dak bungalow, and post office [m·s. t.].

Salwa.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Nagpur.

Sauner.—Thriving town and municipality, 24 miles from Nagpur city. Population about 6,000, chiefly agriculturists. The Kolar river flows through the town. It has a circular market-place with large masonry platforms. Chief manufactures—cotton cloth. which is largely exported. A large cattle fair is held weekly. Travellers' and dak bungalows, English school, handsome sarai and police station. The fort in the centre of the town, now ruined, must once have been large and strong. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sitabardi.—Battle field and cantonment near Nagpur city.

Tharsa.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Nagpur.

Umrer.—South-eastern *tahsil* of Nagpur District, also chief town, municipality and head quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 28 miles from Nagpur city. Built on the north bank of the river Amb. Population about 15,000. The town is famous for country cloth, and there is a fort which contains ruins of temples. Umrer contains a central

bazar, two large tanks (one on each side of the town). School and dispensary. Water supply excellent. Post office [m. s. t.].

Wardha.—River rising in the Satpura Hills between Nagpur and Betul districts. It flows in the south-easterly direction, and falls into the Godavari.

NARBADA DIVISION.

NARBADA,—Division or Commissionership of the Central Provinces ; comprising the five Districts of Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Betul, Chhindwara, and Nimar, all of which see separately.

NARSINGHPUR.

NARSINGHPUR.—District in the Narbada Division of the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces. Bounded on the north by the State of Bhopal and the Districts of Saugor, Damoh, and Jabalpur ; on the south by Chhindwara ; on the east by Seoni ; and on the west by the river Dhadi and Hoshangabad. Area, 1916 square miles. Population, 367,026. District head-quarters are at Narsinghpur town, 52 miles from Jabalpur by rail.

PRODUCTS.—Wheat forms the staple crop of the District. Oil-seeds, cotton, sugar and other inferior kinds of grain are also produced in great quantities.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The manufactures consist of brass and bell-metal vessels at Chichli ; a kind of stamped cotton facric at Gadarwara ; and *tasar* silk and saddle-cloths at Narsinghpur. The mineral resources of the District give rise to an important industry among the Gond inhabitants. Considerable traffic, is chiefly in English cloth, lac ornaments, and copper utensils, takes place at an extensive fair, which is held yearly in November and December on the sands of the Narbada at Barman Ghat, 14 miles from Narsinghpur. The chief export is cotton.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is healthy.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Narsinghpur and Gadarwara. Revenue 6¼ lakhs ; costs 1¼ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Assistant Settlement Officer, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Inspector of Schools, Head-master Zilla school, and honorary magistrate. For further information regarding Narsinghpur town see Narsinghpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amgam.—Village in Narsinghpur *tahsil*. Population 2,500. Post office [m s. t.].

Babai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bachai.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Barha.—Large agricultural village in Gadarwara *tahsil*. Population 3,000. Sugar-cane is cultivated, and cotton-weaving is carried on to some extent. Great trade in forest produce and dyes. Schools for boys and girls, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Barman.—Village situated 9 miles from Kareli railway station. An annual commercial and religious fair is held here on the banks of the Narbada river, during November and December or months corresponding to the Hindu month Kartik, and lasts for about 15 days. It is largely attended. Agricultual and cattle Show is held by the District authorities, and prizes are distributed to the successful exhibitors. Visitors and traders from all parts resort to this fair. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s t].

Bikrampur.—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Nagpur.

Chanwarpatha.—Decayed village with 1,500 inhabitants. Ruins of a fine Maratha fort, which commanded the important fords and ferry across the Narbada at Barman.

Chauragarh.—Ruined fortress situated on the crest of the outer range of Satpura table-land, 800 feet above the level of the Narbada valley, and 22 miles from Narsinghpur. Within the fortress are the ruins of a palace of the old Gond Rajahs. Numerous tanks yeild a constant supply of water. There are three approaches.

Chhindwara-Chota.—Municipal village and railway station, 20 miles from Narsinghpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chichli.—Town in Gadarwara *tahsil*. Population about 2,500. Manufacture of brass utensils. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Gadarwara.—Western *tahsil* of Narsinghpur District, also flourishig town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the river Shakar, 27 miles from Narsinghpur. A railway station [W.] is situated 2½ miles south of the town. Population 9,000, chiefly tradesmen and artisans. The town possesses a considerable manufacture of cotton cloth. and the dyers are numerous and fairly skilful. Gadarwara is a place of considerable commercial importance, exporting grain, seed, cotton, *ghi*, coal etc. Contains *Tahsili* offices, a Bench of honorary magistrates, sarai for Natives, dak bungalow, English and Vernacular schools, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kandeli—Town in Narsighpur *tahsil*, situated one mile from Narsinghpur town. The Government District offices are situated in Kandeli, and most of the officers live here. Seat of a small manufacture of cotton cloth.

Karak Bel.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Narsinghpur.

Kareli.—Village and railway station [W.], 10 miles from Narsighpur, and 75 from Saugor (by camel wagon). Dak bungalow, Sarai near the station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kauriya.—Large agricultural village in Gadarwara *tahsil*, 3 miles east of Gadarwara. Important for the large cotton sales transacted in January and February. Population about 3,500, chiefly agriculturists. The Raja of Gangai is the superior proprietor of Kauriya which has a good town school.

Mohpani.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 12 miles from Gadarwara. The collieries and works of the Narbada coal company are here.

Mekh.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Narsinghpur.—The eastern *tahsil* of the District, also chief town of the *tahsil* and head-quarters of the District of the same name, municipality, and railway station [W.] ; situated on the river Singri, which has been dammed up to supply the town with water. The town took its present name after the erection of a large temple to Narsingha, one of the incarnations of Vishnu. It is an important entrepôt for the grain and cotton trade of the Narbada valley. Population 12,000. Besides the usual public offices, the town contains a jail, dispensary, 4 schools including a police school, travellers' and dak bungalows, a native travellers' rest-house in the town, which is about 3 miles from the railway station.

Piparia.—Village and railway station [W.], 59 miles from Narsinghpur. Contains a honorary magistrate's court, bazar, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. Pachmari hill station, 32 miles from here.

Sainkheri.—Town in Gadarwara *tahsil*. Population about 3,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Shrinagar.—Town in Narsinghpur *tahsil*, 22 miles south-east of Narsinghpur town. Population under 2,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Singhpur.—Town in Narsinghpur *tahsil*. Population about 3,500. Contains honorary magistrate's court and post office [m. t.].

Soatalao.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Tendukhera.—Town and municipality, in Gadarwara *tahsil*, 22 miles from Gadarwara, and 27 miles from Narsinghpur. Population 3200. Iron-mines 12 miles south-west of the town, yield ore of excellent quality. Honorary magistrate's Court and post office [m. s.].

NIMAR.

NIMAR.—District in the Narbada Division of the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces. It forms the westernmost District of the Central Provinces ; and is bounded on the north and west by the territories of the Raja of Dhar and of the Maharaja Holkar, on the south by Khandesh District and West Berar, and on the east by Hoshangabad. Area, 3,357 square miles, containing 2 towns and 592 villages. Population 253,486. District head-quarters are at Khandwa town, 353 miles from Bombay by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The chief agricultural products of the District are wheat and rice ; the other crops include oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton and tobacco.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—A considerable through traffic is carried on in Nimar. Wheat from Hoshangabad is the principal import. The exports consist almost entirely of the fine gold-embroidered cloth fabrics made at Burhanpur ; the gum of the *dhaura* tree, of which there are large forests north of the Narbada, is also exported, to be converted into the gum-arabic of commerce.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the open parts of Nimar is, on the whole, good, though the heat is very fierce in the Narbada and Tapti valleys during April and May. Central Nimar does not suffer excessive heat in summer, while during the monsoon months the air is cool and clear.

The jungle parts of the District are extremely malarious from July to December, and are consequently inhabited by Kurkus and other hill tribes. The prevalent disease is fever, especially about the close of the monsoon.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Khandwa, and Burhampur. Revenue about 5 lakhs; cost 1¼ lakhs. *District Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Cantonment Magistrate, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Civil Surgeon and Superintedent of Jail, District Superintendent of Police, Sub-Engineer, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate, and a Bench of five honorary magistrates. For further information regarding Khandwa town *see* Khandwa.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajanti.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Khandwa.

Asirgarh.—A strong fortress about 6 miles from Chandni station, and 29 miles from Khandwa, at present principally used for political prisoners, is said to have been built as far back as A. D. 1370 by a herdsman named Asa Ahir, from whom it derives its name. It is situated on an isolted hill in the Satpura range 850 feet high and 1,300 feet above sea level. The fort of Asirgarh is named as a place of worship to Ashvathama. Climate temperate, and the fort is health resort for the Mhow garrison. Water supply is abundant. Fine grapes are produced in the village at the foot of the hill, where there is also a dak bungalow. Several ancient guns of large size, dating from the reign of Aurangzeb, and elaborately ornamented, form splendid specimens of native guncasting. Post office [m. s. t.].

Atta.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Khandwa

Bagmar.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Khandwa.

Bahadarpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Beria.—Ancient town, 28 miles from Khandwa. A large reservoir 2 miles from the town, which provides the town with a pure water supply. The town contains a handsome Jain temple, and is the residence of a good many merchants of that faith.

Bhamgarh.—Town 8 miles from Khandwa. Population 2,500. Weekly market, Vernacular school. and post office [m. s. t.].

Bir.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Khandwa.

Borgaum.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Burhanpur.—*Tahsil* in Nimar District, also chief town, municipality, railway station [W.] and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the north bank of the river Tapti, 43 miles from Khandwa, and 3 miles from the railway station. Population 32,000. An Assisttant Commissioner and Tahsildar reside here. The principal manufacture carried on in Burhanpur is that of gold and silver wire drawing and the working of the rich kinkab and brocaded silks. The manufacture of coarser cloths and material is also carried on. The minarets of some fine mosques are visible from the railway station. From January to April and August to October fairs and festivals are held at the tombs of the several Mahomedan saints; the most important are Hurgutshaw Bicaree, visited by about ten thousand people. Lalbagh,

a park 2 miles north of the town is worth a visit. Dak bungalow and a *sarai* or dharmasala within sight of the railway station. Post office [m. s. T.]. Asirgarh fortress, 25 miles by road.

Chandni.—Village and railway station [W.], 31 miles from Khandwa. Sarai for Natives. Asirgarh, 6 miles.

Chhegaon-Makhan.—.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chulkan.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Khandwa.

Dhangaon.—Guaranteed Thakurate, or petty chiefship, under the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. The Thakur or Chief receives an allowance of Rs. 1,480 from Sindhia, and Rs. 56 from Holkar. He pays to the British Government a tribute of Rs. 1,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dongargaon.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Khandwa.

Echapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jawar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khaigaon.—Village and railway station, 16½ miles from Khandwa.

Khandwa.—The eastern *Tahsil* of Nimar District, also municipal town, railway junction station [W. & R.], of the G. I. P. and Rajputana Malwa Railways, the head-quarters and civil station of Nimar District; situated 74 miles from Mhow and 87 miles from Indore. The civil station, 2 miles east of the town, contains a court-house and all the offices including a civil hospital and dispensary, circuit-house, post office [m. s. T.], church, and rest camp for troops. Dak bungalow and large sarai within view of the station. Suitable also as a resting station for passengers travelling long distances. Toolja Bhavani fair is held annually during January and February at a distance of four miles from the railway station, and is usually attended by about ten thousand people.

Mandhata (*Omkar*).—Municipal town, and island in the Narbada river ; situated about 7 miles from Mortaka, and 40 miles from Khandwa station. It is famous for its numerous temples, including the great shrine of Omkar, a form of Siva according to the *Narmada Khand*, which professes to be a portion of the *Skand Purana*, the island was originally called Baidurya Mani Parvati ; but its name was changed to Mandhata as a boon from Omkar to the Raja Mandhatri, seventeenth of the Solar race, who performed a great sacrifice to the god. The island covers an area of nearly a square mile. A great fair of Omkarji is held on the 15th of Kartik (end of October), and attended by about 15,000 persons.

Mandwa.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Khandwa.

Mathela.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Khandwa

Mortakka.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Khandwa. Contains dak bungalow and post office [m. t.]. Omkar Mandhata, 7 miles by road.

Mundi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nimar-Kheri.—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Khandwa.

Pandhana.—Village, situated 10 miles from Khandwa. Popula-

tion 3,000. At the market held every Tuesday, a brisk trade is done in grain, forest produce, and cotton goods. Post office [m. s. t.].

Punasa.—Town and fort, 33 miles from Khandwa. A large tank, and weekly market on Saturday.

Sanawad.—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Khandwa. Passengers for Omkar Mandhata alight here. Country carts available. Post office [m s. t.].

Shahara.—Town in Khandwa *tahsil*. Population 2,500. Post office [m. s. t.].

Shahpur.—Village in Burhanpur *tahsil*. Population 4,000. Post office [m. s t.].

Singaji.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Khandwa. A fair is held here during Kartik, which is attended by many thousands of people.

Talvadya.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Khandwa.

RAIPUR.

RAIPUR.—District in the Chhatisgarh Division of the Commissenership of the Central Provinces. Bounded on the north by Bilaspur, on the south by Bastar, on the east by petty States attached to Sambalpur District, and on the west by Chanda and Balaghat. Area, 11,724 square miles, containing 3 towns and 5080 villages. Population 1584,427. District head-quarters are at Raipur town, 188 miles from Nagpur by rail. Within the geographical limits of Raipur are the four dependent Feudatory States of Chhuikhadan, Kanker, Khairagarh, and Nandgaon, (all of which see separately). The Political Agent for the Chhatisgarh Feudatories resides at Raipur.

PRODUCTS.—Rice forms the staple crop o' the District. The other kharif crops are cotton, arhar, *til* and *kodo*. Of the *rabi* harvest, the principal grain is wheat. Sugar-cane and tobacco also repay the cultivators.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The commerce of Raipur is of quite recent creation. Metals constitute the chief import. The principal export is grain ; but cotton, sugar, and coarse cloth are also exported.

CLIMATE —The climate is generally good, being free from sudden or violent changes. The prevailing diseases of the District are fevers and small-pox.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions of Raipur, Simga, Dhamtari and Drug. Revenue, 9 lakhs ; cost of District officials and police of all kinds, 1½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, 2 Settlement Officers, Honorary Assistant Commissioner, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Inspector of Schools, Executive Engineer, Head-master Zilla School, and 6 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Raipur town *see* Raipur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Arang.—Town in Raipur *tahsil*, situated on the Mahanadi river.

Population 5,000. It contains a large number of commercial residents, and a considerable trade in metal vessels is carried on. Ruins of temples and old tanks ; dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Arjoonda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Baloda-Bazar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Balodh.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Banganmurra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhawanipatna.—Chief village of Kalahandi Feudatory State. Population about 3500, Post office [m. s. t.].

Bhilai.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Raipur. Post office [m. t.].

Bindranawagarh.—Estate or Zamindari in Raipur *tahsil*. Area, 1449 square miles, comprising 279 villages. Population 4,000. The chief is a Gond by caste. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bisrampur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bodra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bortalao.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chhura.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Damda.—Town about 24 miles from Raipur. Population 3,000. The inhabitants include a colony of brass-workers, who manufacture the heavy brass anklets worn by the women of the country. Near the town are fine groves, and the remains of some large tanks, and of an old fort, with two handsome gateways in good preservation. Damda has a school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Dattan.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Deobhog.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Deori (*Devri*).—Zamindari or estate on the west of the Jonk river, comprising 50 small villages. The proprietor is an aboriginal Binjwar. Good teak and *sal* forests.

Dhamtari.—*Tahsil* in the southern portion of the Raipur District, also the largest and most important municipal town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 36 miles south of Raipur. Population 7,000. The fertile plain produces wheat, cotton, oil-seeds, and sugar-cane unsurpassed in any part of Chhatisgarh, Tahsildar's court, a school for boys and a school for girls, dispensary, police-station, and post-office [m. s. t.].

Dondi Lohara.—Zamindari or estate attached to Raipur District. Area, 364 square miles. Population 30,000, residing in 120 villages.

Dongar.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Dongargarh.—Town and railway station [W. & R.], situated 62 miles from Raipur. It is a large engine changing station, with a considerable European population connected with the railway. Ruins of a fort 4 miles in circuit. Population 6,000. The town contains weekly market, a good school, also dispensary, Zamindari police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Drug.—*Tahsil* in Raipur District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 24 miles from Raipur. Population 3,800. Ruins of an ancient fort. Drug manufactures excellent cotton cloth, and

contains *tahsili* offices, school, dispensary, travellers' rest-house, police station, and post-office [m. s. t.].

Gandai.—Zamindari or estate at the foot of the Saletekri Hills, 56 miles north-west of Raipur. Area, 203 square miles, population about 22,000 residing in 77 villages. The Zamindar is a Gond. Chief village, Gandai, at which a weekly market is held. A bathing place of some sanctity is on the southern boundary of the estate.

Gohrapadar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gundardihi.—Zamindari or estate, comprising an area of 77 square miles, and a population about 20,000. The estate contains no jungle, and is generally well cultivated. The estate has belonged for 300 years to the family of the present proprietor. Gundardihi is the principal village.

Hathbandh.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Raipur.

Karun.—River, rising in the Kanker Zamindari ; it flows past the town of Raipur, and falls into the Seo near Simga.

Kauria.—Zamindari, situated about 80 miles from Raipur. Area, 113 square miles. Population about 13,000. The proprietor is a Gond.

Khalari.—Village in the centre of the Khalari estate, 13 miles from Raipur town. The four ancient temples built of uncemented stones, were raised, the legend says, by giants of old. At the top of a lofty eminence, crowned by huge granite boulders, stands a small chabutra, dedicated to Khalari Devi, beneath which is yearly held a religious fair at the Chaitra Punava festival, about the end of March, attended by 3,000 persons.

Khariar.—Zamindari estate, situated in Raipur *tahsil*. Area, 1306 square miles. Population about 60,000 residing in 508 villages. Chief village, Khariar, with 2,500 inhabitants. The chief is a Chauhan. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kharora.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Khatti.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khujji.—Zamindari estate in Drug *tahsil*, 70 miles from Raipur town. Area, 71 square miles, containing 32 villages. Population 12,000. Chief village, Khujji. The proprietor is a Musalman. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kumhari.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Raipur.

Laon.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lohara.—Zamindari estate in Dhamtari *tahsil* in the south-east of Raipur District, comprising 120 villages. Area, 364 square miles, chiefly hill and jungle. The country is well watered by the rivers Tendula and Karkara. Population about 32,000. Aided school, police station, and a good garden. The Zamindar is a Gond.

Lohara Sahaspur.—Zamindari estate in Drug *tahsil*. Area, 197 square miles, with 85 villages. Population 20,000. The Zamindar is related to the Kawarda and Pandaria families.

Mahanadi.—Literally the Great River ; rises 25 miles south of Raipur, on the outskirts of the wild mountainous region, and after a course of 520 miles through the Central Provinces and Tributary States of Orissa, it falls into the Bay of Bengal.

Mandhar—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Raipur.
Manipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Muripar—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Raipur.
Masra—Village and railway station, 53 miles from Raipur.
Nandkathi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Panderia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Panduka.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Paragaon.—Viljage with post office [m. s. t.].
Parpori.—Rich and well-cultivated Zamindari or petty chiefship in Drug *Tahsil*. Area, 32 square miles with 24 villages. Population about 7,000. Principal village, Parpori. The chief is a Gond.
Patan.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Pathri—Village in Khairagarh State. Population 2,200. Post office [m. s. t.].
Phingeswar.—Zamindari or chiefship, containing 80 villages. Area, 208 square miles. Population 16,000. The chief is a Raj-Gond. Phingeswar village, 30 miles south of Raipur town.
Raipur.—Central *tahsil* of Raipur District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the District of the same name, 188 miles from Nagpur. Raipur is also the residence of the Commissioner of Chhatisgarh, and a small cantonment. The old town was to the south and west of the present one, which was laid out by Colonel Agnew in 1830. Population 25,000. The town is surrounded by tanks and groves of trees, which forms its attraction. A fort, several tanks, and the public gardens are the ojects of interest here. Raipur carries on a large and increasing trade in gram, lac, cotton, and other produce. The town contains, besides the ordinary offices, the court civil and criminal, of a Divisional Commissioner, an Anglo-Vernacular school, and a Normal school. It has a main and branch dispensary, church, travellers' bungalow, a *sarai* for Natives, and central jail. The garrison consists of a regiment of Native Infantry. Post office [m. s. T.].
Rajim.—Town in Raipur *tahsil*, situated at the junction of the Pairi and Mahanadi rivers, 24 miles south-east of Raipur town. Famous for the temple of Rajiva Lochan, and for the pilgrimage and fair held in his honour every February. The fair lasts a month and attracts from 20,000 to 30,000 persons. Population 3,500. Rajim is also a great market of lac and grains, and it contains a school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].
Rampur—Village with post office [m.].
Rasmara—Village with post office [m. s.].
Sehawa.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Sewaia.—Village with post office [m. t].
Silheti.—Zamindari or petty chiefship in Drug *Tahsil*. Area, 83 square miles, containing 28 villages. Population 4,500. Chief village Silheti, 60 miles from Raipur. The Chief is a Gond.
Silyari.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Raipur.
Simga.—Northern *tahsil* of Raipur District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Seo river, 28 miles from Raipur town. Population 25,00. Besides the usual

sub-divisional courts and offices, Simga has a town school, girls' school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Taranga—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Thakurtala.—Zamindari estate on the north-west border of Raipur District. Area, 376 square miles, containing 58 villages. Population 7,000. The Zamindar is a Gond.

Tilda.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Raipur.

Tungaon.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

RAIPUR STATES.

The Raipur States lie west of Sambalpur.

Chhuikadan (or *Kondka*) —Petty State, lying at the foot of the Saletekri Hill Area, 174 square miles, containing 109 villages. Population 33,000. Chief products, wheat, gram, cotton, etc. The Chief resides in a substantial stone building, standing in a fortified square. He is a Bairagi, but belongs to a sect among which marriage is permitted. Revenue, Rs. 22,230 ; British tribute, Rs. 11,000. Chhuikadan, chief village with 2,400 inhabitants. Post office [m s. t.].

Kanker.—A feudatory chiefship in the south of Raipur District ; lying north of the State of Bastar. Population 64,000 of whom nearly two-thirds are Gonds, residing in 436 villages, on an area of 639 square miles. The country is hilly. Rice, *kutki*, *kodo*, lac. gum, etc. constitute the chief products. Raja Narhar Deo, the chief, belongs to a very old Rajput family. Revenue, Rs. 15,000. Post office [m s t.].

Khairagarh.—Native State, lies to the north-west of Nandgaon. Area, 940 square miles, containing 512 villages. Population 170,000. The ruling family is Raj-Gond, and descended from the royal family of Garha Mandla. Revenue, Rs. 214,700. British tribute, Rs. 47,000. Cotton, wheat and gram are the principal products. Iron-ore is also found in parts. Khairagarh, chief town of the State, is situated at the junction of the Am and the Piparia rivers, 45 miles north-west of Raipur town. The ruling chief Karnal Narayan Singh resides here. Post office [m. s. t.].

Nandgaon (*Raj-Nandgaon*).—Feudatory chiefship lies to the west of Raipur. It consists 4 parganas namely Nandgaon, Dongargaon, Mohgaon, and Pandala. Area, 905 square miles. Population about 170,000. Principal products are—rice, wheat, gram, *kodo*, oil-seeds, and cotton. Principal manufacture—Coarse cloth. The Chief (Raja Balram Das), is a Bairagi, or religious devotee Revenue, Rs. 222,000. Tribute is payable of Rs. 46,000. The Bengal Nagpur Railway, which passes through Nandgaon, has increased the prosperity of the town. To distinguish it from Nandgaon in the west, the station is called Raj-Nandgaon. The military force of the State consists of 7 elephants, 100 horses, 5 camels, and 500 infantry. Schools, bazar, dispensary, and post office [m. s. T.].

SAMBALPUR.

SAMBALPUR.—The easternmost District of the Chhatisgarh Division. Bounded on the east and south by Cuttack District, Bengal ; on

the west by Bilaspur and Raipur and on the north by Chutia Nagpur. Area, 4,948 square miles, containing 1 town and 2851 villages Population 796,413. District head-quarters are at Sambalpur town, 30 miles from the railway station of the same name.

PRODUCTS.—Rice forms the staple crop. No wheat is grown, but other food-grains ; and cotton, oil-seeds, and sugar-cane are also produced to a small extent.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.—The manufactures of the District are few and unimportant. Silk and cotton cloth; vessels of brass and bell metal are manufactured in some parts. Exports—rice, oil-seeds, raw sugar, stick-lac, *tasar* silk, cotton, and iron. Imports—salt, refined sugar, European piece goods, muslins, fine cloths of native make, and metals.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is very unhealthy. Fever is the prevailing disease, especially from September to November.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two *Tahsils* or Sub-Divisions of Sambalpur and Bargarh. Revenue, Rs. 2½ lakhs ; cost nearly 1 lakh. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Settlement Officer, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head-master High School, Chaplain, Overseer, and Honorary Magistrate. For further information regarding Sambalpur town *see* Sambalpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ambabhona.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Atabira.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bagdehi.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Sambalpur.

Bargarh.—*Tahsil* of Sambalpur District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 26 miles from Sambalpur town. Besides the usual court and *tahsili* offices, the town contains, a dispensary, police station, schools for boys and girls. Weekly market and post office [m. s. t.].

Basna.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Belpahar.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Sambalpur.

Bharpaili.—Estate or Zamindari, with 86 villages, on an area of about 180 square miles. Population 30,000. Revenue, Rs. 8,300. British tribute, Rs. 900. Barpali, is the chief town and head-quarters of the estate of the same name ; 24 miles south-west of the town of Sambalpur. Population 45,000 The *tasar* silk cloth woven here holds a high reputation in the surrounding country. The chief, who is an honorary magistrate, holds his court here. Bharpaili, chief village, contains Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhedan.—Ancient Gond chiefship ; situated about 24 miles from Sambalpur town. Area, 60 square miles, containing 30 villages. Rice is the principal crop ; oil-seeds, sugar-cane are also grown. Revenue, Rs. 3270, out of which Rs. 1040 paid to Government as a tribute. Chief village Bhedan, has an excellent school. The chief (Baijnath Singh) resides here.

Binka.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bolangir.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Borasambar.—Zamindari or estate, with an area of 841 square miles, containing 405 villages. Population 68,000. The chief crop is rice. Iron-ore is found in considerable quantities. Revenue, Rs. 15,000. Government tribute, Rs 300.

Chakarkend.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Chandarpur.—Village and Zamindari with post office [m. s. t.], 20 miles from Sambalpur. The income of Zamindar is Rs. 12,250.

Dhama.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Garpos.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Sambalpur.

Ghes.—Zamindari, 43 miles from Sambalpur. Population 8,000, residing in 25 villages on an area of 30 square miles. The principal village, Ghes, contains a population of 1000. The Zamindar's family are Banjaras. Staple products, rice and oil-seeds.

Jamga.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Sambalpur station.

Jamgaon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jharsogra—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kanika—.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Sambalpur railway station.

Kharsal.—Zamindari estate, 30 miles west of the Sambalpur town. Population 5500, entirely agricultural, residing in 20 villages, on an area of 30 square miles. Kharsal, the chief village, has a school. Revenue, Rs. 1,230. Government tribute, Rs. 450.

Kolabira.—Zamindari estate, situated in the north-east corner of the District. Population about 32,000, chiefly agriculturists, residing in 242 villages. Area. 231 square miles. Products—rice, pulses, oil-seeds, sugar-cane and cotton Principal village, Kolabira, with 1,000 inhabitants which contains a school. The income of the Zamindar is Rs. 3090. Tribute payable to Government Rs. 1090. Post office [m. t.].

Korabaga.—Zamindari estate in Sambalpur *tahsil* ; 30 miles north-west of Sambalpur town. Population about 4500, chiefly agriculturists, residing in 27 villages, on an area of 20 square miles. Principal village, Korabaga, with 500 inhabitants, and school.

Kumarkela—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Sambalpur station.

Lakhanpur—Village with post office [m.].

Languliya.—River, formed by the junction of three streams rising in the Gondwana mountains, near Kalahandi ; it flows in the southerly direction into the plains of Madras Presidency, and falls in the sea below Chicacole. The whole course of the river is about 140 miles.

Lapanga—Village with post office [m. s t.].

Leheda.—Zamindari or estate in Sambalpur *tahsil* ; 17 miles north of Sambalpur town. Area, 46 square miles, containing 25 villages. Population about 6,000. The Zamindar (Bindraban Singh) is a Gond. Post office [m.].

Loisinh.—Estate, 20 miles south of Sambalpur town. Population 2500, residing in 26 villages ; area 60 square miles. Chief village, Loisinh.

Machida.—Estate, 25 miles north of Sambalpur town. Area, 10 square miles with 9 villages. Population 1,200. Machida, the chief village, has a school. The proprietor is Gond.

Mandu Mahal Sirgira.—Small estate, 42 miles south of Sambalpur town. Population 1500, entirely agricultural, residing in 4 villages ; area, 6 square miles. Sirgur village, the residence of the Zamindar, situated on the Utali stream, has a population of 600 souls.

Naharpali—Village and railway station, 55 miles from Sambalpur station.

Padampur.—Zamindari and village with post office [m. s. t.], 46 miles from Sambalpur station.

Pahar Sirgira.—Old Gond chiefship, 15 miles west of Sambalpur town. Area, 20 square miles, containing 10 villages. Population 2000. Chief village, Pahar Sirgira, has a school. The estate pays a tribute to Government of Rs. 140 per annum.

Patkulanda.—Ancient *Z*amindari or chiefship, 35 miles south-west of Sambalpur town. Population 1500, chiefly agricultural, residing in 6 villages ; area, 10 square miles. The chief is a Gond.

Phuljhar.—Zamindari with an area of 787 square miles. Population 66,000, inhabiting 436 villages. Phuljhar, the chief town, has a school. The chief is a Raj-Gond. His annual income is Rs. 15,000, and he pays an annual tribute of Rs. 1,000.

Rampur-Redakhol.—Zamindari estate. Area, 190 square miles, containing 101 villages. Population about 15,000. Chief products—rice, oil-seeds, pulses etc. Iron-ore is found in many parts. Income Rs. 2.200 ; tribute, Rs. 700. The present chief (Raja Bakhtawar Singh) is a Rajput. Rampur contains a school and post office [m.s.t.]

Remenda.—Village in Bargarh *tahsil*. Population 2,700. Post office [m. s. t.].

Salebhatta.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sambalpur.—Principal town, municipality, and head-quarters of the District and *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the north bank of the Mahanadi river. To the north-west lie the ruins of the fort. Within the fort stand several temples, which are worth a visit. Besides the court-house and the public offices, the principal buildings are the circuit-house, a jail,dispensary, High-school, market, 2 *sarais*, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. From Sambalpur there are two roads to Cuttack ; one *via* Ongole, and the other *via* Sonepur and Kuntalloo, from which place there are bungalows nearly every ten miles. Another road branches off at Kuntalloo *via* Khoorda, where visit the Black Pagoda, to Berhampore. Country track from Sambalpur to Dorundah, which is on the road to Calcutta. On the Berhampore road the Chilka Lake is met with and crossed by boat to Burcool and Khumbah. Shooting parties come here from Calcutta and Berhampore during the Christmas holidays.

Sambalpur Road.—Railway station, 30 miles from Sambalpur town.

Saraipalli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Sohella—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Talpatia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Turam.—Village with post office [m. t.].
Tusra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Utal (or *Bijapur*).—Estate or *Zamindari* in Bargarh *tahsil*, 38 miles from Sambalpur town. Area, 80 square miles, containing 57 villages. Population 16,000. Products—rice, pulses, sugar-cane, cotton, and oil-seeds. Bijapur, the chief village, with a population of 1500, has a fine tank and school. The present Zamindar, a Kulta by caste, is an honorary magistrate and holds his court at Bijapur. Revenue, Rs. 2,000. Tribute Rs. 350 payable to British Government. Post office [m. s. t.].

Vamsadhara.—River, rising in the Lonjigar *Zamindari* of Karond (Kalahandi), flowing south-easterly into the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts, and falls into the Bay of Bengal at Kalingapatam. Total length about 170 miles.

SAMBALPUR STATES.

The Sambalpur States lie in the east of the Central Provinces.

Bamra.—Native State lies to the north-east of Sonpur. Area, 1988 square miles ; population about 85,000. Principal crop is rice ; but pulses, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, and cotton are also cultivated. Weaving is another industry. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 350 out of the revenue of Rs. 37,000. Ruling Chief—Rajah Sudhal Deo, C. I. E, (a Gangabansi Rajput). Bamra, the chief village and railway station, 23 miles from Sambalpur station.

Karond (or *Kalahandi*).—A feudatory chiefship in the south, bordering on the Vizagapatam District of the Madras Presidency, is the largest of the Sambalpur States. Area, 3745 square miles, containing 2461 villages. Population 225,000. Bhawani-patna, is the principal village. The Raja is a Rajput. Climate good. Revenue, 1 lakh ; tribute of Rs. 36,00 is payable to the British Government. The present chief (Raja Raghu Kishore Deo) administers his State in person.

Patna.—Native State, north of Kalahandi, is second in size, and has the largest population of the Sambalpur States. Area, 2399 square miles, with 1591 villages. Population 260,000. Rice forms the staple crop ; but pulses, sugar-cane, and cotton are also grown. Iron-ore is found in many parts, but no mines are regulary worked. Revenue, Rs. 80,000, and expenditure, nearly Rs. 35,000. Though the climate has a bad reputation, the inhabitants appear robust and healthy. Patna, the chief town, has a population of 2,000. The Maharaja Ramchandra Singh (a Rajput) administers his State in person.

Raigarh.—Native State in the north-west of the Sambalpur District. Area, 1486 square miles. Population about 130,000, residing in 685 villages. Rice forms the principal crop, but wheat, sugar-cane, gram etc. are also produced. Iron-ore is abundant, but no mines are worked. The chief (Raja Bhup Deo) is a Gond. Revenue, Rs. 66,700

and tribute, Rs. 400. Climate unhealthy. Raigarh, the chief town of the State of the same name, also residence of the Raja, and railway station, 45 miles from Sambalpur town. Contains a school and post office [m. s. t.]. Population 5,000.

Rairakhol (*Rehrakol*).—Petty Native State with an area of 833 square miles. Population 20,000, residing in 199 villages. The soil is light and sandy. Rice forms the staple crop ; but sugar-cane, oil-seeds, and cotton are also grown. Iron-ore of excellent quality abounds and smelting is carried on in ten villages. The chief is Rajput. His Revenue is Rs. 30,000. Tribute, Rs. 580. Climate unhealthy.

Sarangarh.—Native State, in the west, south of the Mahanadi, was one of the "Eighteen Forts." Area, 540 square miles. Population 75,000, residing in 442 villages. Rice forms the staple crop ; but sugar-cane, cotton, pulses are also grown. The Chief (Raja Lal Jawahir Singh), is a Gond. Revenue, Rs. 41,700, tribute Rs. 1350. Climate unhealthy. Sarangarh, the chief town and residence of the Raja, with 4500 residents. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sonpur.—Native State, lies to the north-east of Patna, was one of the "Eighteen Forts." Area, 906 square miles. Population about 180,000, residing in 869 villages. Rice forms the staple crop, but pulses, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton, are also grown. Coarse country cloths constitute the only manufacture. Iron-ore found, but not worked. The chief (Raja Nilidhar Singh Bahadoor) is a Chauhan Rajput. Revenue, Rs. 51,500, tribute, Rs. 5,000. Climate unhealthy.

SAUGOR.

SAUGOR.—District in the Jabalpur Division, lying in the extreme north-west of the Central Provinces. Bounded on the north by Lalitpur District and the Native States of Bijawar, Panna, and Charkhari ; on the east by Panna State and Damoh District ; on the south by Narsinghpur District and Bhopal State ; and on the west by Bhopal and Gwalior States. Area, 4,007 square miles, containing 4 towns and 1829 villages. Population 591,743. District head-quarters are at Saugor town, 142 miles from Jhansi.

PRODUCTS.—The principal agricultural products are—wheat, rice, oil-seeds, cotton, and sugar-cane.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—Saugor is not the seat of any important manufacture. The iron-ore smelted near Hirapur goes principally to Cawnpur, and the grain is largely exported to Bombay.

CLIMATE.—Through the greater part of the district, the climate is moderate. Storms are rarely of such severity as to injure the crops. The prevalent disease of the District is an intermittent fever, which comes especially during the month of October. Bowel complaints also cause many deaths.

ADMINISTRATION —The District is divided into four Sub-divisions of Saugor, Korai, Rehli, and Banda. Revenue, about 7 lakhs ; cost nearly 1 lakh. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Settlement Officer, Tahsildar,

Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chaplain, Sub-Engineer, Head Master Zilla school, and four Honorary magistrates. For further information regarding Saugor town *see* Saugor.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agasod.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Bina junction station.

Banda.—Tahsil in Saugor District, also small town, but head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated about 20 miles north-east of Saugor town. Population 500. Police station, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Bandri.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Barodiya—Village with post office [m. t.].

Bilihra.—Rent-free estate consisting of 5 villages ; area, 15 square miles. Land revenue, Rs 4960 ; rental paid by cultivators, Rs. 9360. Bilihra, chief village, with 1600 inhabitants, and a school.

Bina.—Railway junction station [W. & R.], called after the name of river Bina, 47 miles from Saugor town. Passengers for Saugor Branch change here. Post office [m. s. t.]. The river Bina is about 4 miles from the station.

Deori.—Chief town of a tract of the same name ; situated about 39 miles south of Saugor town. Population 7500. Deori is sometimes called Bara-Deori, and was formerly called Ramgarh Ujargarh. The present name is derived from a temple still largely resorted to. Trade in wheat, and weekly market. Fort to the west of the town. Dispensary, police station, dak bungalow, 3 schools (2 for boys and 1 for girls), and post office [m. s. t.].

Dhamoni.—Village and fort ; situated on the bank of a fine lake, 28 miles from Saugor town. Population 100. The ruins of mosques, tombs, and buildings for nearly a mile round the fort and lake attest the importance of the place under Muhammadan rule. Police outpost station.

Eran.—Chief village of a tract of the same name. 48 miles from Saugor town. Population under 5,00. This place is remarkable for its monumental remains, attributed to Raja Bharat. Police outpost station.

Etawah.—Estate in Khurali *tahsil*, containing 44 villages, on an area of 77 square miles. Revenue, Rs. 10,000 Etawah, the chief village, is situated close to the Bina railway station. Population 22,000. Contains a fort, fine buildings, two schools for boys and girls, and post office [m. s. t.]. The chief sales at the weekly market consist of grain and country cloth.

Garhakota (*Hirdanagar*).—The chief town of a tract of the same name, and municipality ; situated in an angle formed by the rivers Sonar and Gadhairi, 27 miles east of Saugor. Population 12,000. The town is divided by the river Sonar into two parts, Garhakota and Hirdanagar, in the latter place all the trade is carried on. The chief manufactures are red cloths called *adhi* and *pathi*, worn chiefly by women. *Gur* is largely exported. Besides the weekly market held on every Friday for

the sale of grain, cattle, Native and English cloth, there is a large cattle fair, beginning on the 18th January, and lasting for six weeks, which is attended by about 30,000 persons from different parts of the country. The town contains a fort, police station, and post office [m. s. T.].

Garola.—Rent-free estate, consisting of one village, with an area of 5,479 acres. Revenue, Rs. 1640. Population 1,200. Garola contains a small fort, a fine lake, and school.

Gurjamar.—Town in Rehli *tahsil*. Population 2,500. Contains travellers' rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

Jaisinghnagar.—Village in Saugor *tahsil*, 21 miles from Saugor town. Population 3,000. Bi-weekly market, with trade in grain, cloth, and provisions. School, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kanjia.—Ancient town in a tract of the same name, on the northern frontier of Saugor District. A market is held every Tuesday. Police outpost station.

Kesli.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Kethora.—Village and railway station, 52 miles from Saugor.

Khimlasa.—Town and fort in Korai *tahsil*, 42 miles north-west of Saugor town. Population about 3,000. Within the fort are the police station and two remarkable edifices ; one a Muhammadan, and the other of Hindu origin. Two schools, weekly market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Korai.—North-western *tahsil* of Saugor District, also chief town, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 33 miles north of Saugor town. It contains a fort, and court-house, *tahsil* offices, police station, 3 schools, one being for girls, and post office [m. s. t.]. North of the fort are some fine Hindu temples. Large weekly market. Population 6,000, chiefly Dangis, a class of agricultural Rajputs.

Malthon.—Chief town of a tract of the same name,situated 40 miles north of Saugor. Population 2,400. Contains a fort, weekly market, travellers' bungalow, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mundra—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Saugor.

Narioli—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Saugor.

Pithoria.—Estate, 20 miles north-west of Saugor town. Area, 51 square miles ; comprising 26 villages. Revenue, Rs. 3,200. Pithoria, the chief village, contains a fort, and weekly market.

Pitihra.—Estate in the extreme south-east of Saugor District. Area, 120 square miles, comprising 86 villages. The residence of the Raja is at Pitihra, a village on the Narbada river, with pupulation under 1000.

Rahatgarh.—Town in Saugor *tahsil*, 25 miles west of Saugor town. Population about 4500. The fort stands on an eminence to the south-west of the town. In the fort, large bazar, many temples, and palaces are situated Rahatgarh manufactures excellent shoes and *dhoties*. Travellers' bungalow, school, weekly market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Rangir.—Ancient village, 22 miles from Saugor. The fair, held every March, attracts nearly 70,000 persons.

Rehli.—Southern *tahsil* of Saugor District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 28 miles from Saugor town, in a healthy and fertile country. Population 6000. Gur, coarse sugar, and wheat are largely exported. Markets twice a week. Contains Tahsil offices, fort, schools for boys and girls, dispensary, and post office [m. s t.].

Saugor.—The Central *tahsil* of Saugor District, also the principal town, municipality, cantonment, railway station [W. & R.], and head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the north-west border of a fine lake, nearly a mile broad, from which it derives its name. Saugor town is well-built, with wide streets; and the large bathing *ghats* on the banks of the lake for the most part surrounded with Hindu temples, add much to its appearance. The civil station and cantonment lie to the north and about a mile east of the lake. There is a large Maratha fort commanding the city and surrounding country which is now used as an Ordance depôt. Climate cool during winter and excessively hot in summer. This is the station of the Central Provinces Military Forces, and contains both European and Native Troops. A European regiment, two batteries of artillery as well as Native cavalry and infantry, are stationed here. Population 46,000. The town contains, besides the usual District Staff, the tahsil offices, jail, the city *kotwali*, zilla school, a vernacular middle-class school, several indigenous schools, and 5 girls' schools, also dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Shahgarh.—Chief town of a tract bearing the same name in Banda *tahsil*; situated at the foot of a lofty hill range, 40 miles north-east of Saugor town. Population 2400. The small fort, now in ruins, contained the Rajah's palace. Markets are held every Tuesday and Saturday. Schools for boys and girls, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Surkhi.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

SEONI.

SEONI.—District in the Jabalpur Division of the Chief Commissionership of Central Provinces. Bounded on the north by Jabalpur, on the east by Mandla and Balaghat, on the south by Nagpur and Bhandara, and on the west by Narsinghpur and Chhindwara. Area, 3198 square miles, containing 1 town and 1401 villages. Population about 370,767. The administrative head-quarters are at Seoni town, 79 miles from Nagpur, and 86 miles from Jabalpur by road.

PRODUCTS.—Wheat forms the chief crop of the District. Other products include rice, cotton, sugar, oil-seeds, and the *kasa* grass which yields oil.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures consist of coarse cloth, and some pottery of superior quality made at Kanhiwar. At Khawasa, in the midst of the forest, leather is beautifully tanned.

CLIMATE.—The plateaux enjoys a moderate and healthy climate. The prevailing disease is fever, which proves most dangerous during the months succeeding the rains.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Seoni and Lakhnadon. Revenue about 3½ lakhs. Cost of District officials and police about Rs. 75,000 *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Settlement Officer, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildar, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, District, Superintendent of police, Sub-Engineer, Inspector of Schools, and Justices of the Peace. For further information regarding Seoni town *see* Seoni.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adegaon—Tract of country or estate, comprising 90 villages. Chief village, Adegaon, 49 miles from Seoni Population 1400. Ruins of a fort, schools for boys and girls, and police outpost station.

Barghat—Village with post office [m. t].

Chappara—Decayed town in Lakhnadon *tahsil* ; situated 22 miles north of Seoni town, on the Jabalpur road. Population 3,000. Excellent camping ground in the neighbourhood. Travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Dhooma—Village, situated 13 miles from Lakhnadon ; and 34 miles from Jabalpur. Population 1,000. Encamping ground, school, police station, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ghansar—Village with post office [m].

Kaneewara—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kawassa—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Keolari—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Korai—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Lakhnadon—The northern *tahsil* of Seoni District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains civil and criminal courts, police station, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Mandladai—Hill, 20 miles north-east of Seoni town. Height, 2,500 feet above sea level, 20 miles from Seoni.

Narsingha—Dome-shaped rock, rising 100 feet out of the Wainganga valley. The temple on the top, sacred to Narsingha an incarnation of Vishnu, contains an image of the god. A village of the same name lies below the hill.

Piparwani—Village in Seoni *tahsil* ; situated 35 miles from Seoni town. Population 2,000. Village school; weekly market, and police outpost station.

Seoni—South-western *tahsil*, also principal town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the road from Nagpur to Jabalpur, nearly half-way between the two places. Population 12,000. Contains large public gardens, a fine market-place, and a handsome tank. Principal buildings—Court-house, jail, school, dispensary, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.]. The climate is healthy, and the temperature moderate.

Sher—River of the Central Provinces, rises near Khamaria ; flows north-westerly, and falls into the Narbada, near the centre of Narsinghpur District.

Wainganga—River of the Central Provinces, rising in Seoni District, a few miles east of the Nagpur and Jabalpur road, near the village of Rajhola In its course it first joins the Thanwar, then the Bagh, and the Kanhan, and ultimately falls into the Godavari.

WARDHA.

WARDHA.—District in the Nagpur Division of the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces. It forms a triangle with its apex towards the north-west ; the base rests on Chanda District ; the eastern side is bounded by Nagpur, while on the western side the river Wardha separates it from Berar. Area, 2428 square miles. containing 6 towns and 908 villages. Population 203,286. District head-quarters are at Wardha town, 48 miles from Nagpur by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The chief agricultural products are—cotton, wheat, rice, oil-seeds, and tobacco.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—Cotton cloth forms the only local manufacture of importance, but cotton thread, blankets, gunny, and rope are also made. 'The most important article exported from Wardha is the raw cotton known as 'Hinganghats' from the cotton mart of that name.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Wardha bears an ill repute for rapid and violent variations in temperature. During the summer months a dry, hot wind blows steadily from the north-west. The rains generally open with a hurricane about the middle of June, and last till the end of September. The prevailing disease of the District is fever, especially in the months succeeding the rains.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Wardha, Arvi, and Hinganghat. Revenue, 8½ lakhs ; cost of District officials and police, 2¼ lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Inspector of Schools, Head-master Zilla school, Honorary Magistrate, and Justice of the Peace. For further information regarding Wardha town *see* Wardha.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alipur—Prosperous agricultural village with 4,000 inhabitants. Famous for its well-irrigation, gardens, mango-groves, and brisk weekly fair. Has also a colony of weavers and a village school. Post office [m. s. t.].

Anjhi—Town and fort, situated on the left bank of the Dham river, 9 miles from Wardha town. Population about 3,000. Weekly market, with considerable trade in woven cloth. Vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Arvi—*Tahsil* or Sub-Division with 297 villages, also town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated about 34 miles from Wardha town. Population 10,000. Arvi is a considerable trading town, with tahsil offices ; a good market-place, a dispensary, a *sarai* with rooms for Europeans, an excellent municipal garden, an Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ashti—Ancient town, 52 miles from Wardha town. Population

5,500. Ashti has a reservoir, an Anglo-vernacular school, a police station, a court of two honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhiri—Village, about 20 miles from Wardha town, noted for its annual fair, lasting for 8 days, held on the occasion of the Hindu festival of Janma Ashtami, celebrating the birth of Krishna. Village school, and weekly market.

Degaon—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Wardha. Post post office [m s.].

Deoli—Town and municipality, 11 miles from Wardha town. It is the third largest cotton mart in the District. Population about 6,000. At the market, held every Friday and Saturday, a brisk traffic is carried on in cattle and agricultural produce. Deoli has two market-places, one for the cotton merchants and the other for general market. Honorary magistrate's court, Anglo-vernacular town school, Government garden, *sarai* with furnished rooms for Europeans, dispensary, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Dewalwara—Small village, situated on the river Wardha, 6 miles west of Arvi ; noted for its annual fair held every November in the bed of river close by. The fair lasts from 20 to 25 days, during which time pilgrims and merchants flock to the fine temple of the goddess Rukmin.

Dhanori—Village in Arvi *tahsil*, situated 26 mils from Wardha town. Population 1,000. Village school, police outpost station, and small weekly market held on Fridays.

Girar—Town, 37 miles south-east of Wardha town The shrine of the Musalman saint, Shaikh Khwaja Farid, crowns the summit of a neighbouring hill, and attracts a continual flow of devotees, both Hindus and Musalmans. The town has a police station, village school, a weekly market, and post office [m s. t.].

Hinganghat—*Tahsil* of Wardha District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 21 miles from Wardha town. Population 10,000. The town is a main seat of the cotton trade. Hinganghat cotton produced in the rich Wardha valley being esteemed one of the best indigenous staples of India The town consists of old and new Hinganghat ; the former, a straggling town, liable to be flooded by the river Wana ; the latter, in which the better classes reside, laid out in broad streets and avenues. Schools for boys and girls. The town contains a *tahsil* office, travellers' bungalow, a large sarai, several cotton presses, dispensary, and post office [m. s. T.].

Hinguni—Town, situated 16 miles from Wardha. Population 2,500, chiefly weavers and cultivators. A large masonry fort, two temples, two large houses, and 21 wells still attest the founder's energy An annual fair takes place on the second day of the *Holi* festival. Weekly market, village school, and post office [m. t.].

Jalgaon—Village in Arvi *tahsil*, 6 miles from Arvi and 40 miles from Wardha. Population 2,200, chiefly agriculturists. Fine *pan* and other gardens, 90 wells, bi-weekly market, school, and post office [m. s. t].

Karanja—Town in Wardha *tahsil* ; situated on high land, surrounded by hills, 41 miles from Wardha town. Population 3,500, chiefly cultivators, traders, and weavers. School, and post office [m. s. t.].

Keljhar—Village in Wardha *Tahsil*, 16 miles from Wardha town. In the gateway of what remains of a well-built fort, stands a famous image of Ganpati, in whose honour a yearly fair is held on the fifth day of Magh Sudtha, or about the end of January.

Kharangna.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mandgaon—Town in Hinganghat *tahsil*, near the river Wana ; 19 miles from Wardha town. Population 3,300. Trade in cattle. School-house, weekly market, and post office [m. t.].

Nachangaon—Ancient town in Wardha *Tahsil*, situated 2 miles from Pulgaon railway station, and 21 miles from Wardha town. Population 4,000, chiefly agriculturists. The sarai (native inn), with its strong stone walls and gateway, resembles a fort. Weekly market on Thursday, and on the 4th of Aswin Vadya (end of October) a yearly fair is held in the temple of Puranik. A good town school and police out-post station.

Paunar (*Pownar*).—Ancient town in Wardha *tahsil*, and railway station ; situated on the river Dham, 8 miles from Wardha town. Population 2,500, chiefly agricultural. A ruined fort in a strong position, and Anglo-vernacular school.

Pulgaon—Village and railway station, near the river Wardha, which has a picturesque waterfalls close by ; distant 19 miles from Wardha. The Hindus deem Pulgaon a holy place, and have built a temple in the neighbourhood. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rohna—Town and fort in Arvi *tahsil*, 23 miles from Wardha town Population 2,400, chiefly cultivators. Weekly market on Tuesday. A large fair also takes place yearly at the end of January. The town has a village school, and in the neighbourhood are gardens of opium, sugar-cane, and spices.

Rosulabad—Village in Arvi *tahsil*, with 3,000 inhabitants. Large weekly market, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Salu (*Selu*)—Town and fort in Wardha *tahsil*, situated on the Bor river, 11 miles from Wardha town. Population 3,000. Chief manufactures, cotton cloth, weekly market, Sarai (native inn), Vernacular school, and post office [m s. t.].

Sindi—Town and railway station, 19 miles from Wardha town. Population 5,000, chiefly weavers and cultivators. Manufactures—coarse cotton cloth, oil, bangles, and shoes. Bi-weekly market. The town contains an honorary magistrate's court, a school, dispensary, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sonagaon—Village with fort and railway station, 11 miles from Wardha town. Ancient fair takes place every June and October, in honour of the god Murlidhar.

Wadhona—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Wadnaira—Village in Hinganghat *tahsil*, with 2,200 inhabitants. Post office [m s. t.].

Waigaon—Town in Wardha *tahsil*, situated 8 miles from Wardha town, on the Wardha valley road Population 3,000. An annual fair is held during the Dasahara festival, in honour of the god Balaji to whom

there is an old temple of considerable local repute. Sarai (native inn) and village school.

Wardha (*old name Palakwadi*)—Chief town, central *tahsil*, municipality, railway junction station [W. & R.], and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, 65 miles from Amraoti. Population 6,000. The trade is chiefly cotton and grain for the Bombay market. Wardha contains jail, police lines, public garden, court-houses, two large steam cotton presses, a good Anglo-vernacular school, dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

CEYLON.

CEYLON.—A large and beautiful island belonging to India. It is called Singhala by the Cingalese. In Arabic it is Serendib, in Sanskrit Lanka, and in Greek Taprobane. This last, it is conjectured, is a corruption of Tivu Ravana (Ravana's island), from Ravana, the demon sovereign celebrated in the 'Ramayana'. It is a large, beautiful, and pear-shaped island, separated from the Coromandel coast by the Gulf of Mannar, and situated south-east of peninsular India. The island is mountainous in the centre and south, but has a belt of low land round the coast. It is 270 miles long from Dondra Head in the south to Point Pedara or Palmyra Head in the north, and its greatest breadth is 137 miles. It has been a dependency of Great Britain since 1815. Area, 25,000 square miles, and the population about 30,00,000, of whom about 24,00,000 are Cingalese, about 6,00,000 Tamils, and about 7000 Europeans.

History.—Beyond the scanty information given in the " Ramayana " concerning Ceylon, little is known of its history till it was visited by the Portuguese in 1505. The island was at that time molested by the Arabs, and the Portuguese assisted the Native rulers in repelling their attacks. After some years the Portuguese took partial possession, and in 1517, they obtained whole possession of the maritime districts till 1658, when they were driven out by the Dutch, who in turn yielded their possession to the English in 1796. Native kings continued to reign at Kandy till 1815, when *Vikrama Rajasingh* provoked a war with the British and was deposed with the consent of the chiefs.

Islands —In the north there are several low islands. Palk Strait and the Gulf of Manaar are divided from each other by a number of islands and sand-banks. (The Hindus term the sand-banks Rama's Bridge).

Mountains.—The mountains are covered with forest, but enclose rich plains and valleys.

Ports.—The chief ports are Colombo, Galle, Trincomali, and Point Pedro.

Rivers.—The Aripo, north of Putlam, has the most extensive pearl fishery in the world ; the Kalany Gunga, on the western coast (70 miles); the Kalu Gunga, on the western coast, a navigable river, from the district of Safragam, falls into the sea at Kaltura (70 miles); the Mahawelli Gunga, chief river, which rises in Horton Plains, 7000 feet above the sea level, and flows north-east past Kandy in the Bay of

Trincomali (140 miles) having a delta at its mouth, and the Walaway Gunga, in the south-east of the island (70 miles).

PRODUCTS.—The mineral, vegetable, and animal productions are exceedingly various and valuable. Amongst minerals, granite is common, and sandstone along the shores. The precious stones for which Ceylon is noted are chiefly amethysts, topazes, garnets, cats-eyes, and rubies. Pearls are obtained from the pearl-oyster banks along the north-east and north-west shores. Nitre, alum, and salt are plentiful. Amongst the vegetable products the chief are coffee, rice, cocoa-nuts, betel-nuts, cinnamon (used to flourish in the south) and chinchona. Cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, tobacco, pepper, cardamoms, and areca-nut are produced in abundance throughout the island; cocoa-nut plams flourish in the south, palmyras (which produces "jaggery") in the north, while jack-fruit and other fruit trees and many kinds of the most valuable timber are met with all over the island. The talipat palm is remarkable for its gigantic leaves. The animal kingdom is not less rich. Wild elephants and deers roam about in large herds; the sambar or elk, being the largest species of Asiatic deer; all gators haunt most of the rivers, cheetahs, bears, and all the animals of India except the tiger are found.

COMMERCE.—The commerce consists mainly in exporting coffee, cocoa-nut oil, and cinnamon to Great Britain, and betel-nut, timber, salt and coir to other places, chiefly India; and in importing manufactured articles from Britain, and rice, sugar, and tea from other countries.

PEOPLE.—The population is estimated at two and a half millions; and comprises Singhalese (a peaceful people), who occupy the central and southern parts of the island; Hindus, mostly Tamil men, who are in possession of the north-eastern districts; Moors or Muhammadans, who are dispersed all over the island; Veddas, aboriginal tribes, live in the "Park Country"; and others of mixed European and Native descent.

OCCUPATION.—The people are engaged chiefly in agriculture; the manufactures are all very unimportant, except arrack, salt, and oil. The Ceylonese excel in gold and silver work, and in the manufacture of lacquered-ware.

LANGUAGE.—Tamil is spoken in the north and north-east; Singahalese and Portuguese are used in the other parts of the island. The sacred language of Ceylon is called Pali.

RELIGION.—Buddhism is the prevailing religion among the Singahalese, and Hinduism among the Tamils. Christianity has made some progress in different parts.

CLIMATE.—On the coast the climate is hot and moist; in the hills it is pleasant. The eastern side is hot and dry, like the countries on the coast of Coromandel; the western side humid like Malabar. Everywhere in the island the rainfall is heavy. The rain comes first from the south-west, as in Bombay, and later from the east, as in Madras. The north-east monsoon prevailing from November to February, and the south-west from April to September, the intervening months having variable winds or calms. The north-eastern coast resembles the Carnatic

in climate; the south-western, the Malabar coast. Ice is sometimes formed in the highest interior table-land.

TRAVELLING CONVENIENCES.—Travelling in Ceylon is, for the most part, comparatively easy. The roads are everywhere excellent, and the rest houses are far more comfortable places of abode than the corresponding institutions in India.

CURRENCY.—The currency of the island is rupees, divided, not into annas as in India, but into cents. One rupee is equal to 100 cents.

REVENUE.—The revenue, which amounts to about 15 million (Indian silver coin) annually, is derived chiefly from land, customs, stamps, cinnamon, salt, excise, and fisheries.

GOVERNMENT.—The Government of Ceylon is unconnected with that of India. It is a colony of the English Crown, and is confided to a Governor assisted by two councils, one legislative and the other executive.

DIVISIONS.—For administrative purposes, Ceylon is divided into seven Provinces: 1 Western Province; 2 Southern Province; 3 Eastern Province; 4 Northern Province; 5 North Western Province; 6 Central Provence; and 7 North-central Province, each of which is subdivided into districts, each under the control of a Government Agent. For the administration of justice there are Provincial Courts in the districts and a supreme Court at Colombo.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adam's Bridge—A ridge of sand and rocks, about 17 miles in length, stretching north-west to south-east, from the island of Rameswaram off the Indian coast, to the island of Manaar off Ceylon, and so nearly closing the northern end of the Gulf of Manaar. In the Ramayana, Rama is said to have used this natural causeway for the passage of his army when invading Lanka (Ceylon).

Adam's Peak—A highest mountain (south-west of Pedataralagalla). It is 7420 feet high, on the summit of which, there is a shrine common to the different faiths: thus, the Siva-worshippers ascend the top of Adam's Peak to adore the foot-print of their phallic god, the Sivapada; the Buddhists repair to the spot to revere the same symbol as the foot-mark of Buddha; and the Muhammadans venerate it as a relic of Adam, the Semitic father of mankind. From Hattan railway station (15 miles) the ascent of the peak is most easily made. From St. Andrews (12 miles), the ascent is to be made on foot. The ascent is steep, and it is annually ascended by thousands of pilgrims. Palabadula is the halting station of pilgrims to Adam's peak. Here the path becomes very steep and rugged.

Agra Patana—(Dimbula)—Village with post office.

Akuressa—Village with post office.

Allawa—Village and railway station, 42 miles from Colombo.

Alutgama—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Colombo.

Alutnuwera—Village situated 25 miles north of Badulla, on the

Mahawelli Ganga. An ancient dagoba* deserves a visit. Post office.

Ambagamuwa—Village with post office.

Ambepussa—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Colombo. The country is hilly, and also most unhealthy in the island. Post office.

Amblangoda—Large village, 34 miles from Colombo. Rest-house and post office.

Anamaduwa—Village with post office.

Angulana—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Colombo. Post office.

Anuradhapura—Chief town of North Central Province; situated on the Aripo river, 10 miles from Wariyapola, and 84 miles from Kandy. It is the ancient capital of the island, and contains many colossal dagobas or topes, temples, and tanks, and the sacred bo-tree (pipal), said to have been brought from Gya in Behar about 240 B. C., which is especially reverenced by Buddhists and is an object of pilgrimage. Rest-house and post office.

Aranayaka—Village with post office.

Aripo—Town situated to the north of Putlam, has the most extensive pearl fishery in the world.

Avisawella—Village with post office.

Baddegama—Village with post office.

Badulla—The capital of the Province of Uva, one of the oldest and most attractive towns in Ceylon. Rest-house.

Bagawantalawa—Village with post office.

Balangoda—Village with post office.

Bambalapitiya—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Colombo. Post office.

Bandaragama—Village with post office.

Batticaloa (*Madakalipo*)—The capital of the Eastern Province; situated south-east of Trincomali, with a large plantation of cocoa-nut trees. North of Batticaloa, at the mouth of the Natur, the remains of the coast Veddas are settled under the protection of Government. Rest-house and post office.

Batticotta—Village with post office.

Battulu-ova—Village with post office.

Beliatta—Village with post office.

Belihul-oya—Village with post office.

Bentotta—Village situated 41 miles from Colombo. Journey to Galle by road begins from here. Rest-house and post office.

Beruwala—Village and railway station, 36 miles from Colombo. Post office.

Bibile—Village with post office.

Bulatkohopitiya—Village with post office.

Chavakachcheri—A large village surrounded by immense groves of the palmyra palm, 187 miles from Kandy. Rest-house and post office.

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* A dagoba is a bell-shaped construction erected over some relic of Buddha or his chief disciples.

Chilaw—Large town and seat of an Assistant Government Agency, 45 miles from Colombo. Contains District court, Roman Catholic Church, rest-house, and post office. A large Hindu temple at Maniseram in the neighbourhood is worth a visit.

Colombo—A port on the west coast and chief town in the Western Province, also seat of the Government, railway station and the principal place of foreign trade, from which coffee, cocoa-nut oil, and cinnamon are shipped. The city of Colombo is about 4 miles from the sea. Travellers generally enter Ceylon by the Port of Colombo. The flashing light is visible 18 miles at sea It is situated at the south end of the harbour, and is placed on the top of the Clock Tower, where Chatham Street and Queen Street join.

The Landing-places and Custom-house lie at the south end of the harbour, which receives the full protection of the magnificent breakwater. Close to the Custom House are the grand Oriental Hotel, the Queen's House, the Barracks, and the remains of the fort. The objects of interest are the Racquet Court, the Town Hall, the Public Market-place, the Roman Catholic College, the Cinnamon Gardens, the Victoria Park, Buddhist Temple, Museum, Coffee mills, and the Great Reservoir, from which Colombo is supplied with water. Post office [m. s. T.]. Population about 130,000. Colombo possesses the following Banks, viz Bank of Madras, Bank of Russia for foreign trade, Ceylon Savings Bank, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Comptaire D'Escompte de Paris, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; London Chartered Bank of Australia; National Bank of India, and New Oriental Bank Corporation.

Dambulla—A large village with cave temples and a rest-house 45 miles from Kandy; Sigiri, a rock fortress, 15 miles. Post office.

Dehiwala—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Ceylon. Post office.

Deltota—Village with post office.

Dikoya—Village with post office.

Dikwella—Village with post office.

Dodanduwa—Village with post office.

Dolosbage—Village with post office.

Dondra—A fishing village, situated on the southernmost point of Ceylon, 104 miles from Colombo. Contains the remains of a State temple, and a magnificent lighthouse about a mile distant from the village.

Elk duwa—Village with post office.

Elpitiya—Village with post office.

Galboda—Village and railway station, 95 miles from Colombo. Post office.

Galkissa—Village with post office.

Galle—Chief town of the Southern Province, also port with a small harbour. 74 miles from Calcutta. Population 34,000 The landing place at Galle is on the north side of the harbour. Contains a fort, lighthouse, hotel, and old Government House, also Chartered Mercantile Bank, New Oriental Bank, and post office.

Gampola—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Kandy. Rest-house and post office.

Gandara—Village with post office.

Gintota—Village with post office.

Habarane—Small village, 60 miles from Kandy. There is a picturesque Buddhist temple of considerable antiquity.

Hakmana—Village with post office.

Haldumulla—Village with post office and rest-house, 105 miles from Colombo. From this place a very fine waterfall, over 400 feet in height, near Lemastotta, may be visited.

Hambantotta—Large town and chief place of an Assistant Agency, also head-quarters of the District; situated on a small harbour. Contains District court-house, jail, salt manufactory. A great part of the inhabitants are Malaya. Post office.

Hanguranketa—Village with post office.

Hanwella—A large village with post office and rest-house, 21 miles from Colombo, commanding a beautiful view up and down the river.

Haputale—Village with post office.

Hattan—Village and railway station [R.], 108 miles from Colombo. Post office. From this point the ascent of Adam's Peak (13 miles), is commenced. The great tea districts of Dickoya and Dimbula may also be most conveniently visited from this station.

Henaratgoda—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Colombo. Post office. Government Tropical Gardens about 1 mile from the railway station.

Horana—Village with a rest house, 10 miles from Ratanpura. It contains a handsome Buddhist temple, and the remains of an ancient Buddhist monastery.

Hewaheta—Village with post office.

Hikkaduwa—Village with a fine Buddhist temple, 61 miles from Colombo. Rest-house and post office.

Hunupitiya—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Colombo.

Jae-la—Village with post office.

Jaffna—Chief town of Northern Province; situated on an island at the northern extremity of Ceylon. It is a small sea-port; but large and flourishing town, 201 miles from Kandy. The objects of interest are the Queen's House, an old Dutch fort and church, jail, Clock Tower, and post office. Much salt is made in the vicinity.

Kadugannawa—Village and railway station; situated at the top of the pass, 65 miles from Colombo. Post office.

Kalmunai—Village with post office.

Kalpitiya—Village with post office.

Kalutura—Town and railway station; situated on the bank of the Kalu Ganga river, 27 miles from Colombo. Contains a Buddhist temple, rest-house, and post office. Coasting trade.

Kandapola—Village with post office.

Kandy—Chief town of Central Province, also the last capital of the Sinhalese kings, and railway station, 73 miles from Colombo. The town is situated at the head of a valley, 1700 feet above the sea, and surrounded by hills. Kandy is now the resort of the Governor. Three

Buddhist temples called Godalademya, Galangola, and Lanka Telika ; at a little distance from Kandy are worth a visit. Contains also Chartered Mercantile Bank and post office.

Kankesanturai—Village with post office.

Karankodditun—Village with post office.

Kataluwa—Village with post office.

Katana—Village with post office.

Katugastota—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Kandy. Post office.

Katukurunda—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Colombo. Post office.

Katunayaka—Village with post office.

Kayts—Village with post office.

Kegala—Village with rest-house, 10 miles from Polgahawela. Post office.

Kekirawa—Village with post office.

Kelani—Village with a fine Buddhist temple, 2 miles up the river of the same name. A great festival takes place here at the full moon of May, and lasts four days.

Kelaniya—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Colombo.

Kendangamawa—Village with post office.

Kesbawa—Village with post office.

Kitulgalla—Village with post office.

Kochchikade—Village with post office.

Kollupittiya—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Colombo.

Kosgoda—Village with post office.

Koslanda—Village with post office.

Kotagala—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Hattan. Post office.

Kotmale—Village with post office.

Kotte (*Cotta*).—Village with post office.

Kurunegala—Chief town of the North-Western Province ; situated at the foot of the rock, 11 miles south of Polgahawela station. From the top of the rock, a noble view is to be obtained. Rest-house and post office.

Lindula—Village with post office.

Lunawa—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Colombo.

Lunugala—Village with post office.

Madampe—Village with post office.

Madawachchiya—Village with post office.

Madawalatenna—Village with post office.

Madulkele—Village with post office.

Maggonu—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Colombo.

Mahaiyawa—Village and railway station, 1 mile from Kandy.

Mahora—Village and railway station, also the quarry junction, 9 miles from Colombo. It was from here that the stone was brought for the construction of the break water. Post office.

Malabe—Village with post office.

Maldives—The Maldives, south-west of Cape Comarin, in Indian Ocean, are numerous circular groups of low islands, formed by coral reefs, in political connection with Ceylon. The native name is Mahaldib, from Mali, the chief Atoll, and *dwipa*, the Sanskrit for island. The whole Maldive group is inhabited by a civilized race of people, who carry on a considerable trade with the British possessions in India, more particularly with Bengal, Chittagong, Ceylon, and the Malabar coast. Cocoa-nuts, fish, and couries are the principal exports. The inhabitants are Muhammadans. The Maldive islands are governed by a Sultan whose title is *Dolos Assa Ral Tera Atholan* or King of 13 Provinces and 12,000 islands. The Sultan renders annually a nominal tribute to the British Govenor of Ceylon. From Wellingamono island to the nearest point of the coast of India is only 35 miles.

Manipay—Village with post office.

Mannar—Village with post office, 174 miles from Kandy.

Maradana—Village and railway station, 1 mile from Colombo.

Maradankandawala—Village with post office.

Marawila—Village, 26 miles from Colombo. Roman Catholic Church, rest-house, and post office.

Maskeliya—Village with post office.

Matale—Village and railway terminus station, 18 miles from Kandy. Rest-house, and post office. About 2 miles from this village is a remarkable Buddhist temple of Alu Vihara.

Matara—A large town, situated on the bank of the Nilawa Ganga river. It is the residence of many of the oldest and richest Cingalese lowland families. In the fort there is a rest-house, a handsome clock tower, and post office. Population 9,000.

Matugama—Village with post office.

Maturata—Village with post office.

Mawanella—Village with post office.

Minuwangoda—Village wish post office.

Mirigama—Village and railway station 30 miles from Colombo.

Mount Lavina—Railway station, 7 miles from Colombo. It is a very favourite place to stay at, and has excellent accommodation. Good Hotel.

Moratuwa—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Colombo. It is a very flourishing place. Good church and post office.

Morawaka—Village with post office.

Mullaittivu—Village with post office.

Muttwall—Village with post office.

Nagoda—Village with post office.

Nainamadama—Village with post office.

Nanu-oya—Village and railway station, 128 miles from Colombo. Post office.

Nathandiya—Village with post office.

Nawalapittiya—Village and railway station, 87 miles from Colombo.

Neboda—Village with post office.

Negombo—A large and thriving town picturesquely situated among lagoons and canals, 23 miles from Colombo. The whole District between Colombo and Negombo is densely inhabited. Post office and rest-house.

Nikaweratiya—Village with post office.

Nindoor—Village with post office.

Nuwara-Eliya (*Nurelliya*).—Village and the chief sanitarium of the island, 4 miles from Nanu-oya. Clubs and hotels, also post office.

Paigala—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Colombo.

Pallai—Village with post office.

Pamunugama—Village with post office.

Panadure—A flourishing village and railway station, 17 miles from Colombo. Handsome church, rest-house, and post office. Climate good.

Pankulam—Village with a rest-house, 177 miles from Colombo. A few miles beyond the village are the remarkable 9 hot springs of Chimpidi ; though they are of different temperatures, rise close together in one ancient stone basin. They are considered equally sacred by Buddhists, Hindus, and Muhammadans, and the ruins of a dagoba, a temple of Vishnu, and a mosque stand together in the immediate vicinity.

Pannala—Village with post office.

Passara—Village with post office.

Pelmadulla—Village with post office.

Peradeniya—Village and railway junction station, 70 miles from Colombo. The main line continues south, and the branch line to Kandy and Matale strikes north. Close to the railway station, the beautiful Royal Botanical Gardens deserve a visit. Post office.

Pettah—Village and railway station, 1½ miles from Colombo.

Point de-Galle—A sea-port town, situated on a low rocky point of land on the south-west coast, distant 70 miles south of Colombo. It has a beautiful harbour, and is a regular calling station for steamers to and from Europe and India, China, and Australia.

Point Pedro—Village with post office.

Polgahawela—Village and railway station, 45 miles from Colombo. From here a road runs north to Kurunegala, the chief town of the North West Province. Post office.

Pundalu-oya—Village with post office.

Pussellawa—Village with post office.

Puttalam—Town and head-quarters of an Assistant Government Agent. It is the place of the existence of the largest salt-pans in Ceylon. The whole island is supplied with salt from this place or Hambontotta. Post office and rest-house.

Puttur—Village with post office.

Rakwana—Village with post office.

Ramboda—Village with post office.

Rambukkana—Village and railway station, 52 miles from Colombo. Here Ghat ascent commences. Post office.

Rangalla—Village with post office.

Ranne—Village with a rest-house, 130 miles from Colombo. About a mile on the south, a Buddhist temple on the summit of a high wooded rock, worth a visit.

Ratnapura—A large town and the capital of the Province of Sabargamuwa. It is situated in the midst of the most exquisite scenery, and the view from the summit of the Fort, the Suspension Bride, and the Circular Road are especially recommended. The finest views of Adam's Peak are to be obtained from here. Ascent of Adam's Peak, 28 miles distant. Two miles from Ratnapura, the Maha saman Devale, one of the richest Buddhist temples in Ceylon. Valuable plumbago mines are here. Post office.

Rattota—Village with post office.

Ruwanwella—Village with post office.

Slave Island—Railway station, 3 miles from Colombo. Rest-house and post office.

Talavakele—Village and railway station, 116 miles from Colombo. Rest-house and post office.

Tangalla—A small village, situated close to the sea, 125 miles from Colombo. A few miles to the south of which is situated one of the oldest and most remarkable Buddhist monasteries in Ceylon—Mukirigala, an isolated rock, rising abruptly from the plain, and honeycombed with caves and temples. Rest-house and post office.

Teldeniya—Village with post office.

Tihagoda—Village with post office.

Tissamaharama—The oldest of the abandoned royal cities of Ceylon; situated 20 miles north-east of Hambantotta. It is a place of pilgrimage. The ruins are of great antiquity and interest. There are several large dagobas mostly in ruins, and some smaller ones in fair condition. There are two ways of reaching Tissamaharama. The easiest route is *via* Badulla.

Trincomalee—A fortified commercial port and town with a fine harbour, on the north-east coast of the island, distant 116 miles from Kandy. Population 10,000. Trincomalee is the principal naval station of the Indian seas. The dock-yard is in the inner harbour, and there is deep water close to the best wharves. Rest-house and post office.

Udapussellawa—Village with post office.

Udappuwa—Village with post office.

Udugama—Village with post office.

Ukuwala—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Kandy. Post office.

Unnanwitiya—Village with post office.

Valluveddiitturai—Village with post office.

Vavuniya-Vilankulam—A small town, the head-quarters of the district on the edge of a newly restored tank, 111 miles from Kandy. Rest-house and post office.

Veyangoda—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Colombo. Post office.

Wadduwa—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Colombo.

Wallasmulla—Village with post office.

Wariyapola—Village with rest-house, 13 miles from Kurunegala. Post office.

Watagoda—Village and railway station, 121 miles from Colombo.

Wattegama—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Kandy. Post office.

Waturugama—Village with post office.

Weligama—A populous and thriving village, also railway station, 7 miles from Colombo; situated on the little bay of the same name, 17 miles from Galle. Rest-house and post office.

Wellawatta—Village with post office.

Weragoda—Village with post office.

Yetiyantota—Village with post office.

DECCAN.

DECCAN (*Dakshin*, '*the South*').—The Deccan, in its local acceptation, signifies only the elevated tract situated between the Narbada and Krishna rivers, but it is generally and properly understood to include the whole country south of the Vindhya mountains, which separate it from Hindustan proper. In its larger sense, therefore, it comprehends the valley of the Narbada, and all southward—the belt of lowland that fringes the coast, as well as the triangular table-land, the sides of which are formed by the Eastern and Western Ghats, and the base of the Satpura range of the sub-Vindhyas. The Deccan at present includes the Presidency of Madras, the most of the Bombay Presidency, and the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, and many small ones.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN INDIA.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.—There are two Foreign Possessions in India, viz—French Possessions and Portuguese Possessions, each of which see separately.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.—The French Territories in India consist of Pondicherry and Karikal on the coast of Coromandel; Mahé on the Malabar coast, Yanam in the Godavari District, and Chandarnagar on the Hugli river in Lower Bengal. Area, 203 square miles. Population about 300,000. Revenue, Rupees* 9 lakhs. The head-quarters of the Governor-General of French India are at Pondicherry, 122 miles from Madras by rail.

PRESENT TERRITORIES.—In addition to the five Settlements already mentioned, The French retain certain houses or patches of ground within British territory, in regard to which they claim certain rights. These

* The rupee (standard value=2 fr. 40 cents) is the only legal tender within French territories.

Loges' or patches of ground mark the sites of ancient French factories.

ADMINISTRATION—The military command and administration-in-chief of the French Possessions in India are vested in a Governor, whose residence is at Pondicherry. He is directly assisted by a minister of the interior, secretaries in the different administrative departments, and a principal judicial officer. Civil and criminal courts, Courts of first instance, and a Court of appeal compose the judicial machinery of the possessions. The system of education is progressive to a satisfactory extent. The telegraph is working throughout the Settlement.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Chandarnagar—French town and settlement in Bengal; situated on the right bank of the Hughli river, 22 miles from Calcutta. The railway station of the same name is, outside the French territory. Chandarnagar is the seat of a French Sub-Governor, and is only three square miles in area. It receives from the British Government 300 chests of opium annually, on condition that the inhabitants do not engage in the manufacture of that article. Two hotels in the fort, Roman Catholic Church, and post office [m. s. t.]. Population about 27,000.

Karikal—French town, municipality, and settlement on the Coromandel coast; situated on a small estuary of the Kaveri river, 12 miles from Negapatam. and 6 miles from Tranquebar. Area, 52 square miles, containing 110 villages. Population about 96,000. A brisk trade in rice is conducted with Ceylon throughout the greater part of the year. The administration of the settlement is carried by a *Chief de Service*, appointed by the President of the Republic, who is assisted by eight European officials and a host of Native functionaries, all of whom are nominated by the Governor of the French Settlements in India. The revenue of the Settlement is about Rs. 1½ lakhs; and the expenditure nearly Rs. one lakh. The port flagstaff shows a fixed light about 34 feet above sea-level, visible for a distance of 10 miles. Post office [m. s. T.].

Mahe—French settlement with harbour within the Malabar District; situated at the mouth of the river Mahe, about 4 miles to the south of Tellicherri. Area, 1445 acres. Population 9,000. Mahe is noted for the fertility of its soil and salubrity of its climate. The settlement is in charge of a chief-de-service subordinate to Pondicherry. Revenue, Rs. 18,000. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel, a school, and British post office.

Pondicherry—Chief Settlement of the French in the East Indies; situated on the Coromandel coast, surrounded by the Cuddalore *taluk* of South Arcot District, Madras Presidency. The settlement forms part of the delta of the Pennar river, and a great portion of its surface is alluvial. Many artesian wells have been sunk, and excellent drinking water is obtainable. The hills known as *Les Montagnes Rouges* form a natural girdle to the country about Pondicherry. The territory of Pondicherry comprises four districts—Pondicherry, Villianur, Oulgaret, and Bahur—containing 98 large villages and 141 hamlets. Area, 115 square miles. Population about 141,000. Revenue, about 5¾ lakhs. The chief industries are weaving and dyeing. The climate is healthy. A colonial college

(with about 200 pupils) and 175 other schools, attended by nearly 5,000 children, provide for the educational wants of the territory ; and a public library of 12,000 volumes, a Catholic mission, 2 orphanages, and 2 refuges are among its institutions. Pondicherry is the chief town and railway station, also the capital of the Franco-Indian colonies ; 53 miles from Cuddalore. The best way to reach it is by steamer from Madras. The town of Pondicherry is divided into two parts, the White Town and the Black Town, separated from one another by a canal. The White town is by the sea-side, and is well built. The chief public buildings are—the Government-house, the Parish church, the Foreign Missions church, two pagodas, the new *bazar*, the clock tower, the lighthouse, the barracks, the military hospital, and the town-hall, the Pier and the Public gardens. A handsome Statue of Duplex stands on the esplanade opposite the landing place. Pondicherry itself has an area of 115 square miles. The Governor receives Rs. 1,600 a month, the Attorney-General Rs. 200, and the four senior Judges Rs. 400. Fortnightly steamer. British post office, Hotel and traveller's bungalow. The band plays here twice a week.

Yanam (*Yanaon*).—French settlement, surrounded by British territory of the Madras Presidency. Area, 2258 acres. Population about 5,000. The soil is very fertile. Revenue. Rs. 45,500. The chief, who is appointed by the President of the Republic, governs under the control of the Governor-General of the French Possessions in India. He presides over the council instituted for the discussion of the budget. He has under his orders a priest, a head of police and other administrative affairs, a collector of taxes, who also acts as treasurer and receiver of unclaimed property, a medical man, and a registrar. The chief fills the functions of president of the criminal court, of commerce, and of the magistracy and police. There is also a European civilian in charge of the registration of births, deaths, and marriages. There are four schools for boys and two for girls. The police consists of a commissioner, a *kotwal*, and 18 constables. There is a jail, a dispensary, also a factory, and British post office [m. s. T.].

PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS.

PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS.—The Portuguese Possessions in India consist of Goa ; Daman, north of Bombay ; and the island of Diu, on the coast of the Kathiawar Peninsula, all of which see separately. Total area, 2,365 square miles ; total population about 500,000.

Daman—A Portuguese town and settlement in the Province of Guzerath, Bombay Presidency ; situated 115 miles from Bombay. Area, 82 square miles ; population 50,000. The settlement is composed of two portions, in Daman proper, namely, *pargana* Naer or *Daman Grande*, and *pargana* Calana Pavori or *Daman Pequeno*, and the detached *pargana* or Nagar Havili. The portion of Daman proper contains an area of 22 square miles, and 29 villages, with a population of 22,000 souls ; it lies at the entrance of the Gulf of Cambay, and is divided by the river Daman-Ganga into the two separate tracts known as *Daman*

Grande (Great Daman) and *Daman Piqueno* (Little Daman). The pargana of Nagar *Havili*, has an area of 60 square miles, with a population of 30,000 persons, and is likewise sub-divided into two parts, called Eteli Pati and Upeli Pati, containing respectively 22 and 50 villages. Total Revenue about Rs. 8,000. The chief sources of revenue are land-tax, forests, excise, and customs duties.

The climate is generally healthy throughout the year. Principal crops—rice, wheat, the inferior cereals common to Guzerath, and tobacco. Mats and baskets of *khajuri* and bamboo are manufactured on a large scale.

The territory of Daman forms, for administrative purposes, a single district, and has a municipal chamber or corporation. It is ruled by a Governor invested with both civil and military functions, subordinate to the Governor-General of Goa. The judicial department is superintended by a Judge, with an establishment composed of a delegate of the attorney-general, and two or three clerks.

The town has two forts, situated on either side of the river Daman-Ganga. The former contains, besides the ruins of the old monastic establishments, the Governor's palace, together with the buildings appertaining to it, military barracks, hospital, municipal office, court-house, jail, two modern churches, and numerous private residences. The other fort is smaller, and is placed by the Portuguese under the patronage of St. Jerome. It contains a church, a parochial house, and a mortuary chapel surrounded by a cemetery. Daman the chief town, is situated at the mouth of Daman-Ganga river, 7 miles from Daman Road station. Post office [m. s. T.].

Diu—An island forming portion of the Portuguese possession in Western India. It possesses a small but excellent harbour, where vessels can safely ride at anchor in 2 fathoms of water. The climate is generally dry and sultry, the soil barren and water scarce. The principal products are—wheat, millet, *nachni*, *bajra*, cocoa-nuts, and some kinds of fruits. Area, 52 square miles. Population about 15,000, of whom about 400 are Christians.

The town of Diu stands at the east end of the island, and the castle ; distant 5 miles from Nawa Bandar. Besides Diu town, there are three large villages on the island, namely—Monakbara, with a fort commanding the channel on the west ; Bachawara, on the north ; and Nagwa, with a small fort commanding the bay, on the south. Revenue, Rs. 40,000.

The Governor is the chief authority in both the civil and military departments, subordinate to the Governor-General of Goa. The judicial department is under a *Juiz de Direito* with a small establishment to carry out his orders. The office of Gorvernor is invariably filled by a European, other posts being bestowed on natives of Goa. The public force consists of about 100 soldiers, including officers. Besides the villages of the island already named, the Portuguese possess the village of Gogola, towards the north, in the Kathiawar peninsula, and the fort of Simbor, situated in an islet about 12 miles distant from the town.

Diu town was formerly embellished with several magnificent edifices,

some of which are still in existence. Of these the most noteworthy is the college of the Jesuits, now converted into a cathedral, called *se Matriz*. Of the former convents, that of St. Frances is used as a military hospital ; that of John of God, as a place of burial ; that of St. Dominic is in ruins. The parochial hall of the once beautiful church of St. Thomas serves as a place of meeting for the municipal chamber. Besides these buildings, there are the Governor's palace, a prison, a school, a mint, and the arsenal. The Hindus possess 10 small temples, and the Muhammadans 2 mosques. No post office. Nearest railway station, Veravel.

Goa—Portuguese Settlement on the western coast of India. Goa forms a patch of foreign territory on the coast of the Bombay Presidency, surrounded on all sides, except to the seaward, by British Districts. Area, 1062 square miles. Population 446,000. Goa was once the splendid capital of the Portuguese dominions in the east ; it is now in ruins. Panjim, or New Goa has been built nearer the sea. Certain inscriptions lately deciphered corroborate the evidence of the *Puranas* that Goa was in ancient times known under the various names of Gomanchala, Gomant, Goapuri, Gopakapur, and Gopa-Kapatanua ; while recent investigations prove its identity with the Sindabur of Arab writers. The accounts handed down from antiquity teem with legendary tales, on which little reliance can be placed. In the Sahyadri Khanda of the *Skanda Purana*, it is recorded that at an early period the Aryans settled in Goa, having been brought by Parasurama from Trihotrapur or Mithila, the modern Tirhut. Some of the inscriptions referred to above show that Goa afterwards passed under the sway of the Kadambas or Banawasi, whose first king, Trilochana Kadamba, is supposed to have flourished in Kaliyug 3220, or about A. D. 109-110. This dynasty continued to rule until 1312, when Goa fell for the first time into the hands of the Muhammadans, under Malik Kafur. They were, however, compelled to evacuate it in 1370, having been defeated by Vydyaranya Madhawa, the Prime Minister of Harihara of Vijayanagar, under whose successors Goa remained for about 100 years. In 1449 it was conquered by Muhammad Gawan, the general of Muhammad II, the 13th Bahmani King of the Deccan, and incorporated into the dominions of that sovereign. After the downfall of this house, Goa became subject to the Adil Shahi dynasty reigning at Bijapur, about the time that Vasco da Gama landed at Calicut in 1498. This dynasty retained possession until the 17th February 1510, when Goa was captured by Alfonso d'Albuquerque.

Goa comprises the following 9 Districts, namely (old consequests), Ilhas (population 50,000), Salsette (110,000), Bardez (110,000) ; (New conquests), Pernem (population 33,000), Sanquelim (45,000), Ponda (40,000). Sanguem (21,000), Quepem (20,000) ; and Canacona (19,000). Total revenue, Rs. 11 lakhs ; expenditure nearly, 10 lakhs. The military force consists of 300 European men of all ranks. The entire strength of the police is 900 men.

The country is hilly. The territory of Goa possesses a fine harbour, formed by the promontories of Bardez and Salsette. Half-way between these extremities projects the *cabo* (cape) from the island of Goa, divid-

ing the harbour into two anchorages, known as Alguada and Marmagao. The inhabitants are divided into three classes—(1) Europeans, (2) the descendants of Europeans, and (3) Natives. The last class may be again sub-divided into Christians and Pagans. The native Christians, who constitute a little more than half of the total population, are the descendants of Hindus converted to Christianity on the subjugation of the country by the Portuguese, and can still trace the caste to which they originally belonged. The predominating caste among the Pagans is that of Shenvis, or Saraswat Brahmans. Chitpawans and Karadas are also to be found, as well as the low or depressed castes, such as Mahars, Chamars, etc., who are generally to be distinguished by their darker colour. The few Musalmans are, as a class, in a poor condition. The males among native Christians for the most part adopt European costumes, while the females still wear the indigenous *saris*. The ordinary expenses of a middle-class family seldom exceed £3 a month. All classes of the people, except Europeans, use the Konkani language, with some admixture of Portuguese words. But the official language is Portuguese, which is commonly spoken in the capital and the principal towns, as well as by all educated persons. French is understood by some, and English chiefly by those who have resided for a long time in British territories.

The Hindus and Muhammadans enjoy perfect liberty in religious matters, and have their own places of worship. The chief Hindu temples are those of Mangesh, Malsha, Santadurga, Kapleshwar, Nagesh, and Ramnath, all of which are situated in the Novas Conquistas.

The staple produce of the country is rice. The other crops include *nachinim*, *urid*, *cultia*, *orio*, *mug* and *tur*. Of fruit-trees the most important are cocoanut, mango, jack, and cashew Among the various kinds of vegetables are potato, radishes, yams, melons, cucumber, etc. Besides these—chillies, ginger, turmeric, onion, and certain vegetables of daily consumption are extensively cultivated in some villages.

Of late years, education has made considerable progress in Goa. There are about 40 higher schools including 1 national lyceum or college; 1 medical school; 1 school for chemistry; 1 mathematical school; 1 seminary for priests; and a college for practical sciences. Besides these, there are 3 public schools for girls.

Goa is regarded as an integral portion of the Portuguese Empire, and, with Daman and Diu, forms, for administrative purposes, one Province subject to a Governor-General, who is appointed directly by the King of Portugal, and holds his office for five years. Besides his civil functions, he is invested with the supreme military authority in the Province. His personal staff consists of two aides-de-camp, and a secretary styled the Chief Secretary of the Governor-General of Portuguese India, and likewise appointed by the king. Although he is the chief executive functionary, the Governor-General cannot, except in cases of emergency, impose new taxes, or abolish the existing ones, contract loans, create new appointments, or reduce the old ones, retrench the salaries attached to them, or generally incur any expenses not sanctioned by law; nor can he, under any circumstances, leave the Province without the special permission of the Home Government.

In the administration of the Province, the Governor-General is aided by a council composed of the Chief Secretary, the Archbishop of Goa, or, in his absence, the chief ecclesiastical authority exercising his functions, the Judges of the High Court, the two highest military officers in Goa, the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Junta de Fazenda Publica (council of public revenue), the Health Officer, and the President of the Municipal Chamber or Corporation of the Capital (camara municipal de capital). As a rule, all the members give their opinions, and vote in every matter on which they are consulted by the Governor-Genral. There are also three other Juntas or councils, called the Junta Geral da Provincia (general council of the Province), the Junta da Fezenda Publica (council of public revenue), and the Conselho de Provincia (the council of the Province). The first of these is composed of the Chief Secretary, the Archbishop or his substitute, the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Junta da Fazenda Publica, the Director of of Public Works, the Health Officer, a Professor of the Medico-Surgical College, a Professor of the Instituto Professional, a Professor of the Lyceum, a Professor of the normal School, and a representative from each of the municipal corporations of the Province. This Junta discusses and decides all questions relating to public works, and the expenses necessary for their execution, the preservation of public health, the establishment of schools, the alteration of custom duties, etc. The Governor-General is empowered to suspend the operation of any resolution passed by this Junta, pending a reference to the Home Government. The second council consists of the Governor-General as President, the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the same council, and the Accountant-General. This Junta exercises a direct and active control over the public revenues, making the requisite provisions for their proper collection and expenditure; and no public expense can be made without its sanction. The third council is altogether of inferior importance.

In addition to the above machinery of administration, there are subordinate agencies for the local government of the different districts. In connection with these agencies, the entire territory of Goa is divided into two tracts, known as the Velhas and Novas Conquistas (old and new conquests). The former tract is sub-divided into three districts (conselhos)—viz. the Ilhas, Bardez, and Salsette—and each of these again into parishes, of which there are 85 in all. Every district has a municipal corporation, and is placed under the charge of a functionary called Administrator da Conselho. This officer is appointed by the Governor-General, and is entrusted with duties of an administrative character, besides those connected with the public safety and health. Every parish has likewise a minor council, called Junta da Parochia, presided over by a magistrate, called Regedor, whose duties are to inspect and direct the police establishments of the parish, keep a strict surveillance over liquor-shops, gaming-houses, etc., open wills and testaments, and report generally every important occurrence to the Administrador. Similarly in each of the six divisions into which the Novas Conquistas are sub-divided, there is an officer called Administrador Fiscal, whose duties are almost identical with those of the Administrador da Conselho. The functions of a Re-

gedor are here exercised by a village *kulkarni*. Of the above-named six divisions, the first is Pernem ; the second, Sanquelim, or Satari and Bicholim ; the third, Ponda ; the fourth, Sanguem, or Astagrar and Embarbakam ; the fifth, Quepem, or Bally, Chandorowadi, and Cacora ; and the sixth, Canacona with Cabo de Rama. Each of the sub-divisions of the Velhas and Novas Conquistas is also known by the name of Province. The offices of Governor, Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, and some other important ones are almost invariably filled by Europeans ; while those of Administrador da Conselho and Regedor are held by natives. As stated above, there are three municipalities in the Velhas Conquistas, the chief being that of the Ilhas.

Goa and its dependencies in India, viz. Daman and Diu, together with Mozambique, Macao, and Timor, constitute, for judicial purposes, but one judicial district. This district is divided into Comarcas, which are sub-divided into Julgados, and these again into Tregulsias or parishes. Each parish is superintended by a justice of the peace, whose appointment is honorary. It is the duty of this functionary to arbitrate between litigants in civil suits, except those affecting the interests of minors, and those relating to mortmain ; to institute preliminary inquiries into criminal matters previous to their submission for trial ; to try municipal offences, and decide petty suits not exceeding in amount or value 2500 *reis* (12s.). Against his decision an appeal lies to the court of a judge of higher jurisdiction called Juiz Ordinario.

In every Julgado there is a Juiz Ordinario, with an establishment consisting of a sub-delegate of the Attorney-General, two clerks, two or more bailiffs, and a translator or interpreter. All these officials are paid by Government, and are besides entitled to fees, except the clerks, who receive fees only. A Juiz Ordinario holds his sittings twice a week, for the purpose of deciding civil and criminal cases within his jurisdiction. The former are chiefly connected with disputes concerning landed property not exceeding the value of £2, or moveable property not exceeding £6. The latter relate to offences for which no higher punishment can be awarded than a fine of 15s., or three days' rigorous imprisonment.

The Juiz de Direito holds the next grade, in charge of a Comarca, with a staff composed of a delegate of the Attorney-General, three clerks, one interpreter and translator, an accountant, four or five bailiffs, all of whom, except the clerks and accountant, receive, in addition to certain fees, fixed salaries. A judge of this class exercises ordinary and extraordinary jurisdiction in matters both civil and criminal. He is required to go on circuit annually to the Julgados, where he hears complaints against subordinate functionaries, examines their proceedings and registers, and sometimes tries those suits within his jurisdiction which may not have been submitted to his tribunal by the ordinary judges. His decision in suits relating to landed property exceeding in value £10, and moveable property above £15, or subject to appeal to the High Court of Goa. Within the limits of the Julgado, where the seat of his tribunal is fixed, this officer exercises the functions of a judge of ordinary jurisdiction as well as those of a district judge.

The supervision of all the above judges is entrusted to a High Court (Tribunal da Relacao), whose seat is in Nova Goa (New Goa), in consequence of which it is sometimes called Relagao de Nova Goa. This court consists of a Chief Justice (Presidente) and 3 puisne judges, with a staff consisting of an Attorney-General, an assistant, a registrar, 2 assistant registrars, an accountant, and 2 bailiffs, all drawing salaries from the public treasury besides certain perquisites. The High Court has jurisdiction, both ordinary and extraordinary, in all cases, whether civil or criminal, and is invested with appellate powers. Its decisions are final in all suits except those relating to immoveable property exceeding in value £150, and moveable property above £250, in which an appeal lies to the Superme Tribunal of Portugal. Besides the High Court, there are in Goa 3 courts of the Juiz de Direito, established in the three Comarcas of the Ilhas, Bardez, and Salsette. The Ilhas are divided into two Julgados—(1) Panjim, and (2) Ponda. Bardez into four—(1) Mapuca, the chief town of the Comarca, (2) Calangute, (3) Pernem, (4) Bicholim. Salsette into three—(1) Margao, (2) Chinchinim, and (3) Quepem. The offices of the judges of the High Court, and of Comarcas, are filled by Europeans, and those of the Julgados by natives.

Goa City—The capital of the Portuguese territory of the same name, about 250 miles south-south-east from Bombay. Population of old Goa 2000, and that of New Goa 95,000. *Nova Goa* comprehends Panjim, Ribandar, as well as the old city of Goa, and is six miles in extent. It is situated on the left bank of the river Mandavi, at a distance of about 3 miles from its mouth. The suburb of Ribandar is connected with the central quarter of Panjim by a causeway about 300 yards long, through which lies the main road leading to Old Goa. Panjim was selected as the residence of the Portuguese Viceroy in 1759 ; and in 1843 it was formally raised by royal decree to rank as the capital of Portuguese India. From the river, the appearance of the city, with its row of public buildings and elegant private residences, is very picturesque ; and this first impression is not belied by a closer inspection of its neat and spacious roads bordered by decent houses. Of public structures, the most imposing are the barracks, an immense quadrangular edifice, the eastern wing of which accommodates the College or Lyceum, the Public Library, and the Professional Institute for teaching chemistry, agriculture, and other sciences. The square facing this wing is adorned by a life-size statue of Albuquerque standing under a canopy. The other buildings include the cathedral, the viceregal palace, the high court, the custom-house, the municipal chamber, the military hospital, the jail, the accountant-general's office, and the post office [m. s. T.].

The places of interests in the neighbourhood are as follows—

Agoada.—An inlet and bold, bluff headland on the coast of Goa, Western India The Agoada Head appears nearly flat-topped from seaward, and is about 260 feet high at its highest part, with a revolving light on its summit, 5 miles distant from Marmagao hill flagstaff. A fortress, lighthouse, and a pillar marking a great trigonometical station deserve special note here.

MAPUSA.—Chief town, and most important commercial place in Bardez District ; situated 8 miles north of Panjim. Population 12,000. Contains a church, six chapels, military barracks (now occupied by the public force), an asylum for the poor and destitute, town-hall, jail, school, and post office. A great weekly fair of Fridays.

MARGAO.—Town in Salsette District, Goa ; situated in a beautiful plain in the centre of Salsette District, on the bank of the Sal river, and about 16 miles south-east of Panjim. Population 12,000. Margao contains town-hall, Government schools, theatre, asylum, military barracks (now occupied by the police), and the post office.

MARMAGAO.—Peninsula, village, and port in Salsette District ; also the head-quarters of the Western India Portuguese Railway ; situated on the southern side of the harbour of Goa, on the left bank of the *Zuari* river, and about 5 miles south of Panjim. Population 1500, mostly Christians. The Government buildings are now mere heaps of ruin. The only relic of importance is a fine old church. The fortress has been converted into a convict establishment. Post office.

HAIDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

HAIDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.—A Province, better known under the name of Berar.* The word Berar signifies now, politically and geographically, the districts which have been assigned by His Highness the Nizam to the British Government under the Treaties of 1853 and 1861. The Province of Berar is bounded on the north and east by the Central Provinces, on the south by the Nizam's Dominions, and on the west by the Bombay Presidency. Area, 17,715 square miles. Population 2,897,040, dwelling in 5585 towns and villages. The British Resident at Haiderabad acts as Chief Commissioner of this Province.

The Province consists of a broad rich valley running east and west, and lying between the Satpura Hills in the north and the Ajanta and other hills in the south. The old name of this valley is the Painghat ; while the highlands and hills in the Ajanta were called the Baleghat. The valley is watered by the Purna (a tributary of the Tapti), and by many streams running into the Purna from the hills north and south. The soil is very fertile, producing cotton, millet, and other food-grains in abundance. Besides its agricultural wealth, Berar has a salt lake called the Lonar Lake in the Buldana District to the west, and coal is found in the Wun District to the east of the Province.

Marathi is the vernacular of the Province, except in a small tract in the south-east corner, where Telugu is spoken.

The Province is divided for purposes of administration into two divisions, viz —East and West Berar. The former comprises the districts of Amraoti, Ellichpur, and Wun ; and the latter comprises the districts of Akola, Basim, and Buldana, (all of which see separately). These Districts are again sub-divided into 22 *tahsils* or *taluqs*, which are revenue and

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* Berar is a corruption of Vidarbha, the name of a country (of which the present province formed a part) in the time of the 'Mahabharata.' Damayanti, the wife of Nala, was the daughter of Bhima. Rajah of Vidarbha.

judicial sub-divisions. The administration is conducted under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad by one Revenue and Financial Commissioner and one Judicial Commissioner who have their head-quarters at Amraoti. The Revenue Commissioner is the head of the local administration in the province, subject to the control of the Resident. The Judicial Commissioner exercises the powers of Civil and Sessions Judge and superintends administratively the working of the court of justice in all their departments, subject to the orders and instructions of the Resident, whose Court is the High Court for the province. The Judicial Commissioner exercises also general supervision over the Jail Department.

The general staff for conducting the district administration consists of the following officers, who exercises usually both civil magisterial and revenue powers on the system in vogue in what are termed non-regulation provinces :—6 Deputy Commissioners : 11 Assistant Commissioners ; and 17 Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Three or more attaches from the staff of the Resident at Hyderabad are also usually deputed for employment in general administrative work in the province to strengthen the staff of Assistant Commissioners. Assistance is also rendered in petty magisterial work by Special or Honorary Magistrates, of whom there are in all 19 in number.

Separate departments are managed and supervised by special Officers.

The Inspector-General of Police has also in his charge the departments of Jails and Registration and Stamp.

In the Police Department there are six District Superintendents of Police, one appointed to each district, and three Assistant Superintendents.

The Jails are in the care of the Civil Surgeon at each district head-quarters.

The Sanitary Commissioner, who is also Inspector-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination, controls the Medical Department.

The Educational Department is in charge of the Director of Public Instruction, who has below him one Educational Inspector and seven Deputy Inspectors.

The Forest Department is managed by a Conservator, three Assistant Conservators and three Sub-Assistants

In the Public Works Departments there are three Executive Engineers, each in charge of one of the three divisions, East Berar, West Berar and South Berar, into which the province is for these purposes sub-divided, and four Assistant Engineers. The Superintending Engineer is located at Bolarum, where he is also Secretary to the Resident in the Public Works Department, having an Assistant Secretary.

At the head of each revenue sub-division or Taluq is a Tahsildar, who is assisted by a Naib and other assistants called karkuns.

The last link in the chain of administrative organization consists of the village officials.

At the head of the village is the Patel, whose office is usually here-

ditary, and he is assisted by a Putwari or accountant, who is also generally a hereditary incumbent.

In small village, the patel has both revenue and police duties. He is agent for the collection of the State revenue, and is Superintendent of the Jaglias or village police, who, though not organised under the police Department, have many miscellaneous duties to perform, as village messengers, watchmen, guardians, of boundary-marks, &c., which are outside the functions of the regular Police. The Patel must give information of all crimes, and in cases of necessity may arrest persons.

In some of the large villages a "Police Patel" is appointed separately from the "Revenue Patel." In that case the former has charge of the village pound, and gets certain allowances from the cattle pound fees.

The Patwari, besides the duty of preparing the annual jamabandi, or statement showing the occupant, area, rental, and crop of every field in his circle, has to keep all the village papers and accounts, to register the applications for land, and the "razinamas" giving up land, and the papers showing transfers which he has to produce as vouchers for the changes shown in the holdings in the yearly jamabandi; he is also responsible that every payment of revenue is duly written up in the receipt book, which every registered land occupant holds.

AKOLA.

AKOLA.—District in the West Berar Division under the Resident of Haidarabad. Bounded on the north by the Satpura Hill; on the south by the Satmala or Ajanta range; on the east by Ellichpur and Amraoti Districts; and on the west by Buldana and Khandesh Districts. Area, 2,660 square miles, containing 1194 tows and villages. Population 574,782. District head-quarters are at Akola town, 157 miles from Nagpur by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The principal *kharif* or autumn crops of the District are cotton, great millet, *bajra*, pulses and *til*; and the *rabi* or spring crops are wheat, gram, linseed, peas, mustard, tobacco, onions, *pan* etc. The principal natural products are dyes and gums.

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.—Coarse cotton cloth is woven in nearly every village; good cotton carpets and turbans are manufactured at Akot and Balapur. Weekly markets held in every village and town.

CLIMATE.—The hot season begins in March, and lasts for about three and a half months, during which sunstrokes followed by cholera often occur. The rains commence about the middle of June, and last until the end of August. September and October are usually hot and moist. The coldest season is from November to February; frost is very rare. Principal diseases—cholera, which is endemic; fevers, and bowel complaints.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into five *Tahsils* of Akola, Akot, Balapur, Jalgaon, and Khamgaon. Revenue, Rs. 25 lakhs; the total cost of officials and police of all kinds is nearly 1 lakh. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner 2 Extra Assist-

ant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Judge of Small Causes Court, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, District and Railway Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer, Head Master Zilla School, and 4 Honorary magistrates. For further information regarding Akola town *see* Akola.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akola—*Taluk* of Akola District, also municipal town, railway station [W.], and the head-quarters of the District of the same name. Population about 17,000. Akola is also the head-quarters of the Educational Director. The town is divided by the Morna river, Akola Proper being on the west bank, and Tajnapet, with the European houses and Government buildings, on the east. Akola is the seat of a Christian mission. There are two market days, the principal one being held at Tajnapet on Sundays, and the other at Akola on Wednesdays. Public buildings :—Deputy Commissioner's courts, Tahsil offices, jail, barracks, a town-hall, library, church, hospital, charitable dispensary, Native Training and Boarding schools, dak bungalow, club, *sarai* for Natives close to the railway station, a Branch Bank of Bombay, and post office [m. s. T.]. Rest-camp for troops, the Temple Gardens and two cotton presses are also objects of interest here. Akola is very hot from February to June. Climate feverish. Akola is the nearest railway station to Basim, 51 miles, Hingoli, 80 miles, and Narnalla fort, 42 miles.

Akoli—Village with post office [m. t.].

Akolkhed—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Akot—*Taluk* of Akola District, also town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 28 miles north of Akola town, and 36 miles from Shegaon railway station. Population about 18,000. Interspersed with garden land and mango groves, every house having its own well. Akot is one of the chief cotton marts of Berar, attended by both European and Native merchants. Good carpet manufactures, best sorts however, being only made to order. Two weekly markets are held here, one on Wednesday and the other on Saturday. Tahsil and civil court offices ; also a Bench of 2 honorary magistrates, schools, staging bungalow, charitable dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. Narnala fort, 14 miles.

Alegaon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Argaum—Town situated 32 miles from Akola town. Population 5,000. Contains school, police station, and post office [m. s. T.].

Asalgaon—Village with post office [m. t.].

Assegaon-Bazar.—Village with post office [m.].

Balapur—Town and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name ; situated 16 miles from Akola town, and 6 miles from Paras railway station. Population 12,000, a large proportion of the inhabitants are Musalmans. The Mun river divides Balapur proper from *Petta* (suburbs). Contains library, weekly market, charitable dispensary, two schools one a girls', police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. A *Chhatri* of black stone on the bank of the Mun river is much admired.

Barsi-Takli—Town with population 6,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bawanbir—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Belkhed—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Borgaon—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Akola town.

Borgaon-Manju—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Daihihanda—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dapki—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Akola.

Havelkhera—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Akola.

Hivarkhed—Town in Akot *Taluk* with 7,000 inhabitants. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jalamb—Village and railway junction station [W.], for the Khamgaon State railway, 30 miles from Akola. Dak bungalow and *sarai* close to the station. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jalgaon (old name *Jalgaon-Jamod*).—*Taluk* of Akola District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated 44 miles from Akola town, 8 miles from Satpura Hills, and 6 miles from Nandura railway station. Population 11,000. Spring water is abundant. In many large gardens, principally on the western side of the town, grapes, plantains and betel creepers are grown. Weekly market. The town contains Extra-Assistant Commissioner's court, the usual *tahsil* buildings, a middle-class school, police station, charitable dispensary, and post offic [m. s. t].

Keliweli—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khamgaon—*Taluk* of Akola District, also chief town, municipality, railway station and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name, 38 miles from Akola. Population about 14,000. The town is surrounded by low irregular hills. To the east is a large enclosed cotton market, having a small building in the centre used as an exchange room Khamgaon is about 8 miles from Jalam station, and is now the largest cotton market in the Berar. It is also a place of considerable commercial importance and is the seat of the principal merchants and bankers of the district. The town is well supplied with water from public and private wells, and is celebrated for its Orange gardens. A large tank has recently been constructed about 2 miles from the railway station, which supplies the inhabitants with water. Good market for salt, piece-goods, hardware and opium. The public buildings are—the Assistant Commissioner's court-house, a *tahsili*, *sarai* and dak bungalow near railway station, police stations, three school-houses, dispensary, club-house, and post office [m. s. T.]. A branch of the Bombay Bank is open for business. Of the private buildings, those erected by the European merchants are the most conspicuous ; of these, the principal, are the French Press Company's, the New Berar Company's. the Khamgaon Pressing Company's, and the Mofussil Pressing Company's factories, which all possess steam machinery for full-pressing cotton.

Malegaon-Bazur—Village with post office [m. t.].

Matargaon—Village with post office [m, s. t.].

Moondgaon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nagzeri—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Akola.

Narnala—Hill fortress, situated 10 miles to the north of Akot. There are six large and twenty-one small gates. The fort contains four

very curious stone cisterns, with remarkably sweet and cool water. The fort is now uninhabited.

Panchgawan—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Paras—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Akola. Post office [m. s. t.].

Pathur—Town in Balapur *taluk*; situated 18 miles south of Akola town. Population 7,500. A rock-hewn Buddhist monastery is situated in the hill-side east of the town. Two other shrines in the vicinity one Muhammadan and the other Hindu, are much resorted to. An annual Hindu fair is held in January-February lasting upwards of a month. A Musalman fair, lasting for three days, is held at the shrine of Shaik Babu. Weekly market, inspection bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pathurda—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pimpalgaon-Kalia—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pimpalgaon-Raja—Town situated on the Dayanganga river. Population 4,500. On the south side of the town is a temple to the goddess Renuka about 30 feet under ground. At the end of the narrow rock-hewn gallery or temple is the idol. Ganesh Dewadaya, a Hindu theologian flourished here about 1619 A. D. Some of his works are still read and preserved in the neighbourhood. Two Government schools, police station, and post office [m. s. T.].

Pinjar—Village situated 24 miles east of Akola town. Population 3,500. A fine specimen of a Hindu temple exists here, with a Sanskrit inscription. Police station.

Purna (*The ancient Payoshni*).—River of Berar, rising in the Satpura range ; flows through Akola and Buldana Districts, and joins the Tapti about 20 miles below Burhanpur. In the valley of the Purna lie some of the richest cotton-producing tracts of Berar.

Shegaon—Town and railway station [W. & R.], 24 miles from Akola town, and about 11 miles from Balapur and Khamgaon. Population 10,000. Contains dak bungalow, sarai, Government school, dispensary, police station, two cotton presses, and post office [m. s. t.]. The river Mun passes to the east and the Bordi to the west.

Sonala—Town with 5500 inhabitants. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tamgaon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Telhara—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Wan (or *Ban*).—River of Berar, rising in the Satpura range; flowing through Akola District, and joins the Purna.

AMRAOTI.

AMRAOTI (*Umraoti*).—District of Berar in the East Berar Division, under the Resident at Haiderabad, who is also Chief Commissioner of Berar. Bounded on the north by Betul District, on the east by the river Wardha, on the south by Basim and Wun Districts, and on the west by Akola and Ellichpur Districts. Area, 2759 square miles. Population 655,645. Number of towns and villages 1015. Tradition

relates that a great company of Warharis, who had come to Amraoti to witness the votive ceremonies of Rukmin before her marriage, settled there and gave their name to the country now called Berar. The administrative head-quarters of the District, and of the Commissionership of East Berar, are at Amraoti town, 114 miles from Nagpur by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The most important crops are—*joar* (great millet), cotton, wheat, linseed, tobacco, *bajra*, rice, gram, *lur*, *til*, hemp, *kurdi*, lac, and sugar-cane. *Joar* is the staple food of the people, and its stalk (*karbi*) is the staple fodder for cattle.

MANUFACTURES.—None, except coarse cotton cloth, and a few wooden articles for domestic use.

CLIMATE.—Hot weather begins in March, but without the scorching westerly winds of Upper India ; and lasts till the rains set in about the middle of June. These continue for about three months, and the air is moist and cool. September and October are hot and steamy, and the most unhealthy months. The cold season lasts from November to end of February, but the sun is even then powerful in the middle of the day. Frost very rarely occurs. The principal diseases are cholera, malarious fevers, bowel complaints, and skin affections.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is sub-divided for fiscal purposes into the four *taluks*, viz.—Amraoti, Chandur, Morsi, and Murtazapur. Revenue, 22 lakhs, and the total cost of officials and police is about 1¼ lakhs. *Provincial Staff*—Commissioner ; Judicial Commissioner ; Inspector General of Police, Jails, Registration and Stamps ; Sanitary Commissioner, Inspector General of Dispensaries and Superintendent of Vaccination ; Conservator of Forests ; and Chaplain of Berar. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, 3 Assistant Commissioners, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master High School, also Head Master Anglo-vernacular school, and Honorary Magistrate. For further information regarding Amraoti town *see* Amraoti.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amla—Village with post office [m. t.].

Amnair—Town in Morsi *taluk*, situated at the junction of the Jam and Wardha rivers. Population 1,600, chiefly Muhammadan celebrated as the site of a battle between the Jagirdar and the Nizam. About 7000 Muhammadan tombs being still pointed out ; also for an old temple to Mahadeo on the river bank, with miracle-pool below. Government school, and post office [m. t.].

Amraoti—Head-quarters *taluk* of Amraoti District, also municipal town, railway station [W. & R.], and head-quarters of the Berar Volunteer Rifles, and also of the District of the same name ; situated on the road to Ellichpur and to the hill sanitarium Chickal, 33 miles from Ellichpur. Population 24,000. The civil station is about 1½ miles from the railway station. A strong stone wall of from 20 to 26 feet high, circuit 2¼ miles, surrounds the town, having five gates and four wickets (*khirki*). The town is divided into two parts—The Kasba

and the Pet. The water supply of the town is bad, most of the wells being brackish. The most remarkable native buildings are the temple of Bhawani, also called the Amba temple, said to have been built a thousand years ago, together with seven other temples, built about a hundred years ago. Amraoti is celebrated for its cotton trade, and gives its name to the class of fibre of which it is the *entrepôt*. Principal public buildings—Court-houses, Commissioner's and Deputy Commissioner's offices, jail, lines for police and one company of Native Infantry, hospital, dispensaries, club-house, library and reading-room, church with cemetery, High School for Natives, a Bank, post and telegraph offices, rest-houses for Native and European travellers. The European Camp is on a hill, about 2 miles from the city, and 1½ miles from the railway station.

Anjangaon Bari—Town situated 10 miles from Amraoti. Population 3,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Badnera—Town and railway junction station [W. & R.], 6 miles from Amraoti. Population 7000. The old town and earthen fort on the north of the railway were the residence of the Mughal officials. There is a cotton mill, and also a large steam cotton ginning and press factory. Rich *pan* gardens and plantain grounds lie round the old town. Nearest road to Ellichpur from here A fair-weather road also to Hingoli *via* Karanja and Basim. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. T.]. A fair is held annually between November and December at Roundenpore, distant 18 miles, and lasts for a month ; it is both a religious and commercial fair, and is attended usually by about 60,000 people. An annual fair of a similar character is also held at the same time at Bhiltake, 6 miles from Badnera. The trade done at these fairs is chiefly in Copper and Brass Pots, Country Cloth, Iron ware, Country Carts and Toys. Fairs are also held annually at Gunooja and Toolamba, 8 miles from Badnera in December and February respectively.

Benoda—Village with post office [m. t.].

Bhatkuli—Town, 10 miles from Amraoti. Population 2,600. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chandor—*Taluk* of Amraoti District, also town, railway station, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 24 miles from Amraoti town. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices, a travellers' bungalow near the station, and post office [m. s.].

Dhanaj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dhamangaon—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Amraoti town. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s.].

Gulkhed—Village with post office [m. t.].

Hirpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hivarkhed—Town in Morsi *taluk* ; situated on the banks of the Pakand Nali, a tributary of the Wardha ; 45 miles from Ellichpur. Population 3200, chiefly, Kunbis. Trade in molasses, cotton, grain, and salt. Weekly market, Government school, post office [m. s. t.], and fine camping ground.

Jurud——Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kamargaon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Karanja—A walled town, 20 miles from Murtazapur railway station. Population 12,000. It is a place of some commercial importance. It is said to takes its name from an old Hindu saint, Karinj Rishi, who, being afflicted with a grievous disease, invoked the aid of the goddess Amba, who created for him a large tank (still existing opposite the temple of the goddess) in which he bathed and became clean. Several ancient tempels, the carved wood work of which is greatly admired. Two cotton Presses, and two Ginning Fectories, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s. t]. Four annual fairs are held in April and one in November for religious purposes.

Katipurna—Village and railway station. 39 miles from Amraoti.

Kholapur—Town. 18 miles from Amraoti. Population 6600. Post office [m. s.].

Kurah—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kuram—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Amraoti. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kuramkhed——Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Malkhed—Village and railway station, 15miles from Amraoti. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mana—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Amraoti. Post office [m. s. t.]

Manbha——Village with post office [m. t.].

Mangrul-Dustagir—Village with post office [m. s. t.]. Population 6,000.

Morsi—*Taluk* and town in Amraoti District, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the banks of the Narka river, 40 miles east of Ellichpur town. Population 6,000. Small market on Tuesdays. The police station and *tahsili* are located in one building. Government school, Assistant Commissioner's court, sarai, and post office [m. s. t.].

Murtazapur—*Taluk* and town in Amraoti District, also railway station [W.], and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 33 miles from Amraoti town. Population 5,000. Large quantities of cotton are sent here from Karanja and other places for carriage to Bombay. Contains *tahsil* office, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nandgaon-Kali—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nandgaon-pett——Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ner Pinglai—Town with post office [m. s.]. Population 7000.

Payanghat—The velly of the Purna river, running eastward between the Ajanta range and the Gawilgarh Hills like a long backwater or inlet, varying in breadth from 40 to 50 miles, and becoming wider towards the east. The surface of the valley rises and descends by very long low waves, the intermediate valleys lying north and south. At a point just beyond Amraoti, this formation is broken by a chain of low hills crossing the plain in a north-westerly direction, and changing the

watershed from west to east. The Payanghat contains the best land in Berar. It is very scantily wooded, except close under the hills. In the early autumn Payanghat is one sheet of cultivation, but in the hot season the landscape is desolate and depressing.

Ritpur—Town in Morsi *taluk*, 26 miles from Amraoti town. Population 2,600. The principal buildings of interest are Ramchandra's temple, the Manbhau building called Rajmath, and the Government school. Good water is obtainable from Lala's well.

Shirkhed—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sindoorjana—Town situated about 60 miles from Ellichpur. Population 9,000. The principal trade is in turmeric, cotton, and opium. Government school, police outpost, a fine well, and post office [m. s. t.].

Takli—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Amraoti.

Talegaon-Dashasra—Town in Chandur *tahsil*. Population 6,000. The town, which is now greatly decayed, contains the ruins of many fine buildings, and post office [m. s. t.].

Teosa—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Thugaon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Walgaon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Warud—Town situated on the Choraman river, 12 miles from Dhamangaon railway station. Population 7,000. Market on Sundays. Trade in cotton, turmeric, and molasses. The temples to Mahadeo and Ramchandra are interesting. Police station, honorary magistrate's court, rest-house for travellers, Government and private schools, and post office [m. s.]. A fair is held here annually about March for religious and commercial purposes, and lasts for 15 days.

BASIM.

BASIM.—District of Berar in the West Berar Division. Bounded on the north by Akola and Amraoti Districts, on the south by the Penganga river and the Nizam's Dominions, on the east by Wun District, and on the west by Buldana District. Area, 2955 square miles. Population 398,181. District head-quarters are at Basim town, 51 miles from Akola by road.

PRODUCTS.—The most important crops are *joar*, *bajra*, linseed, *tur*, pulses, *kurdi*, cotton, wheat, gram, *til*, hemp or flax, caster-oil plant, sugar-cane, rice, and tobacco. Iron ore is plentiful throughout the high lands.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal manufactures are coarse cotton cloth, blankets, and a little paper. Exports—cotton, wheat, gums, dyes, and forest produce.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Basim is preferred to that of the other Districts in Berar ; the hot wind which blows during the day in the summer months is succeeded at night by a cool breeze. The principal diseases are fevers, bowel complaints, and cholera.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into three *taluks* for fiscal purposes, viz. Basim, Mangrul, and Pusad. Revenue, 8 lakhs. *Dis-*

trict Staff—Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master Anglo-Vernacular School, and Honorary Magistrate. For further information regarding Basim town *see* Basim.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ansing—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Aran—River rises in the hills north of Basim District. Course about 100 miles. Drains more than half the west portion of Wun District ; receives the Arna river, and forms the most important tributary of the Penganga river, which it joins at Chinta.

Arna—A tributary of the Aran river, length 64 miles. The Arna valley is 8 to 10 miles wide.

Basim—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the District and *taluk* of the same name, 29 miles from Hingoli. Population 12,000. It is said to be a very old town, founded by Wachh a Rishi, and originally named after him Wachh Gulin. A legend tells of a king, Wasuki, afflicted with leprosy, who was cured by bathing in a pool outside the town, which he enlarged to a tank known as Padam Tirtha, still largely resorted to for bathing in. The most striking buildings are the temple and tank of Balaji. Besides the usual district offices, the town contains 2 schools, police station, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Dhamni—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dhanki—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kupta—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mahagaon—Village with post office [m. t.].

Malegaon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Manora—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Moolava—Village with post office [m. t.].

Mope—Village with post office [m. t.].

Mungrul-Pir—Chief town of Mungrul *taluk*. It owes its affix Pir, which distinguishes it from several other Mungruls, to the *dargahs* or burial shrines of Badar-ud-din Sahib and Shunam Sahib, said to be about 400 years old. The principal of these is enclosed by a substantial bastioned wall, and is well endowed. Old mosques and other buildings show that this was once a favourite Musalman town, and its population still consists largely of Muhammadans. Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pus—River of Berar ; rises at the village of Kata, just north of Basim town, and after a course of 64 miles, empties itself into the Penganga at Sangam.

Pusad—Chief town of the *taluk* of the same name ; 25 miles south-east of Basim town, on the Pus river, from which it takes its name. Population about 5500. There are two Hindu temples and the ruins of some others, also a fine tank for irrigation. Weekly market, Tahsil offices, vernacular school, police station, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Rajura—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Risod—Chief town of a *pargana* in Basim *taluk*, originally known as *Rishi-wat-kshetr* or 'The place of all the Rishis.' Population 5,000. Place of some commercial activity. Charitable dispensary ; first class vernacular school, and police station. Large irrigation tank. Post office [m. s. t.].

Salu-Bazar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sirpur—Chief town of *pargana* of the same name. Population about 4,000. Shrine of Antariksh Parasnath, one of the most sacred resorts of the Jains. Vernacular school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Umarkhed—Chief town of a *pargana* of the same name in Pusad *taluk*. Population 6,000. Temple of Sadhu Maharaj and Gomukh Swami math are the objects of interest here. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Wakad—Village with post office [m. t.].

BULDANA.

BULDANA—District of Berar in the West Berar Division. Bounded on the north by the river Purna, on the south by the Nizam's Dominions, on the east by Akola and Basim Districts, and on the west by the Nizam's Dominions and Khandesh District. Area, 2,808 square miles, containing 1010 villages Population 481,021. District headquarters are at Buldana town, 83 miles from Akola *via* Malkapur.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crops are *joar* cotton, wheat, linseed, *bajra*, gram, *kurdi*, *til*, *tur*, rice, pulses, hemp, tobacco, and sugar-cane.

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.—Coarse cotton cloth is commonly woven. The chief imports are—piece-goods, hardware, metals, spice, and salt. Exports—cotton, wheat, oil-seeds, and cattle.

CLIMATE.—In the north portion of the District, strong and very hot westerly winds prevail from the middle of February till rain falls early in June, and, excepting just about daybreak, they continue throughout the twenty-four hours. In the rainy season, and from October to February, the mornings and nights are pleasantly cool, but the heat in the day is still great. In the Balaghat or south portion of the District, the hot weather is not excessive ; the temperature of the rainy season is pleasant ; and the cold weather of about three months is most enjoyable, but the great dryness of the air at that time is trying to some constitutions. The principal diseases are fevers, bowel complaints, worms, and affections of the skin and eyes.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is sub-divided into three *taluks* of Chikhli, Malkapur, and Mehkar. Revenue, 12 lakhs, cost nearly 1 lakh. *District Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Head Master Vernacular school. For further information regarding Buldana town *see* Buldana.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amrapur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Anjani Bujruk—Village with post office [m. t.].

Anjani-Khurd—Villag with post office [m. s. t.].

Badner-Bholji—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Biswa-Bridge—Railway station with a *sarai* and travellers' bungalow, 78 miles from Malkapur.

Buldana—Town and head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated 28 miles from Malkapur railway station. It is also a small hill station, 2190 feet above the sea. Contains the usual public offices, vernacular school, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.]. Country carts are available at the railway station.

Chandur Biswa—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chikhli—Chief town of the *taluk* of the same name, 14 miles from Buldana town. Population 5,000. Contains civil and criminal courts, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Deulgaon-Raja—Town 60 miles from Buldana town. Population 7,000. An annual fair is held in October. At this time, food is supplied gratuitously to pilgrims and religious mendicants attending the festival Post office [m. s. t.].

Deulgaon-Sakarsha—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Deulghat—Town situated on the river Penganga, 6 miles from Buldana. Population 4,000. Post offie [m s. t.].

Dhad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dhamangaon—Village with post office [m. t.].

Donegaon—Town with post office [m. s. t.]. Population 4,500.

Fatehkhelda—Town on the small river Bhogawati, an affluent of the Penganga. Population 3,500 Post office [m. s. t.].

Ghan—River of Berar, commonly known as Dnyan Ganga, rising in the table-land north of the Penganga valley. The stream, which dries up in the hot weather, flows in a northerly direction, past Pimpalgaon and Nandwa, and joins the Purna.

Girola—Village situated 9 miles from Buldana. A banyan tree with a shade of about 500 yards is worth a visit here.

Janiphal—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khamkhed—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Malkapur. Post office [m s. t.]

Lonar—Town and a place of great antiquity, standing on a hill amidst undulating high lands, among which lies the salt lake of Lonar, the fabled den of the demon-giant Lonasur, who was overcome in single combat by an incarnation of Vishnu. The god assumed the form of a beautiful youth, and, with the aid of the giant's two sisters, discovered his subterranean abode. With a single touch of his toe, he threw off the lid of the den, and found the giant sleeping on his couch. A hill near Dhakefal, about 36 miles south-west of Lonar, is said to be the lid of the lake thrown off by Vishnu, and to coincide in shape and size with the top of the lake. Lonasur was buried in the den or hollow now occupied by the great lake, whose water is supposed to be the giant's blood. Lonar has ever since been held in great veneration.

The view of the lake is very striking. It is surrounded by a circular ridge of hills about 400 feet high, among which are several old temples and ruins of other monuments From a crevice on the southern ridge flows an ample spring of sweet water, with a fine temple at the fountain head. The top circumference of the hollow occupied by the lake is about 5 miles, and the cavity presents the appearance of an enormous volcanic crater. Large quantities of salt are collected in the dry weather. The salt is chiefly used for the manufacture of country soap, and is exported to considerable distances. The town contains 3,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are Brahmans. Post office [m. s.].

Malkapur—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station [W.], on the western frontier of Berar, and situated on the Nalganga river, 28 miles from Buldana town. Population 8,500. The town is surrounded on three sides by the river Nalganga, so that in the rainy season, when the river is full, it can only be approached from the east. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, fort, sarai, school, and post office [m. s t.]. There is a mosque, which is said to be older than the town.

Mehkar—Chief town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on rising uneven ground on the high road from Jalna Nagpur, 14 miles from Buldana. Population about 5,000. Mehkar is said to take its name from Meghan Kara, a demon, who, after a combat, was put to death by Sharangdhar, an incarnation of Vishnu. Outside the town are the ruins of an ancient edifice of solid masonry attributed to Hemar Panth, and said to be over 2,000 years old. The town possesses 2 Government schools, one of which is for Muhammadans, a dispensary, a public library or reading room, weekly market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mothala—Village with travellers' bungalow, and post office [m.], 16 miles from Buldana.

Nalganga—River rises near Buldana town, runs past Malkapur to the Wagar river, and joins the Purna.

Nandura—Town and railway station [W.], 17 miles from Malkapur. Population 7,000. The Dnyanganga river divides Nandura Buzruk (Great Nandura) from Nandura Khurd (Little Nandura). Since the establishment of a railway station, the weekly market has become perhaps the most important in the District. Staple Commodities—Cotton, cloth, corn, cattle. The Dnyanganga supplies water except in the hot season when it is obtained from wells. Nandura contains 2 schools, one of which is for Muhammadans, a sub-registrar's office, rest-house, dispensary, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Neemgaon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Penganga (*Painganga*).—River of Berar, having its source in the hills beyond Dewalghat. A legend tells that it owes the sudden change in its direction to the north, which it takes near Mahur, to Parasuram, son of the Sage Jamadagni, who drove an arrow into the ground here. The spot is still held in great veneration ; the falls there are known as Sahasrakund or 'the thousand water caves,' and the

river takes the name of Banganga. The river joins the Wardha at Jagad. The course of Penganga exceeds 200 miles. The Sewandhri hills in the Nizam's Dominions are situated on its right bank.

Sakli—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sindkhed (*Sindkher*).—Chief town of Sindkher *pargana*. Population under 3,000. The temple of Nilkantheswar (built by Hemar Pant), Mahalbagh, Mahakal, Deshmukh's residence, and four large wells built by the Jadums attest the magnificence and prosperity of the town in their time. Post office [m. s. t.].

Viswaganga—River of Berar, having its source near Buldana; it flows parallel to the Nalganga, and falls into the Purna.

Warkhed—Village with post office [m. t.].

ELLICHPUR.

ELLICHPUR (*Illichpur*).—District in the Commissionership of Berar. Bounded on the north-west and noth by Nimar, Hoshangabad, and Betul Districts of Central Provinces; on the east by Wardha river and Amraoti District; and on the south and west by Amraoti and Akola Districts. Area, 2,623 square miles. Population 315,798. The administrative head-quarters are at Ellichpur town, 30 miles from Amraoti by road.

PRODUCTS AND COMMERCE.—The principal agricultural products are cotton, *joar*, rice, wheat, grain, pulses, yams, and oil-seeds, and these, together with *ghi* and forest timber, comprise the chief exports of the District. Tea is said to thrive in the Melghat. The imports are mainly English and country cloth, iron and copper utensils, tobacco, salt, sugar, etc.

CLIMATE.—From November to March may be considered the cold season. Even then the sun is very powerful at mid-day. The nights are cold, but frost is rare. The rains commence about the 10th of June and last until the end of August. September and October are the most unhealthy months. Cholera, small-pox, fevers, ague, and a severe form of rheumatism called *wai*, are prevalent.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three *taluks* of Daryapur, Ellichpur, and Melghat. Revenue about 13 lakhs; expenditure nearly 1 lakh. *District Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Honorary Magistrate. For further information regarding Ellichpur town *see* Ellichpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amner (or *Jilpi-Amner*).—Small fort in the Melghat, in the north of Ellichpur District. A mosque with minarets in its west angle is a conspicuous and picturesque object.

Anjangaon—Town on the Shanur river, 16 miles west of Ellichpur town. Population 10,000. A mart for cotton cloth, excellent basket-work, and *pan* grown in the adjacent garden lands. Large weekly market. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bairam Ghat—A place of great sanctity, situated 14 miles east of Ellichpur town ; the site of an annual fair held in October, at which 50,000 people assemble. Sacrifices of thousands of animals are offered before a rock, approached by a long flight of steps, the Hindus on one side and the Musalmans on the other ; a most curious and authentic fact in connection with this annual slaughter is, that not a fly is to be seen, although thousands of animals are sacrificed in front of the rock, and the place is several inches deep in blood.

Brahminwara Thari—Village with post office [m. t.].

Chandor-Bazar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chikalda—Village and sanitarium in the Melghat *taluk* ; situated on a plateau (about 5 miles in length and three-quarters of a mile broad) 3664 feet above the sea ; distant about a mile and a half from Gawilgarh fort, and about 20 miles from Ellichpur. The ascent is for the most part easy, and is made on horseback. Supplies and baggage are brought up by bullocks or camels. The climate is equable, cool, and bracing. The scenery is beautiful, and the vegetation luxuriant and varied in character—roses, clematis, orchids, ferns, and lilies succeeding each other with the changing seasons. Excellent potatoes are grown, and the tea-plant flourishes ; coffee of fine quality has also been successfully grown in one of the private gardens. Post office [m. s. t.].

Daryapur—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated about 36 miles from Ellichpur town, on the banks of the Chandrabhaga. Population 5,000, chiefly Kunbis. The town contains the usual offices of administration, a police station, and 2 schools ; several temples and mosques stand outside it Post office [m. s. t.].

Dewalwara—Village situated 14 miles from Ellichpur on the river Purna. Formerly a town of some importance, containing 5,000, houses, but now only noteworthy for its ancient buildings, the chief of which are a mosque, built about 300 years ago, and 2 Hindu temples. Near the temple is a place now called '*Kur Shudhi Tirth*' or 'holy place of cleaning hands.'

Ellichpur (*Old name Vaidarbahnagar*).—Chief town, *taluk*, and municipality, also head-quarters of the District of the same name. Population 28,000. It is not on any line of traffic, nor is it the centre of any particular trade. Ellichpur is a very healthy station, except in September, October and November, when fevers are prevalent. The town contains several interesting buildings. Some of the tombs are very handsome. A detached fort called Sultan Garhi and a well (said to be 500 years old) built of stone finely cut are worthy of notice An English-Marathi school, and also a school for girls, police station, dak bungalow, dispensary, and post office [m. s. T.].

About 2 miles from the city, lies Paratwada, the military cantonment and civil station. A force of all arms of the Haiderabad Contingent is generally stationed here. The cantonment is well laid out ; the hills in the back-ground give it an attractive appearance, but the site is low, and it lies too near the hills to be quite healthy. The river Bichan runs through the cantonment, and the river Sarpant outside. A police station and reserve guard are located in the *bazar*. English school and

two others in the *bazar*—one for boys and one for girls. A Government garden has also been formed. The courts of the Deputy Commissioner, and of two Assistant Commissioners, with a treasury, are situated here. On Mooktagiri hills, 6 miles distant, there is a beautiful waterfall. Large and small game abundant.

Gawilgarh—Hill fortress in the Gawilgarh range, in the Melghat *tahsil* ; situated on the watershed between the Purna and Tapti rivers. The hill was first fortified by the Gaulis; a tribe from whom it takes its name, and who are still numerous here. A handsome mosque occupies one of the highest points of the fort, and in it are eight tanks, four only of which contain water during the warm season.

Kalamkhar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kapustalni—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Karajgaon—Town 8 miles from Ellichpur, formerly the head-quarters of a *talukdar's* grant. Population 8,000. Weekly market on Mondays ; wheat, rice, gram, and *Mahua* are brought in from the hills ; good bullocks are also procurable. School, and post office [m. s. t.]. A former *talukdar* built a fortified residence of fine sandstone, which is now in a ruinous condition.

Manjira—Old village site in the Melghat Division ; nearly opposite to which, are two small rock-cut temples or monasteries. On the plateau, not far off, is a never failing spring of excellent water ; two similar reservoirs in the neighbourhood are choked up.

Melghat (*Gangra*).—*Taluk* and hill tract of Ellichpur District. It is a section of the Satpura range, extremely rugged, and broken into a succession of hills and villages. The Melghat contains no town ; but in this tract are situated the remarkable forts of Gawilgarh and Narnala and the present hill station of Chikalda. The others worthy of note are Dewa and Bairagarh, where annual fairs are held. Considerable trade in *ghi*. Contains civil and criminal courts, and police *thanas*.

Pathrot—Town with post office [m. s. t.]. Population 5,500.

Salbaldi—Village and hill on the Maru river ; situated 5 miles from Morsi, partly in Ellichpur District, and partly in Betul District. Celebrated for 3 springs, one very cold, the other very warm. When Sita was deserted by Rama, she is said by local tradition to have come to Salbaldi and to have given birth here to Kusa and Lava. This tradition would identify Salbaldi as the scene of the hermitage of Valmiki, whither Sita, when pregnant, was banished by Rama.

Shirasgaon Band—Village with police outpost and post office [m. t.]. Population 5,500. Marathi and Urdu schools, and small weekly market.

Upray—Small village in Daryapur *taluk*, on the bank of the river Purna. 18 miles from Ellichpur. Noteworthy on account of a celebrated shrine called Shah Dawal Shah, a Musalman, and Dawal, a Mhar, who arrived together from Hindustan some 200 years ago, were buried here in a common tomb, which is resorted to by both Hindus and Musalmans, who alike worship at it ; it is supported by benefactions and thank-offerings.

Wadnair-Gangai—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

WUN.

WUN.—District in the East Berar Division. Bounded on the north and west by Amraoti and Basim Districts ; on the south by the Nizam's Dominions ; and on the east by Wardha and Chanda Districts. Area, 3,911 square miles. Population 471,613. The administrative head-quarters are at Yeotmal, 29 miles from Dhamangaon railway station.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops are—*joar*, rice, wheat, gram, sugar-cane, cotton, lin-seed, tobacco, hemp, gum, etc.

MANUFACTURES.—The rural manufactures consist of coarse cloth, blankets, gunny and sacking.

CLIMATE.—The year is divided into three seasons. March to May—hot season ; June to September—rainy season ; October to February cold. July and August are the most rainy months of the wet season ; and showers frequently occur in November, December, and April. The climate of the District is enervating and unhealthy, especially from September till the middle of November, when fever of a dangerous type is very prevalent. Rheumatic fever is common during the monsoon. Except in April and May, the night air is injurious, and almost deadly in the south of the District. Every second or third year cholera appears in an epedemic form, and nearly every year small-pox works great ravages, especially among children.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three *tahsils* of Darwa, Kelapur and Wun. Revenue, 10 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Honorary Magistrate. For further information regarding Yeotmal town *see* Yeotmal.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Babhulgaon—Village with 2,000 inhabitants. Large weekly cattle market, a rest-house for travellers, and school. Water supply by wells good and plentiful. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bham—Town (deserted), 16 miles south of Yeotmal. Vast stone ruins. Formerly very populous, and now contains about 300 souls.

Darwa—Municipal town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 24 miles from Yeotmal. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, school, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Digras—Town 18 miles south of Darwa. Population 4,000. Important cotton market. Travellers' bungalow, Vernacular school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kalamb—Town 14 miles from Yeotmal. Population 3,000. There is a remarkable underground temple here, dedicated to Chintaman. Post office [m. s.].

Kelapur—*Taluk* of Wun District. Head-quarters are at Panderkoura.

Kota—Village 14 miles north-east of Yeotmal. Population 2,000. Large weekly-market, police station, school, and *sarai*.

Kuni—River rising in the Yeotmal range of hills. After a southerly course of about 46 miles, it flows into the Penganga.

Ner-Parsopant—Town situated 18 miles north of Yeotmal. Population 4,000 Noted for its dyers, who here carry on a thriving trade. Weekly market, registrar's office, school, police station and post office [m. s. t].

Panderkoura—Head-quarters town of the Kelapur *Taluk*. Contains a Tahsildar's court, police station, dispensary, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Patan-Bori—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ralegaon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Wadki—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Waghari—River, rising south of Yeotmal, and joins the Penganga. Course about 40 miles.

Wun—Town and *taluk* in the District of the same name, 12 miles from Warora railway station. Population about 5,000. A fair is held here annually in the spring, at which an active trade in bullocks, carts, hard-ware is carried on. The town contains a Tahsildar's court, station-house, English Vernacular school, several tanks, some fine temples, and post office [m. s. t.].

Yeotmal—Chief town of the *Taluk* of the same name ; 58 miles from Wun town, and 29 miles from Dhamangaon railway station. Usual sub-divisional offices, school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY—The Presidency of Fort Saint George, as officially styled. It occupies the south-east parts of the peninsula, extending from Cape Kumari, along the eastern coast to Pryagi in Orissa, and to Kudapur in Canara on the west coast. It is bounded by the Bombay, and the Bengal Presidencies, and also the Nizam's Dominions on the north, and its eastern, southern and western sides are formed by an almost unbroken line of sea-coast. Its extreme length is about 950 miles, and its extreme breadth about 450 miles. The Madras Presidency comprises about one-eleventh of India, and is rather larger than the Bombay Presidency.

The Madras Presidency consists of three classes of territory—(I) the British Districts within the Presidency ; (II) the Agency Tracts under a special administration ; and (III) the Native States in political dependence on the Madras Government. Including, therefore, the Agency Tracts, and the Native States, the territory under the Madras Government (in 1891) contains an area of 150,802 square miles, and supports a population of 39,331,062 souls dwelling in 58,263 towns and villages. The seat of the Government is at the Presidency town, Madras city, 794 miles from Bombay by rail.

MOUNTAINS—The Western and Eastern Ghats are the chief mountain ranges linked in the south by the Nilgiris. The Shervaray Hills in Salem District, a detached group, south-west of Madras. The Ana-

malais in Coimbatore District and Pulni hills in Madura District, are spurs to the eastward, from a continuation of the Western Ghats. Anamudi a peak of the Anamalais range is the highest point in Southern India. Dodabetta, a loftiest peak in Southern India Palghat gap, south of Nilgiris and the Nagari hills, small range, north-west of Madras.

RIVERS —The principal rivers are the Godavari and Krishna in the north, the north and south Pennar or Penakini, the Palar and the Cauveri towards the centre, flowing into the Bay of Bengal. Other small rivers on the east-coast, the Vaiga, the Vellar and the Tambraparni.

PORTS.—The chief ports are Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Masulipatam, Madras, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut, Telicheri, Cannanore, and Mangalore.

LAKE —The principal lake in the Presidency is Pulicat, on the east coast 37 miles in length and 3 to 11 miles in breadth. The lake forms an important backwater for inland communication between Madras city and the Northern Districts.

CLIMATE.—The Madras Presidency is the hottest part of India. During summer months (March to September) the southern portion of the peninsula is very hot ; and in the winter months (October to February) it is comparatively cool. Two periodical winds, viz. the south-west and north east monsoons, chiefly influence the rainfall. The south-west monsoon begins on the Malabar or Western coast about May, and ends about the autumnal equinox, and being a sea wind, is very rainy. The north-east monsoon chiefly affects the coromandel coast and sets in in October, and the rain stops long before the end of the monsoon. The east coast has about 50 inches ; the West coast about 130, and the fall in the table-land is about 30 inches a year. The rain supply decreases towards the south. The annual mean temperature of Calcutta and Madras is the same. Bombay is cooler.

PRODUCTS.—MINERAL, Iron ore occurs in several places, but in abundance in South Arkot and Malabar ; copper ore in Nellore and the Eastern Ghats ; magnesia in Salem ; and salt is obtained from the sea by evaporation. Vegetable Products.—Rice is grown throughout the Presidency, but especially in the alluvial grounds of Godavari, Krishna, Tanjore, Malabar. and Kanara. Maize, millet, and *ragi* are also everywhere largerly cultivated ; so also are oil-seeds, tobacco, and sugar-cane. Along the coasts and in sandy tracts cocoanut and other palms are extensively grown. Cotton is grown mostly in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, and Tinnevelly ; indigo in Cuddapah and Nellore ; coffee on the Palnais, Shervarais, and Nilgiris ; tea on the Nilgiris ; and pepper and cardamoms on the western coast. Most of the hills are covered with forests producing a great variety of drugs, dyes, and gums, and many sorts of the finest timber, such as teak, sal, sisu, blackwood, and sandalwood ; while oranges, limes, mangoes, plantains, pineapples, melons, and other Indian fruits are produced almost everywhere in great abundance.

RELIGION.—The great bulk of the people profess the Hindu religion ;

Brahmans are more numerous here than elsewhere in India, and congregate especially in the district of Tanjore. Numerous temples, some of vast size, may be seen in every town in Southern India, but those of Tanjore and Srirangam are especially renowned. Muhammadans, 1,800,000 in number, are fewer in proportion to the population than in the north of India. All Europeans and their descendants, and many natives, especially in Tinnevelly, are Christians ; and there are many Jews on the Malabar coast.

LANGUAGE.—*Telugu* is spoken in the districts from Ganjam on the north to Pulicat on the south, and to Bellary on the west ; *Tamil* is used in the south part of North Arcot and throughout the districts of Madras, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly, Salem, and Coimbatore ; *Kanarese* in Bellary and Kanara ; *Maliyalam* in Malabar and North Travancore ; *Uriya* in the north of Ganjam ; *Tulu* in part of South Kanara ; and *Hindustani* and *English* throughout.

EDUCATION.—Education in Madras Presidency, as everywhere else in India, is rapidly extending.

INDUSTRY.—Two-thirds of the population are engaged in agriculture. The only important manufactures are cotton cloths, sugar, indigo, brass vessels, and pottery.

RAILWAYS.—Two guaranteed railway companies, the Madras and the South Indian, have their lines almost entirely within the Presidency.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The revenue is derived from land, salt, stamps, excise, opium, sea customs, and assessed taxes. It is increasing, and amounts annually to rather more than eleven crores of rupees. Total expenditure nearly nine crores.

GOVERNMENT.—The Presidency is under a Governor aided by three Councillors, of whom one is the Commander-in-Chief ; the two others belong to the Covenanted Civil Service The Commander-in-Chief is second in Council, but by Statute the Senior Civilian member presides in the absence of the Governor. For legislative purposes, the Council is increased by the addition of the Advocate-General of Madras, and from four to eight other members nominated by the Governor, of whom not less than one-half must be non-officials. The following is a list of the departments among which the central administration is partitioned :—Financial, judicial, public, educational, political, ecclesiastical, marine, legislative, petition, revenue, pension, public works, railways and military.

PRESIDENCY STAFF.—The following are the officers at Head Quarters :-

Governor of Fort St. George.
Private Secretary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. the Governor.
2 Members of Council.
Chief Secretary to Government with one Under Secretary and 3 Assistant Secretaries.
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Under Secretary to Govt. do.
Assistant Secretary to Government, Judicial and Legislative Departments.
Secretary to Government, Military Department.
Registrar, Government Office, Revenue Department.

1st Assistant to Secretary to Government, Military Department.
Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency, with one Deputy Accountant General and two Assistant Accountant Generals, and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts.
Chief Superintendent with 3 Assistants, Accountant Generl's Office.
First Member, Board of Revenue and Commissioner of Land Revenue.
Second Member, Board of Revenue, Commissioner Land Revenue and Inam Commissioner.
Third Member and Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.
Fourth Member and Commissioner of Salt, &c.
Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue with 2 Assistants.
Registrar.
Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.
Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture with an Assistant.
Superintendent of Revenue Survey with 1 Deputy Superintendent and 2 Asst. Supts. do.
Conservator of Forests, 1st Gr. C. Circle.
Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue
Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue with 2 Secretaries.
Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Central Division.
Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery with an Assistant Superintendent.
Postmaster-General, Madras.
Presy. Postmaster, Madras.
Superintendent, in charge, Madras Divn.
Superintendent in charge of Central Signal Office.
Chief Justice and 4 Puisne Judges.
Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, with a Deputy.
Manager, High Court do.
Registrar, High Court, Original Side.
First Assistant do. do.
Second Assistant Registrar and Manager. do.
Chief Interpreter do.
Advocate-General.
Government Solicitor.
Government Pleader.
Crown Prosecutor and Public Prosecutor.
Clerk of the Crown.
Law Reporter, High Court.
Sheriff of Madras.
Administrator-General.
Judge, Madras City, Civil Court.
Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes with two other Judges.
Registrar, Court of Small Causes.
Chief Presidency Magistrate with 3 others.
Inspector-General of Registration.
Superintendent of Prisons for the Town of Madras.
Inspector-General of Police with an Assistant.
Commissioner of Police with Deputy and 1 Assistant.
Port Officer.
Agent for Government Consignments and Personal Assistant to the Presidency Port Officer.
Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras (Harbour Trust Board).
Reserve Port Officer.

Director of Public Instruction with one Assistant.
Inspector of Schools, Central Circle.
Principal and Professor of History, Presidency College Sub *pro tem.*
Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College.
Professor of English with 3 Asstsa. Presidency College.
Professor of Mathematics do.
Professor of Chemistry do.
Professor of Biology do.
Professor of History do.
Principal, Law College do.
Professor of Physics do.
Superintendent, Presidency Training School for Mistresses.
Principal, Civil Engineering College.
Professor of Engineering College of Engrg.
Professor of Mathematics, Engrg. College.
Senior Inspectress of Girl's Schools, Northern and Central Circles.
Head Master, Madrasa-i Azam.
Superintendent, School of Industrial Arts with an Assistant.
Lord Bishop.
Senior Joint Chaplain, Saint George's Cathedral and Archdeacon of the Diocess of Madras.
Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.
Jt. Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral.
Chaplain, North Black Town.
Chaplain of South Black Town.
Joint Chaplain, Vepery.
Garrison Chaplain, Fort St. George.
Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Saint Andrew's Church, Madras.
Joint Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Madras
Registrar of the Diocese.
Clergyman, St. Thoma, Madras.
do Vepery.
do Perambur.
Senior Marriage Registrar.
Surgeon Genl. with the Govt. of Madras.
Secretary to do.
Sub *pro tem.* do.
Sanitary Commissioner.
Inspector of Vaccination & Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.
Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medl. College, & Senr. Physician, Genl. Hospl.
Surgeon, General Hospital, and Professor of Surgery & Clinical Surgery, Medical College.
Ophthalmic Surg. General Hospital, and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, &c., Medical College.
Superintendent of Lying-in Hospital, and Professor of Midwifery, Medical College.
Resident Surg. General Hospital, & Professor of Pathology, &c. Medical College.
Assistant Physician, General Hospital, and Professor of Hygiene, Medical College.
Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry, Medical College
Assistant Chemical Examiner.
Second Surgeon, General Hospital, & Professor of Practical Pharmacy and Materia Medica, Medical College.
Sub *pro tem* do.
Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum
Fort Surg. with Port and Marine duties, Medical Inspector of Seamen and Professor of Anatomy, Medical College.
Surgeon, 1st District.
Medical Inspector of Emigrants.
Surgeon, 2nd Dist. (Hospital for Women and Children).
Health Officer and Supt. Lock Hospital.

Surg. 3rd Dist. (including Body Guard).
Surgeon, 4th District, (including Club).
Sub *pro tem* do.
Surg. to His Excellency the Governor.
Professor of Dental Surgery, Medical College.
Superintendent of Stationery with an Assistant.
Superintendent, Government Press with a Deputy and an Assistant
Secretary to Government, P. W.D.
Joint Secretary to Govt. P. W D.
Under Secretary do. do.
Under Secretary to Government Irrign. Branch.
Joint Secretary to Government Railway Branch.
Under Secretary to Government do.
Examinar of Public Works Accounts.
Government Astronomer.
Sub *pro tem* do.
Meteorological Reporter.
Protector of Emigrants.
Tamil Translator to Government.
Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government.
Canarese Translator to Govt.
Malayalam Translator do.
Telugu Translator to Govt.
Superintendent, Government Central Museum.
Medical Inspector of Emigrants.
Health Officer and Supt. of Lock Hospitals.
Secretary to the Board of Examiners.
Commr. for the U. C. S. Examinations with a Secretary.
Registrar of Books.
Dy. Collr. in Charge of Income Tax Work.
Supt. Archæological Survey.
Epigraphist for the Madras Presy.
Provl. Supt. of Census Operations in the Madras Presidency.
Supt. Civil Veterinary Dept.
Sanitary Engineer to Govt.
Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.

ADMINISTRATION.—The local or rural administration of Madras takes the District or *Zila* as its unit. Each District is sub-divided into taluks, numbering 158 in all, and each *Taluk* comprises about 270 villages. The population of an average *taluk* is about 190,000, and its area about 880 square miles. For fiscal purposes the Presidency is divided into 22 Districts, viz. along the *East coast* : 1 Ganjam, 2 Vizagapatam, 3 Godavari, 4 Kristna, 5 Nellore, 6 Madras, 7 Chingleput, 8 South Arcot, 9 Tanjore, 10 Madura, 11 Tinnevelly; on the *West coast* : 12 Malabar and 13 South Canara ; *inland* : 14 Cuddapah, 15 Kurnool, 16 Bellary, 17 Anantapur, 18 North Arcot, 19 Trichinopoly, 20 Salem, 21 Coimbatore and 22 Nilgiris. Locally, politically and geographically connected with it are Jaipur, Pudukotta, Cochin, Travancore, and Haiderabad Deccan, all of which see separately.

ANANTAPUR.

ANANTAPUR.—District created on the 5th January 1882. Bounded on the north by Karnul District, on the south and east by Mysore territory and Bellary District, and on the east by Cuddapah District. Area, 5,275 square miles. Population 708,549. District head-quarters are at Anantapur town, 260 miles from Madras *via* Tadpatri railway station.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crops are *kambu*, *cholam*, *ragi* and *korra*, and these form the staple food of the masses. Wet lands are artificially irri-

gated, and are exclusively devoted to rice and sugar-cane. Garden lands produce cocoa-nut, betel-leaf, plantains, wheat, tobacco, chillies, turmeric, vegetables and fruits.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—Among the agricultural products of the District, rice ranks first in the southern, and cotton in the northern parts. Cotton goods, cloth, rope, and tape are the chief manufactures. Paper is also manufactured in the Dharmavaram *taluk*. Oil-seeds, sugar-cane, hemp, and indigo represent important mercantile interests. The manufacture of glass bangles is carried on in many places. Jaggery is largely exported to other places.

CLIMATE.—The climate is peculiarly dry. Fever exists in an epidemic form. Small-pox is very common.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided inso seven *Taluks* of Dharmavaram, Gooty, Tadpatri, Anantapur, Hindupur, Madaksira, and Penukonda *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, 2 Assistant Collectors, 4 Deputy Collectors, 1 Tahsildar, Deputy Superintendent Revenue Survey with 1 Assistant, Conservator of Forests, District and Sessions Judge, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Jail, Local Fund Engineer, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and 7 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Anantapur town *see* Anantapur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amarapur—Town in Madaksira *taluk*, situated on the road from Chitaldrug to Chittur. Formerly called Nadimehalli, the old site being about half a mile to the west. Population about 5,500. In the neighbourhood are some fine cocoa-nut gardens. Weekly market and post office [m.].

Anantapur—Municipal town and *Taluk* in Anantapur District, also head-quarters of the District of the same name ; 32 miles south of Gooty, and 62 miles south-east of Bellary. Population 5,500. The town contains police and magisterial courts, sub-jail, dispensary, school, travellers' bungalow, a picturesque large tank and post office [m. s. T.].

Appecherala—Town with a large tank. Population 2500.

Bakkarayasamudram—Small village, 2 miles from Anantapur. Population 2,500. It is built immediately under the tank dam, and the streets are therefore usually under water. Fever and cholera are almost endemic.

Bukkapatnam—Town situated on the Trunk Road from Bangalore to Bellary. Population about 4,000. The station of a Sub-magistrate and police force Post ffice [m. s t.].

Dharmavaram—*Taluk* of Anantapur District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the Chitravati river, 50 miles south of Gooty. Population 5,500. Market and post office [m. s. t.].

Gooty—Town and *Taluk* of Anantapur District, railway station, and head-quarters of a Deputy Collector and Magistrate. 32 miles from Anantapur town. Population 6,000. Gooty is a place of some renown, and it contains Tahsildar's and District Munsiff's courts, old sub-jail, and

post office [m. s. t.]. There is an interesting hill fort near the town and a rest camp for troops near the station. Besides the fort, the most interesting features in Gooty are the choultry, tomb, and memorial well of Sir Thomas Munro.

Gudibanda—Village with post office [m.].

Guntakal—Village and railway junction station [R.], 18 miles from Gooty, and 32 miles from Bellary. Post office [m. s. t.].

Guttur—Village with post office [m.].

Hindupur—A large commercial town and *Taluk* in Anantapur District, also head-quarters of a Tahsildar, 66 miles from Anantapur town. Trade in jaggery, piece goods, and grain. Population 7,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jakkulacheruvu—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Gooty.

Kalyandrug—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.].

Kattacheruvu—Village with post office [m.].

Machukota—Village with post office [m.].

Madaksira—*Taluk* and town in Anantapur District, and head-quarters of the Tahsildar. Contains school, police station, and post office [m. s.]. Population 5,000.

Pamidi—Town situated on the Penner river, 14 miles south of Gooty. Population 5,500 chifly weavers. Unhealthy place. Post office [m. s. t].

Patakottacheru——Village and railway station, 8 miles from Gooty.

Penner—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Tadpatri. Post office [m.].

Penukonda—Town and *Taluk* of Anantapur District, also head-quarters of an Assistant Collector, 44 miles from Anantapur. Population about 6,000. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, school, fort, and post office [m. s. t.].

Royalcheru—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Tadpatri. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.].

Santhabidinur—Village with post office [m.].

Singanamala—Village with post office [m.].

Tadpatri—*Taluk* and town in Anantapur District, also railway station [R.], and the head-quarters of a Tahsildar, situated on the right bank of the Penner river, 33 miles from Anantapur town. Population 9,000. Thriving trade in silk, cotton, and Indigo. Contains the temples of Rama, Iswara and Chintaraya. These temples are worth seeing. Sub-Judge's court, police station, school, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s t.].

Timmencherla—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Gooty. Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m s.].

Urava-Konda—Town with Sub-magistrate's court. Population 6,500. Post office [m. s. t.].

Vajrakarur—Village with post office [m. t.] .

Vanganur—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Tadpatri.

Yadiki—Town situated about 18 miles south-east of Gooty. It is a very irregularly built town, with some curious old temples. Population about 7,000. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.].

ARCOT, NORTH.

ARCOT, NORTH.—District in Madras Presidency. Bounded on the north by Cuddapah and Nellore Districts, on the south by Salem and South Arcot Districts, on the east by Chingleput, and on the west by Mysore. Area, 7,616 square miles. Population 2,180,487. North Arcot, in point of size, ranks eleventh, and in population fifth, among the Districts of the Madras Presidency. District head-quarters are at Chittur town, 218 miles from Madras by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The chief grain crops of the District are rice, *ragi*, *cholam*,—the three staples of food with the bulk of the population. Hemp, cotton, sugar-cane, betel, indigo, onions, tobacco, chillies, plantains, and mangoes, are also largely cultivated.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The trade of the District consists of the export of food-grains (chiefly rice) and molasses ; the import of salt, iron, cloth, and a transit trade in cotton. The exports are in excess of the imports. Weaving forms the chief industry, but the carpets of Wallajapet, the reed mats of Wandewash, the brass-work and wood-carving of Tirupati (Tripatty), the hardware of Punganur. th pottery of Gudiyatam, and the glass beads of Kalahasti, are noteworthy specialities of the District.

CLIMATE.—Malarious fever may be considered endemic in many parts of the District. It increases in severity immediately after the rainy season. Leprosy is common, and small-pox so prevalent annually from February to May, that a very large percentage of the population bear the marks of attack. Cattle disease, in the form known as 'foot-and-month disease' has been frequently epedemic.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District comprises 9 *taluks viz.*, Chandragiri, Chittur, Palmaner, Gudiyatam, Walajapet Arcot, Vellore, Polur, and Wandiwash ; 4 large *Zamindaris*, Kalahasti, Kangundi, Karvaitnagar, and Punganur ; and one *jagir*, Arni. The total revenue of the District is about 40 lakhs of rupees. The expenditure nearly 2 lakhs. *District Staff.*—Collector and Magistrate with 3 Assistant Collectors, 3 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, District Forest Officer, Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, District and Sessions Judge, District Munsiff, Superintendent of Central jail, Deputy Inspector General of Police, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Chaplain Civil Surgeon, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Executive Engineer, and 4 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Chittur town *see* Chittur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ambur (*Amburdrug*, *Petambur*).—A well-built and compact town, also railway station, 38 miles from Vellore ; situated at the foot of the Kadapanatham Pass, which leads from the Eastern Hills of the Bara-

mahal ; it lies on the south bank of Palar river. The railway station is within half a mile of the town. The Ambur Drug peak towers above the town. It possesses a considerable trade in oils, *ghi*, and indigo. Population about 12,000. The fort, situated on the almost inaccessible Ambur Drug, and commanding an important pass into the Carnatic, was in past times keenly contested. Post office [m. s. T.].

Ammoor—Village with post office [m.].

Aragonda—Village in Chittur *taluk*, 14 miles north-west of Chittur. Population 2.000. The name of the town is derived from the appearance of the hill close by it, which looks as if split in half. Trade in grain and molasses.

Arcot—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the right banks of the Palar river, 5 miles from the Arcot railway station. Formerly the capital of the Nawabs of the Carnatic, but now of small importance. Historically, Arcot is of great interest, but few traces of its former power remain. The town contains Tahsildar's court, school, sub-jail, fort, and post office [m. s. T.].

Arkonam—Town and junction station of the Madras and South Indian Railways [R.], 28 miles from Arcot town, and 17 miles from Conjeevernam. Population 4,000. Near the station is a rest camp for troops, and there is a chuttram in the village for Native travellers. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Arni—A *jagir* (estate) in North Arcot District. Area, 183 square miles comprising 182 villages. Population about 75,000. Revenue, 1½ lakhs. Arni is the chief town of the estate or jagir of the same name, with population about 5,000, situated 400 feet above the sea, on the right bank of the Cheyair river, 16 miles south of Arcot. Formerly a large military station, but at present merely the head-quarters of the jagir. The fort, now in ruins, played a conspicuous part in the wars of the Carnatic. The site of the fort does not belong to the Jagirdar. An imposing monument in the shape of a high column stands on one side of the old parade ground. At the north-west angle of the enclosure is a fine old temple named Devipuram. Courts of District Munsiff and of Sub-magistrate, and post office [m. s. t.].

Avalconda—Village with post office [m.].

Baireddipalle—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Banavaram—Village with post office [m. s.].

Batherpet—Village with post office [m.].

Chandragiri ('*Moon hill*').—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station ; situated on the right bank of the Suvarnamukhi river, 6½ miles from Tirupati railway station. Population 4,500. The town contains the usual sub-divisional public offices, jail, and post office [m. s. t.]. Interesting archæological remains are found, consisting of deserted temples, grand tanks, and fine carved mantappams.

Cheyair (*Cheyeru Bahunadi*).—River rises in the Jawadi range ; flows north-easterly for about 90 miles, and joins the Palar river in Chingleput District.

Chetpat—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 35 miles from Ranipet.

Chinnamapet—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Arcot town. A temple at Theruvalangadu is noteworthy and visited by thousands of Natives during festival days.

Chittur—Town and *taluk*, also railway station, and head-quarters of the North Arcot District, and of Chittur *taluk* ; situated in the valley of the Poini river, 27 miles from Vellore railway station.. Being the head-quarters of the District administration, it contains the courts of the Judge, Collector, District Munsiff, and Tahsildar with their subordinate establishments, district jail, police station, school, dispensary etc. Besides the public offices, the town possesses an English Church with a native mission chapel attached to it, and a Roman Catholic chapel, also travellers' bungalow, two chuttrams and post office [m. s. T.].

Chirtanoor—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chowdapalle.—Village with post office [m.].

Cortelliar (*Kortalaiyaru*).—River rises in the Kaveripak tank, and after passing through the Tiruvalur and Ponneri *taluks*, flows into the Ennur backwater, about 12 miles north of Madras. This river is the chief source of the Madras water-supply, being connected by means of an anicut with the Chodavaram and Red Hill tanks.

Damalcheri—Pass in North Arcot District, by which the Maratha chief Siwaji made his first decent (1676) upon the Carnatic ; and here Dost Ali, the Nawab was killed in battle with the Marathas.

Damulcheruvu—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Desur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Graemeshpet—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gudiyatam—Municipal town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated about 3 miles from the station. Lies also 3 miles north of the Palar, and is bisected by the Kaundinia river. Population 12,000. Centre of a considerable weaving industry ; exports rice to Malabar. Contains Tahsildar's court, sub-jail, school, and post office [m. s. T.]. A fair for the sale of provisions, cattle &c. is held weekly on Tuesdays. There is a large temple at Puliconda, about 1¼ mile south-east of the station.

Hassannammapet—Village with post office [m. s.].

Irall—Village with post office [m.].

Kalahasti—*Taluk* in Kalahasti Zamindari of North Arcot District. Area, 205,000 acres. Population 55,000. No places in the *taluk* except Kalahasti and Puranduru possess more than 1000 inhabitants.

Kalahasti (*Kalastri*)—*Zamindari* estate, situated partly in North Arcot and partly in Nellore District ; one of the largest estates in the Carnatic. Population 140,000. Number of villages in North Arcot 612 and 190 in Nellore. Area, 736 square miles in North Arcot, and 415 square miles in Nellore ; peshkash (rent) to Government Rs. two lakhs. The revenues are estimated at between rupees 4 and 5 lakhs per annum. Glass making is a staple industry. Kalahasti is the chief town of the Ze-

mindari of the same name, and railway station; situated on the right bank of the Suvarnamukhi river, 22 miles from Tirupaty station. The town is situated about a mile from the station. Population 10,000. It is the residence of the Kalahasti Zamindar and of a Sub-magistrate, has large bazars, and is a place of pilgrimage. In its suburbs a good deal of cloth is woven. Grain, bangles, and the like commodities are the chief articles of trade. A magnificent festival called *Sivarati* is held in March and continues for ten days. The great temple to Parvati cannot be entered by Europeans. The temple decicated to Siva, from which the chief importance of the town is derived, stands at the base of the southern hill, and near the south-west angle of the central square. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kalasapakam—Village with post office [m.].

Kalavagunta—Village with post office [m.].

Kalavai—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kallur—Village with post office [m.].

Kanakamachutram——Village with post office [m.].

Kangundi—*Zamindari* or estate in North Arcot District. Area, 213 square miles. Population about 50,000, scattered through 321 villages. The estate lies in the south-west extremity of the District. Revenue Rs. 25,000. Kangundi, the chief village of the Zamindari, situated at the base of a precipitous hill crowned with the ruins of a fort. Population 1,000. The village, once the chief place in the neighbourhood, is now depopulated by fever, cholera, and the effects of the famine of 1876. The Zamindar's palace is an imposing pile of buildings. Nearest railway station Kuppam.

Kaniyambadi—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Vellore. Post office [m. s.].

Karvetnagar—Zamindari estate. Area, 680 square miles, comprising 792 villages; population 300,000. The region is hilly. Indigo is largely cultivated. A very fertile tract, with a hardy and intelligent peasantry. The chief manufacture is weaving. Sub-magistrates are stationed at Puttur and Tirutani, the head-quarters of division of the Zamindari. Revenue Rs. 6 lakhs. Karvetnagar is the chief town of the Zamindari of the same name; situated seven miles west of Puttur railway station. Population 6,000. It was formerly strongly fortified, and surrounded by a broad wall. Only traces of these works now remain. Post office [m. s.].

Kasthambadi—Village with post office [m.].

Katpadi—Village and railway junction station, 6 miles from Vellore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kaveripak—Town in Walajahpet *taluk*, 10 miles from Arcot, and 4 miles from Sholinghar. Population 6,000. Notable for its irrigation tank, one of the finest and largest in Madras Presidency. The tank is enclosed by a *band* or embankment four miles long. The name of the town means 'a dam over the Kaveri.' Contains a fort and post office [m. s. t.].

Kaverirajapet—Village with post office [m.].

Kolambur—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Vellore. Post office [m s.].

Kumbhakamdrug—Mountain in north Arcot District. The principal peak in the Satliawad range of hills; highest point 2,598, feet above sea level.

Kunnamangalam—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Vellore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kuppam—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Jalarpet. Post office [m. s.].

Madarpak—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.].

Malleshwaram—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mailpati—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Arcot station. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mamandur—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Renigunta. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mandakolatur—Village with post office [m.].

Melpadi—Village with post office [m.].

Minnel—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Arcot town. Post office [m.].

Mosur—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Arcot town.

Mulanur—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Jalarpet station.

Nagari—Hill range forming the extreme south-easterly spur of the Eastern Ghats; consisting of sandstones which are of various colours, chiefly pale, red, yellow, and white, both in large and small grains. The formation is similar to that of Table Mountain of Cape of Good Hope, near which coal and diamond have been found.

Nagari-Nose (*Nagari*).—Principal peak of the Nagari Hills. Elevation above the sea, 2824 feet. Although 50 miles inland, this hill is visible from the sea in fine weather, and is a recognised landmark. At the foot of the hill is the village of Nagari (population 3,000), near Nagari railway station, 17 miles from Arkonam. It is a very busy place visited by merchants from Madras for the purchase of rice, indigo, and ground nuts. The rice raised in the neighbourhood is of superior quality. Nagari has the largest fair in the District. Post office [m. s. t.].

Narasingarayapetta—Village with post office [m. s.].

Narayanavaram—Town situated 3 miles east of Puttur station. It is one of the most ancient places in North Arcot; it is believed to stand in what was once a forest much frequented by Vishnu. Three miles south of the town are the remains of two old forts. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s t.].

Nattarey—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pallipat—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Palmaner—Head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, and healthy station; situated 26 miles west of Chittur. Lies near the summit of the Magli Pass. There is a busy trade, and in the town is a rum and arrack distillery. The town contains the usual tahsil offices, dis-

pensary, travellers' bungalow, schools and chapels. A beautiful glen, near the town, called the valley of Gangamma, is frequently visited by excursionists. Post office [m. s. t.].

Panappakam—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Chittur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Patalapattu—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pennamur—Village with post office [m.].

Pernamallur—Village with post office [m.].

Poini (*Ponne*).—River, called near the source Damalcheruvu, rising among the high hills south-west of Chandragiri, in the north of North Arcot District, and flowing about 45 miles south to the Palar between Vellore and Arcot. Largely used for irrigation by means of anicuts, which force the water into tanks.

Polur—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated 32 miles from Vellore. Population 6,000. A small ruined fort stands near the town. Tahsildar's court, sub-jail, large tank and post office [m. s.]. Five miles from the town magnetic iron-ore occurs in small nodules.

Ponnai—Village with post office [m.].

Pudi—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Renigunta.

Pulikonda—Village situated at the base of a high hill near the right bank of the Palar, 97 miles from Vellore. Gunny-bags are manufactured. The sacred name for the place is Adirangam. Annual fair, fine pagoda, and post offie [m. s. t.].

Pundi—Village with post office [m.].

Punganur—Zamindari estate with area, 523 square miles; population about 75,000, dwelling in 1 town and 68 villages. The estate lies above the *ghats* in the north-west corner of the District. Punganur is the head-quarters of the Zamindari of the same name, situated on a plateau 2,000 feet above the sea. Population 8,000. The town is prosperous. A large cattle fair is held in April. The Zamindar's palace has accommodation for European trvellers. In the courtyard are stalls for a menagerie; a museum; and several life-sized models of Natives of different castes in their customary dress or undress. A mile from the town are the ruins of a large Roman Catholic chapel (1780). Sub-magistrate's court, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Putalapattu—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Chittur. post office [m. s.].

Puttur—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Renigunta. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ramapuram—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Chittur.

Ramasamudram—Village with post office [m.].

Ranipet—Town in Walajapet *taluk*, situated on the north bank of the Palar river, 3 miles from Arcot railway station. Population 4,000 (about one-third of the population are Muhammadans consisting largely of sepoys and their families). The town comprises the European quarter of Arcot town. It is the head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector,

and was formerly a station for troops. The barracks, are still in good preservation, and are occupied as a hospital, and as quarters for the families of sepoys on foreign service. The Roman Catholics and the American Mission have churches in the town. A large dispensary under the management of the American Mission. A fair for provisions, cattle &c. is held here every Friday. The Nine lakh Garden, an extensive grove of Mangoes, is near Ranipet. A Bench of 2 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. t.].

Rayalcheruvu—Village in Narayanavaram *taluk* of Karvetnagar Zamindari. Population 300. The village is noteworthy on account of its large tank, built, it is said, by Krishnadeva Rayalu of Vijianagar.

Renigunta—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Tirupati. Contains a Bench of 2 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.]. About 14 miles from this station are the two noteworthy buildings called Raj Mahal and Ram Mahal. These are situated at the foot of Chandragiri hill on which is an old fort built by the Narasinga Rajah of Vijianagram.

Royalpet—Village with post office [m.].

Saidapet—Village with post office [m. s.].

Satghur—Villag with post office [m. s. t.].

Satiyaviziyanagaram (*Old name Arninagaram*).—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Seri—Village with post office [m.].

Sholinghar (*Sholangipuram*).—Town and railway station, 10 miles from Arcot station. Population 6,000. Contains a Bench of 3 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.]. There is a famous temple perched on a high rock, about 8 miles from this station, and is much attended by Natives At the foot of the hills there is a District Munsiff's court, and Mission school. Bullock bandies are available.

Sodam—Village with post office [m.].

Sunthapet—Village with post office [m.].

Tellar—Village with post office [m. s.].

Thorapadi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Timeri—Town in Arcot *taluk*, situated 6 miles south-west of Arcot. Population about 4,000. Post office [m. s.].

Tirupati (' *Tripatty* ').—Town in Chandragiri *taluk*, situated 83 miles from Madras city. It is a municipal town and railway station, and possesses courts of District Munsiff and of Sub-magistrate, also a hospital, church and post office [m. s. t.]. Tirupati is celebrated for its hill pagoda, in some respects the most sacred in Southern India. The chief temple is 7 miles distant, situated in Tirumala (or ' *holy hill* '), known to the Europeans as Upper Tirupati (population 1,600 all Hindus), but the annexes and outer entrances of the ascent begin about a mile from the town. The hill on which the great pagoda stands is about 2,500 feet above sea-level. It has seven peaks and that crowned by the pagoda is named Srivenkataramanachellam. The temple is said to have been built at

the commencement of the Kaliyug, or present Hindu era (B. C. 3100). The town of lower Tirupati is situated in the valley, about 5 miles braod, between the Tirupati Hills and those of the Karvetnagar *Zamindari*. Along this valley flows the Suvarnamukhi river, which passes about a mile to the south of the town. Population 15,000, Lower Tirupati is flourishing and busy place, crowded at all times with pilgrims. The Lower Tirupati about 350 feet above sea-level. The places need sanitation. The deity worshipped is (Sri Venkateshwara Perumal) one of the incarnations of Vishnu, and so holy is the shrine that no Christian or Musalman is allowed to pass the outer walls. Pilgrims flock from all parts of India throughout the whole year, but more particularly during the feast of Brama Ootchavam in the month of September. The residence of the Mahant of Tirupati is close to the station, and he has Telephonic communication with the temple on the hill. There are many sights worth seeing here, but permission of the Mahant is required to see the thousand pillared montappam, and the Swami Pushkarina Tank.

Tirutani—Town and railway station, 8 miles from Arkonam. Population under 3,000. Contains Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s t.]. On a hill, about a mile west of railway station is the famous temple of Coomaraswamy at which a monthly festival is held and largely attended by Hindus. Two grand festivals are also held in August and January, and attract great numbers of pilgrims from a distance.

Tiruvallam—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Arcot station. Contains a celebrated Hindu temple, and post office [m. s.].

Tiruvattur—Town in Arcot *taluk*; situated about 24 miles south-east of Arcot town. Population 1500, all Hindus. Tiruvattur contains a highly venerated temple.

Tiruvetipuram—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ulli—Village and railway station, 41 miles from Arcot town.

Ussoor—Village with post office [m.].

Vadamalapet—Village with post office [m.].

Valapanthal—Village with post office [m.].

Vellore—*Taluk* of North Arcot District, also chief town of the *taluk* of the same name and railway station ; situated on the Palar river, 27 miles from Chittur. Population 45,000. Vellore town is 4 miles from railway station. It is a military station, municipality and head-quarters of the Sub-Collector ; and contains civil and criminal courts, military offices, central jail, church, missions, hospital, also post [m. s.], telegraph, and several departmental offices. The fort of Vellore is noticeable. Besides its fortress, which contains many interesting buildings, Vellore possesses a Vishnuite temple with some good carving. Chanda Sahib's mosque is also deserving of mention. The town, although hot, is healthy. Detachments of cavalry and infantry are quartered at this town. The cultivation of sweet-scented flowers is one of the industries of the place, and many bales of these are daily sent by rail to Madras.

Venkatagiri—Chief town of a large Zamindari of the same name, and railway station, 15 miles from Kalahasti. Fine lace cloths are manufactured. In a small temple the Eswara, Brahma Ootchavam feast is celebrated annually in the month of June or July. Raja's palace, travellers' bungalow, church and post office[m. s. t.].

Venkatagirikota—Town with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Vepagunta——Village and railway station, 19 miles from Renigunta statoin.

Virinjipuram—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Arcot station. Post office [m. s.]. About 3 miles south of the station is a large temple visited by crowds of Natives during festivals.

Walajapet (or *Walajanagar*).—*Taluk* of North Arcot District, also trading town, municipality and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Palar river, 3 miles from Arcot town. About 4 miles from Arcot station, there is a Tahsildar's court and Sub-registrar's office Population 11,000. Weaving in silk and cotton, dyeing, carpet-making and the manufacture of oils chiefly employ the people. Post office [m. s. t.].

Wandiwash—South-east *Taluk* of North Arcot District, also town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 4,500. It is historically interesting as the scene of several important operations in the war of the Carnatik. Contains Talukdar's cutcherry, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Yellakuru——Village and railway station, 8 miles from Kalahasti. It is the boundary between the Venkatagiri and Kalahasti Zamindaries.

Yerpedu—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Kalahasti station.

ARCOT, SOUTH.

ARCOT, SOUTH—District in the Presidency of Madras. Area, 5,217 square miles, containing 9 towns and 2850 villages. Population 2,162,851. Bounded on the north by the Districts of Chingleput and North Arcot, on the east by the Bay of Bengal, on the south by the Districts of Trichinopoly and Tanjore, and on the west by Salem District. In point of size, South Arcot ranks sixteenth, and in population sixth, among the Districts of the Madras Presidency. District head-quarters are at the town of Cuddalore, 124 miles from Madras by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops of the District are rice, *ragi*, kumbu, *varagu*, indigo, oil-seeds, cotton, *cholam*, pulses, samai, tobacco, sugar-cane, and cocoa-nuts.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures of the District include indigo, sugar, jaggery, salt, mats, pottery, oils, coir, and cloths both of cotton and silk. The silk used comes from Mysore ; it is dyed at Combaconum and woven at Chidambaram.

CLIMATE.—Fevers appear to be endemic in some of the western *taluks* ; and in the eastern tracts, leprosy and elephantiasis are prevalent. Cattle epidemics, which are frequent, may be classed under the three heads of rinderpest, foot and mouth disease (kumari) and tynipanitis.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is sub-divided into 8 *Taluks*, viz :—Chidambaram, Cuddalore, Kallakurchi, Tindivanam, Tirukoilur, Tiruvannamalai, Villupuram, and Vriddhachalam. Revenue, 52 lakhs; expenditure nearly 7 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 3 Assistants and 3 Deputy Collectors, District Forest officer, District and Sessions Judge. Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of jail, Chaplain, Political Agent for French Settlement, special Agent for Pondicherry, British Consular Agent for Karikal and Pondicherry, 2 Executive Engineers and Local Fund Engineer. For further information regarding Cuddalore town *see* Cuddalore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agaram-Sibbandi—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Tiruvannamalai.

Alapakam—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Cuddalore. Post office [m. s].

Alatur—Village with post office [m.].

Avalurpet—Village with post office [m.].

Bahoor—Village with post office [m.].

Bhuvanigiri—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.]. 5 miles from Chidambaram.

Brahmadesam—Village with post office [m. s.], 10 miles from Tindivanam.

Chengam—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Chidambaram—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station and municipality, 7 miles from the coast and 25 miles south of Cuddalore. Population 20,000. The weaving of silk and cotton occupies 27 per cent. of the total adult population. As the head-quarters of the *taluk*, it contains subordinate revenue, judicial and police establishments; a Bench of 4 honorary magistrates, post office [m. s. t.], travellers' bungalows etc. Chidambaram is for its temples chiefly celebrated and held in the highest reverence throughout Southern India and Ceylon. Two of these are very large worthy of close inspection. Besides the temples, there is nothing remarkable in the town, except the large number of Chattrams, or native rest-houses (about 70) with which it abounds. The largest is said to be capable of holding 800 or 900 persons. There is also a tank which is called Sivaganga or Hempushkarnii(golden tank) and deserves attention. Two festivals take place yearly; one in the latter end of December, and the other in June or July. From 50 to 60 thousand pilgrims and traders attend these feasts which last about 10 days.

Chinneppanaickenpalayam—Village with post office [m.].

Chinnasalem—Village with post office [m. s.].

Coleroon—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Cuddalore. A fair is held here weekly every Monday at which cattle, poultry, leather, cloths, grain &c. are sold.

Corembu-Goonden—Range of hills in the District of South Arcot.

Cuddalore (*Kudalur*).—*Taluk* of South Arcot District, also chief town, municipality, railway station, and administrative head quarters of South Arcot District ; situated on the backwater formed by the confluent estuaries of the Gadilam and Paravanar, 116 miles by sea and 127 by rail south of Madras, and 16 miles south of Pondicherry. Population 45,000. The municipal area extends over 13 square miles. As regards population Cuddalore ranks tenth among the towns of the Madras Presidency. The native town, Cuddalore proper, lies in a low, damp site about 2 miles south of Munjakupam (new town). The railway station (Cuddalore New Town) is situated in the important village of Tirupapuliyur, where there is a large temple. Passengers leave the train for Munjakupam, and fort St. David to reach which places the river Gadilam has to be crossed. In this locality, at small distances apart, are the Collector's office, District court, and all other public offices, St. Joseph's College, the Zilla school, a Bench of 7 honorary magistrates, Messrs. Parry & Co's office, and dock bungalow. The ruins of Fort St. David close to the sea shore are deservedly an attraction to the historical student. CUDDALORE OLD TOWN is also a railway station [R.] where pensioners reside. It contains an English Church and a jail. A branch line runs to the Beach, and the port is one of the most eligible on the coast for an export and import trade with Europe. Adjoining the railway station are Locomotive Works. Post office [m. s. T.].

Elavanasur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Eruvellipet—Village with post office [m.].

Garudanadi (*Gadilam*).—River of South Arcot District, rises in the Yegal Tank, in Kalakurchi *taluk*, and is fed by the Mallatar, which connects it with the Ponniar. After a course of 59 miles, it falls into the Bay of Bengal.

Gingee—Village and fort situated on the road from Kistnagiri to the coast, about 18 miles from Tindivanam. Contains sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.]. Gingee is well worth visting for the sake of the ruins and historical associations. Carts are available at railway station.

Kallakurchi—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 4,000. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices, school, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kandaimangalam—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Pondicherry. Post office [m.].

Kille—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Cuddalore.

Kurinjipadi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lalpet—Village with post office [m.].

Mailam—Village and railway station, 43 miles from Cuddalore. Post office [m.]. Within the sight on a hill is a temple named Subramania Swamy Koil, where annually in March there is an important feast.

Mambalapati—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Villupuram.

Manalurpet—Village with post office [m.].

Mandagapet—Village with post office [m.].

Mangalam—Village with post office [m. s.], 5 miles from Ulundarpet.

Mannargudi—Village with sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.], 9 miles from Nidamangalam.

Markanum—Town and head-quarters of Tindivanam *taluk*, 12 miles from Brahmadesam. Contains sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Mathalapet—Village with post office [m.].

Moratandichavady—Village with post office [m.].

Mugaiyur—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Villupuram.

Nathapet—Village with post office [m.].

Nellikuppam—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Cuddalore. A large sugar factory, and post office [m. s. t.].

Olakur—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Villupuram. Post office [m.].

Palur—Village with post office [m.].

Panruti (*Panroty*).—A large market town and railway station, 14 miles from Cuddalore. Population about 22,000. Sub-magistrate's court, and post office[m. s. t.]. A Siva shrine in the village of Therevitu, distant 1 mile, is visited by many worshippers.

Paravanar—River of South Arcot District ; flows in a northerly direction, and enters the sea at Cuddalore. It is navigable for 10 miles.

Pattambakam—Village with post office [m.].

Pennadam—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pennathur—Village with post office [m s].

Perumakal—Village with a small fort, 5 miles from Tindivanam. Population about 2,000.

Poondiankuppam—Village with post office [m.].

Porto Novo (*Feringhipet* ; *Mahmud Bandar*)—Seaport town and railway station, 32 miles south of Pondichery at the mouth of the river Vellar. Population about 9,000. Considerable trade with Ceylon and Achin. Porto Novo is interesting also as the scene of English joint-stock enterprise Weekly market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pudupalayam—Village with post office [m.].

Puthupet—Village with post office [m.].

Sankarapuram—Village with post office [m. s.].

Satyamangalam—Village with post office [m.].

Sethipattadai (*Tiruvadi, or Trivadi*).—Town in Cuddalore *taluk*, 15 miles west of Fort St. David. Population about 5000. Except as the seat of a sub-magistrate, it is now of no importance ; but it was the scene of frequent fighting during the Carnatic wars.

Singirikoil—Village with post office [m.].

Sithalingamadam—Village with post office [m.].

Srimushnum—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tandarai—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Villupuram.

Tanipadi—Village with post office [m.].

Thiagavalli—Village with post office [m.].

Thillaivadangan—Village with post office [m.].

Thiruvendipuram—Village with post office [m.].

Thoockanambakam—Village with post office [m.].

Tiagar (*Tiyagar Drug*).—Village and old fort, situated 30 miles south of Trinomalai. Population about 600. Like the fortress of Trinomalai, Tiagar formed one of the bulwarks of the District against the invasion from above the Ghats. The roads from Arcot to Trichinopoli and from Salem to Cuddalore intersect at Tiagar.

Tindivanam—Town and *taluk* of South Arcot District, also railway station, 52 miles from Cuddalore. District Munsiff's court and post office [m. s. t.]. Head-quarters are at Merkanam, distant 22 miles. Gingee, 18 miles.

Tirukoilur—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, and railway station, situated on the south bank of the river Ponniar, 19 miles from Terivannamalai. Population 5,000 Tirukoilur is a place of some importance and a station of Deputy Collector, of Assistant Superintendent of Police and of a District Munsiff. Weekly fair and post office [m. s. t.]. Great feasts in a large Hindu temple dedicated to Thiroovikrama Gopalamoorthy, a Hindu deity are held in April and December annually. There are two other temples at Kiloor and Aricandanallur respectively adjacent villages at the former in March a car feasts takes place. The chief produce is paddy, sugar-cane, and ground nuts.

Tirupapuliyur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tiruvakarai (*Trivakari*).—Ruined town in Villupuram *taluk*. Population about 700. Though now containing only a few huts, there are indications in the pagoda, tank, and deserted streets that a large town once existed on this site.

Tiruvannamalai—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station, 32 miles from Villupuram Population 10,000. The chief exports are bamboos, jungle-wood and grain. The principal import is cotton cloth. There is a fine and richly endowed temple, the two annual festivals at which, in November, and May, are the most largely attended in the District. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, school, forty Chuttrams and post office [m. s. t.].

Tiruvennanallur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Titagudi—Village with sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Tyagadrug—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ulundurpet—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 15 miles from Tyagadrug.

Valavanur—Prosperous agricultural village and railway station, 5 miles from Villupuram. Population 8,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Vallinur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vanur—Village with sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Vattavalum—Zamindari estate in Kallakurchi *taluk*. The annual rent is Rs. 2,900 and peshkash or fixed revenue, Rs. 70. Post office [m. t.].

Vikravandi—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Cuddalore. Post office [m. s.].

Villiankuppam—Village with post office [m.].

Villianur—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Pondicherry. A Siva temple and a Roman catholic church are at periods of the year much frequented.

Villupuram—Chief town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway junction station, 26 miles from Cuddalore. Passengers to and from Pondichery and Tiruvannamalai change carriages at this junction. Population about 9,000. District Munsiff's and Tahsildar's courts, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Vriddhachalam (*Old Hill*).—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated 10 miles from Mangalam. It contains a large fortified temple. It is a sacred town, and many legends are connected with it. District Munsiff's court and station of Head-Assistant Collector. Post office [m s. t.].

BELLARY.

BELLARY.—District in the Madras Presidency. The Tungabudhra river bounds it on the north and north-west, separating it from the territories of the Nizam, on the east lie the Districts of Anantapur and Kurnool; on the south by the District of Chitaldrug in Mysore State ; on the west by the Tungabudhra river. Area, (including the State of Sandur) 5,975 square miles, containing 10 towns and 1,174 villages. Population 900,126. In point of size, Bellary ranks twelfth, and in population eighteenth, among the Districts of the Madras Presidency. District head-quarters are at Bellary Town, 306 miles from Madras by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crops are *cholam*, *ragi*, and *korra*, and on these depends the food supply of the masses. Wetlands, are those artificially irrigated, are almost devoted to rice and sugar-cane. On other dry lands are raised cocoa-nut, betel-leaf, plantains, areca-nut, wheat, tobacco, chillies turmeric, vegetables, and fruits. Cotton is also grown on dry lands.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—Among the agricultural products of the District, cotton takes the first place. The manufacture of cotton goods, cloth, rope, tape, and carpets—occupies large numbers of the people. Oil-seeds, sugar-cane, hemp, and indigo, all represent important mercantile interests. In woolen goods, the chief articles of export are the blankets of the Kudilgi *taluk*, for which there is a demand all over the Madras Presidency. Iron-smelting is carried on in the Hospet and other *taluks*.

LANGUAGES.—Kanarese and Telugu are the languages spoken, the former language prevailing in the western, and both being used in the eastern *taluks*.

CLIMATE.—The climate is extremely dry. Fever exists in an endemic form. Ophthalmia is common, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere and the glare from the granite rocks.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 8 *taluks* of Bellary, Adoni, Alur, Hospet, Kudligi, Rayadrug, Harpanhalli, and Huvinhadgalli. Revenue, 20 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate

with two Assistants, 3 Deputy Collectors, District Forest Officer, Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlements, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of District Jail, Superintendent of Police, Chaplain, Political Agent (Sandur), Executive Engineer, 2 Local Fund Engineers, and Inspector of schools. For further information regarding Bellary town *see* Bellary.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ablagundi—Pass from the Ramandrug plateau, 1½ miles from Sandur, and 32 miles from Bellary. Nearest railway station, Gadiganur and Toranagulu.

Adoni (*Adwani*).—Town and *taluk* of the Bellary District, also municipality and railway station, 63 miles from Bellary. It is one of the principal towns in the cotton districts of the Dekkan and the second largest town in the Bellary District. Population 23,000. Cloth of cotton, silk and carpets constitute its chief manufactures, and occupy more than a third of the total adult male population. Several Madras merchants have agencies here, and there are several cotton-presses. The Deputy Collector and Tahsildar hold their courts here. There is also a Bench of 5 honorary magistrates, a dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. Parts of the old fortifications of Adoni still remain. At the musjid may be seen chains cut out of single blocks of stone. The traveller between Adoni and Kosgi will notice the fantastic shapes assumed by the rocks by the side of the railway line.

Alur—*Taluk* and town of Bellary District, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 2,500. Contains a Tahsildar's court, travellers' bungalow, several minor official establishments, police station, grant-in aid school, and post office [m. s.]. Nearest railway station Baivanhal.

Aspari—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Adoni Population 1,500. Post office [m. s.].

Baivanhal—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Bellary.

Bandri—Village with post office [m.].

Bannikoppa—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Hospet.

Bantanahal—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Bellary.

Barakila and Talibunda—The highest peaks of the range on which the citadel of Adoni stands. Height 800 feet above the plain. Half-way up is a fine tank which is never dry, and on the summit grows a fig-tree forming a landmark for 20 or 30 miles in every direction.

Belguppa—Village in Raidrug *taluk*. Population 2,000. It marks the commencement of the great unbroken plain of black cotton soil which stretches hence to the Tungabhadra river. Near Belguppa are to be seen some curious gallows, with chains and iron cages attached, in which the remains of criminals were formerly exposed. Post office [m.].

Bellary—*Taluk* and chief town of the District of the same name, also municipality, railway station [R.], and the head-quarters of the District Administration, and of a brigade of the Madras Army. Population 53,000. Bellary possesses all the public establishments, and offices pertaining to Civil and Military station of the first class. Situated on

an arid plain that stretches from the foot of a mass of granitic rock, 450 feet in height and about 2 miles in circuit. The town is defended by two lines of fortifications. The upper fort crowns the rock, and being inaccessible in the face of even the smallest force, may be considered impregnable by assault. The lower fort, containing the arsenal, guards the eastern base On this side stand several public buildings including commissariat stores and post office [m. s.]. Southward stretches the native quarter, Cowle Bazar, Bruce-pettah, and Mellor-pettah, containing the finest military market in Southern India. A large tank, nearly 3 miles in circumference when quite full, but which, being very shallow, is, as a rule, dry for a part of every year, lies on this side of the rock. On the west are grouped the regimental lines, substantial buildings with accommodation for two European and two Native regiments. On the northern side stand the civil lines, with the public offices, churches, dispensary, school, and telegraph office. Bank of Madras and dak bungalow. The Bellary Cantonment railway station is 2 miles from the city railway station.

Bennihalli—Village with post office [m.].

Bhanapur—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Hospet.

Bhimaganni—The pass connecting Bellary District on the north-east with the Sandur State. The village of Yettinhatti of Sandur is situated at the entrance to this pass, through which runs the main road from Bellary to Ramandrug.

Chippigiri—Village with post office [m.].

Chitwadigi—Town situated 2 miles from Hospet, and the same distance from the Tungabhadra river. The chief market for the western *taluks* of the Bellary District, and for goods imported from the Nizam's Dominions. Population 4,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Daroji—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Bellary. Post office [m.].

Gadiganur—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Bellary. Post office [m].

Gudikal—Village with post office [m.].

Hagari—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Bellary.

Hampasagar—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 18 miles from Narayandeverkeri.

Hampi—Ruined city on the south bank of the Tungabhadra, 36 miles north-west of Bellary. The site of the ancient capital of the Vijayanagar kings. The ruins cover 9 square miles, including Kamalapur on the south, and Anagundi, the later seat of the dynasty. There is still a great annual festival here. Post office [m.].

Harpanahalli—*Taluk* in Bellary District, also a neat, well-built town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 55 miles from Hospet station, and 66 miles from Bellary. Population 7,000. Tahsildar's court, school, dispensary, a fine temple and post office [m. s. t.]. There is a Jain colony here.

Herial—Town 12 miles south of Bellary town, on the Bangalore road. Population 600. Centre of a brass industry. Ruins of an old fort, and post office [m. s. t.].

Hirahadgalli—Village with post office [m.].

Hospet (*New town*).—Town and *taluk*, also railway station [R.], and head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector ; situated about 39 miles north-west of Bellary city. Population about 11,000. A considerable portion of the inhabitants are weavers. The town contains tahsildar's and sub-magistrate's courts, a Bench of 9 honorary magistrates, dak bungalow, school, dispensary, and 2 fine temples. Post office [m. s. t.]. From this point Vijayanagar and Hampi (9 miles) can most conveniently be visited.

Hulugunda—Village with post office [m.].

Huvinahadgalli—Town and head quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t].

Kamalapur—Town in Hospet *taluk*. Population 5,500. Small iron-industry and sugar-boiling factories, situated 3 miles from the south bank of the Tungabhadra, at Hampi. The ruins of many temples are still visible. Kamalapur is 5 miles distant from Hospet ; it is built beneath the embankment of a large tank, which is supplied by a channel from the river. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kampli—Town in Hospet *taluk* with population 10,000. The town is built on the bank of the Tungabhadra, close to one of the fords where the river may be crossed, and also near an important anicut or weir for irrigation. Weaving, especially of silk cloth, is carried on. Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m. s.].

Kanakal—Village with post office [m. t.].

Kaul-Bazar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kopbal—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Hospet.

Kosgi—Town and railway station, 18 miles north of Adoni. Population about 52,00. It is situated at the foot of a rock, on which stand the ruins of fortifications and temples. Not far from the town is a curious isolated rock known by the name of "The Sisters" Akkaichellelu. Post office [m. s.].

Kudatani—Town and railway station, 12 miles from Bellary. Population 4,000. Remains of a fort and of a Jain Settlement. Post office [m.].

Kudligi—Chief town and *taluk* of the same name, in Bellary District. Population 8,000. Distant 12 miles from Kuturu. Contains civil and criminal courts, police station, and post office [m. s t.].

Kurugode—Town with population 3,000. Remarkable for the number of temples in its vicinity, among them a very fine new one dedicated to Siva, and containing a colossal representation of the bull *Nandi*, a monolith. Village school, and post office [m.].

Kuturu—Village with post office [m. s.], 8 miles from Kudligi.

Mogal—Village with post office [m.].

Molagavalli—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Adoni.

Munirabad—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Hospet.

Nancherla—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Adoni.

Narayandeverkeri—Town 8 miles from Hospet railway sta-

tion. Population 4,000. District Munsiff's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Oojein—Village with post office [m.].

Papinaikanahali—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Hospet.

Ramandrug (*Ramadurgam*).—Hill sanitarium in Sandur State ; 37 miles from Bellary. Population 600. The plateau is from a mile to a mile and a half long, by half a mile to three-quarters of a mile broad. The average temperature of the hill very much resembles that of Bangalore, but the climate is much more equable, and the variation of the thermometer less. From its solitary position, even in the hottest seasons, the air reaches it fresh, being rarified in its passage over a lofty table-land. There are several well laid out riding paths on both sides of the plateau, which afford from all points beautiful views of the surrounding country. On the plateau itself there are upwards of 3 miles of broad level road practicable for vehicles. The depôt can accommodate 60 single men and 10 families. Post office [m. s.].

Rayadrug.—Town and *Taluk* of the Bellary District, also headquarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 32 miles from Bellary. Population 9,000. Consists of a citadel and lower fort, the latter containing the town, which is regularly laid out. The citadel occupies the summit of a mass of granite rocks, rising to the height of 1200 feet, and connected by a lower ridge with a group of wild hills, which form the north-eastern boundary of the plain of Chitaldrug. The south face of the rock is abrupt and inaccessible. About half-way up the hill is the old palace of the *Palegar* ; and close by are two handsome temples dedicated to Rama and Krishna. There are also the ruins of houses and gardens on the rock, but few people now live there. The town contains the usual *tahsil* offices and post office [m. s. t.].

Rupengudi.—Village with post office [m.].

Sandur.—Small native State in Bellary District. Area, 164 square miles, of which a large proportion is hill jungle. Population 16,000. Revenue about Rs. 50,000. The average annual rainfall of Sandur is about 36 inches. The chief village is Sandur, 20 miles from Kudligi. Population 4,500. Ruling Chief—Rajah Vithal Rao Sahib, a Maratha, administers his State in person. Post office [m. s.]. The two places of most interest in the State are the important sanatorium Ramandrug, situated 3150 feet above the sea, and used chiefly as a convelescent depôt for troops ; and the temple of Kumaraswami (Kartikswami), which is described as follows :—The temple is situated near the basin of a ravine, not far from the summit of the south-west part of the range of hills that enclose the valley ; and after an ascent of 4 miles. The temple is neither large nor magnificent, but has an air of antiquity, of which its whitewashed exterior and gilded cupola cannot entirely divest it. The *gopuram* faces the east ; on the left of the entrance is the shrine of the goddess Parvati, consort of Siva ; to the west is the image of her son Kumaraswami, the presiding genius of the place ; and to the right stands the shrine of the destroyer Siva. In front is a square pool called " Aguste Tirtha. " In front of the *gopuram* is a small octangular

column of hewn stone, at the foot of which lie three trunkless stone-heads. The largest is that of the giant Tarakasam, slain by Kumaraswami. The great festival occurs triennially, and at this the number of pilgrims has latterly amounted to 25,000 or 30,000 ; the temple revenue averages from 15,000 to 20,000 rupees annually. The climate of Kumaraswami is described as very agreeable, although, owing to its easterly position, it is not so cool as that of Ramandrug.

Siruguppa.—A badly-built and unhealthy town, situated on the south bank of the Tungabhadra river. Population 5,000. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s. t.].

Tekkalakotta.—Village 28 miles from Bellary. Population 2,500. There is a watch-tower on one of the hills, and the ruins of an old stone fort built by the *poligar* ; also a fort in better condition and an old temple to Iswara or Siva, containing an inscription on stone, in the Hale Kanarese character. Post office [m.].

Thamberhally.—Village with post office [m.].

Tilgi.—Village with post office [m].

Toranagullu.—Villege and railway station, 20 miles from Bellary.

Vijayanagar.—Village in Hospet *taluk* with a population of 1000 souls. The proper name of this village is Hampi ; but Vijayanagar was the name of the dynasty and the kingdom which had its capital here, and was the last great Hindu power of the south. A great annual festival.

Virapur.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Bellary.

Yemmiganur.—Town situated about 14 miles north-east of Adoni town. Population 7,000 The town is well-built and clean, and is the station of a sub-magistrate. It was once noted for its weaving. Post office [m. s. t.].

CANARA, SOUTH.

CANARA, SOUTH.—District situated on the Western coast. Bounded on the north by North Canara (Bombay Presidency), on the south by Malabar, on the east by Mysore State and Coorg, and on the west by the Indian Ocean. Area, 3,902 square miles. Population 1,056,081. The administrative head-quarters are at Mangalore town, 411 miles from Bombay by steamer.

PRODUCTS.—The District is rich in a fine clay, well adapted for pottery, and several firms are engaged in the manufacture of machine-made tiles, etc. Kaolin is also of frequent occurrence underlying the laterite. Gold is found in small quantities at Mujar, garnets at Subramanya and Kemphalla. Iron exists in the Udipi and Uppinangadi *taluks*, but it is not worked. The forest land is of vast extent. Most of the land is private property, and only a few forests near the Ghats are owned by Government. The principal products are—timber, bamboos, fuel, cardamoms, wild arrowroot (Curcuma angustifolia), gall-nuts, gamboge, catechu ; fibrous barks (several kinds), cinnamon (both bark and oil) ; gums ; resins (from several forest trees, principally from the genus Dipterocarpus ; dyes (various, but mainly of a sombre colour). These

products. together with honey and beeswax, are collected by the Malaikudis or hillmen ; but the total export from the District is not important. The staple crop of the District is rice Cocoa-nut gardens are numerous along the coast, and areca plantations in the interior. Gram beans, hemp, *ragi*, sugar-cane, tobacco, and cotton are grown, but not to any extent.

COMMERCE.—The chief articles of trade are coffee, rice, salt, coir, yarn, betel-nuts, oil, and seeds. The exports (coffee and rice), exceeds the imports in value very considerably. The chief articles of import are piece-goods, cotton, twist, yarn, oils, and salt.

The Basel Mission and the Jesuit Mission are the most notable institutions in the District. The Basel Mission has a large shop for the sale of European goods, a tile manufactory, a weaving shed, and a flourishing printing establishment, all which give employment to converts.

LANGUAGES.—The chief languages spoken in South Canara are apart from the European tongues and the Hindustani of foreigners—Tulu, Malayalam, Canarese, and Konkani. Tulu, the language of Tuluva, is spoken generally between Udipi and Kumbla, by perhaps 180,000 people; south of the Puiswinni river, and elsewhere with Mappilas, Malayalam is the prevailing tongue. Kanarase, being the official language, is understood everywhere. Konkani is the domestic language of some castes, and of all the Goa Christians.

CLIMATE.—The District is generally healthy ; but fever and bowel complaints are not uncommon. The prevailing epidemic disease is fever. It is most common during the monsoon (June to October), and is probably due to the excessive damp and the malarial poison developed from decaying vegetation. The only really epidemic disease is small-pox, which is prevalent during the months of February and March. It is of a severe type, and attacks the poorer classes

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *Taluks* of Mangalore, Udipi, Kasaragod, Uppinangadi, and Coondapur. Revenue, 18 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 2 Assistants, 3 Deputy Collectors, District Forest Officer, Assistant Conservator of Forest, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey with an Assistant, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, District Munsiff. Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Head Master Provincial College, Port Officer and Superintendent Sea Customs, Chaplain, Local Fund Engineer and Inspector of Schools. For further information regarding Mangalore town *see* Mangalore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agumbe.—A pass in the Udipi *Taluk*, connecting Mysore with Canara. The trunk road from Mangalore to Nagar division of Mysore meets this pass, and much coffee and sandal-wood are conveyed through it to the coast, the pass being practicable for wheeled vehicles.

Ajanur.—Town in Kasargod *Taluk*, situated on the coast road about half-way between Mangalore and Cannanore. Population about 6,500.

Ambatmuri.—Pass in the Uppinangadi *taluk*, which leads into Mysore, but is little used.

Andar.—*Ghat* leads into Mysore ; impracticable for wheeled vehicles.

Bantval.—Town situated on the river Netravati, 14 miles east of Mangalore. Population about 3,500. The river bed is here encumbered with masses of hornblende rock, containing mica and garnets, syenite and a beautiful pegmatite with flesh-coloured crystals of felspar. Formerly a place of importance, and still, as an entrepot for the produce of the District on its way to Mysore possessing a considerable through traffic. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.].

Barkur (*Hangarkatta*) —Village and port in South Canara District. The present town marks the site of a very ancient city, once the largest in Canara. As the stronghold of the Vijayanagar Rajas, who obtained possession of it in 1335. The ruined city possesses much interest for the antiquary. Traces of the great fort built by Harihar Raja, about 1370, still exist, as also the tanks and part of the walls of an old palace. Ruins of Buddhist temples abound. Among the sculptures, one representing a procession of armed men, bearing a striking resemblance in equipments and general appearance to the Greek soldiery, and another of a centaur, deserve special mark. Tradition asserts that it was from here that the Alya Santana law of inheritance was promulgated. The present town possesses some trade in brass and copper utensils. Post office [m. s.].

Basrur.—Town in the Cundapur *Taluk*. Population about 2,000. Now almost deserted, but once a large town with a fort and temple, and mentioned as an important trading place by all the Arabian Geographers. The walls and water-gates still remain in good preservation. Post office [m. t.].

Bekal.—Town with fort and post office [m.].

Beltangadi—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.].

Byndoor.—Village with post office [m. s.], 18 miles from Coondapur

Chandragiri (*Puiswinni*).—River rises in the the Western Ghats near Sampaji, and, after a westerly course of 65 miles, enters the sea 2 miles south of Kasaragod. A fort, situated on its left bank, commands this portion of the river. The Chandragiri forms the northern boundary between the Malayalam and Tuluvu countries ; and the traditions of the people forbid any Nair woman to cross it.

Charmadi (called also the *Bund*, or *Coffee Ghats*).—Pass in the Uppinangadi *taluk*. opened in 1864, and now one of the main lines for wheeled traffic, and specially for coffee transport between Mangalore and Mysore.

Coomla.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Coondapur.—Town and *taluk* of South Canara District, also head quarters of Head Assistant Collector and of a Tahsildar ; situated 55 miles west of Mangalore. Population 3,000. The town is healthy, but

its trade is languishing. District Munsiff's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Ganguli.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gurpur.—River in South Canara District, enters the sea 2 miles north of Mangalore, and with the Netravati, forms the Mangalore harbour.

Heriadake.—Village with post office [m.].

Hosangadi (*Haidargarh*).—A *ghat* or pass on the route between Bednur, the seat of the Nagar Government, and the Malabar coast. Practicable for carts as far as Sankar Narayan, the head of the water communication with the coast.

Hosdrug (*Neeleshwar*).—Town situated 2 miles from the sea, and 42 miles from Cannanore. Population about 5,000. Sub-magistrate's court, excellent Bungalow, and ruins of a magnificient fort. Post office [m. s. t.].

Hungarcutta.—Village with post office [m.].

Kallianpur.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Kallur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Karkal.—Town in Udipi *Taluk*, situated on one of the main lines leading from Mysore to Mangalore *via* Agumbe *ghat*. Population 3,800. The centre of a considerable rice trade. Karkal was formerly a Jain town of some size and importance ; and the antiquarian remains are very interesting. Chief among them is a colossal monolithic figure of Buddha or Gautama, locally known as Gumpta, after Gumta Raya, once ruler of the country. The figure is placed on a huge black rock, and is within a fraction of 50 feet high. On the same rock or hill is a Jain pagoda or Basti, containing some images of the later Buddhist type. A high monolithic *Dhwaja Stambha* (a kind of obelisk), the ruins of the Wadiya's palace, a Hindu temple containing a figure of Anantashain, and a Jain impaling stone, are the other curiosities of the village. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.].

Kasargod.—Town and port in the *taluk* of the same name, situated on the river Chandragiri. Population about 5,000. The southernmost post of the ancient Tuluva kingdom, with an ancient fort of the Ikkeri kings. District Munsiff's court and post office [m s. t.].

Kaup.—Village with post office [m.].

Kollur.—One of the principal passes in the Western Ghats, connecting the plateau of Mysore and Coorg with the low plains of Canara.

Kumaradhari.—River rises in the Bisli Ghat on the boundary between Coorg and Hassan District of Mysore, below the Pushpagiri or Subrahmanya range of the Western Ghats, and flows westwards towards the Malabar coast. Near the village of Uppinangadi it joins the Netravati river, and the combined stream, under the latter name, flows into the sea near Mangalore. In the lower part of its course it is much used for navigation ; small boats can proceed even above Uppinangadi.

Malpi.—Village with post office [m.].

Mangalore (or *Kodiyal*).—*Taluk* and Chief town of South Canara District ; situated on the backwater formed by the convergent mouths of

the Netravati and Gurpur rivers, it has water on three sides of it. The name Mangalore is perhaps derived from the temple of Mangala Devi to the south-east of the town. It is also a sea-port, municipality, military station with courts, churches, custom-house, Bank of Madras, and military offices, also post [m. s.], and Telegraph station. The town is picturesque, clean, and prosperous; Anchorage 2 miles from the shore. Like all the towns on Malabar coast, Mangalore is buried amid groves of cocoa-nut palms. Population about 40,000. The light-house is merely a harbour light, 1½ miles E N. E. of the river entrance. Boats of large size are safely carried as far as Bantval or Pani Mangalore up the Netravati. The Basel Lutheran Mission has its head-quarters here and has done much good in teaching trades, &c Good cloth is woven at their establishment; the making of roof tiles, printing, and binding is also taught. The Provincial School and the Roman Catholic College are well attended.

Moodbidri.—A very old Jain city with not fewer than 18 Jain bastis or stone pagodas. These are maintained by old endowments and subscriptions from Jains throughout the District, and contain some superb carving, and many valuable inscriptions. They bear witness to the marvellous industry and devotion of the Jains. Post office [m. s. t.].

Moolky.—Town situated on an inlet of the sea, 19 miles north of Mangalore. The water is too shallow to admit large vessels, but small fishing and coasting craft find shelter here. Post office [m. s. t.].

Munjeshwar—Village with post office [m. s.].

Netravati.—River in South Canara District. It is formed by the junction, at Uppinangadi, of two streams, the Netravati proper, and the Kumardari. From Uppinangadi the united stream flows to Mangalore. In floods, the Netravati is navigable above Uppinangadi, and at all times between that place and Mangalore.

Nileswaram (*Nilkanta-Ishwaram*).—Town is Kasargod *taluk* with population about 9,000. Residence of pensioned Rajas.

Padubidri.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Pani Mangalore.—Village with post office [m.].

Pushpagiri (or *Subrahmanya Hill*).—Prominent bullock-hump shaped peak of the Subrahmanya range of mountains, a spur of the Western Ghats, at the north-western boundary of Coorg in the South Canara District of Madras, and on the border of Hassan District of Mysore; situated 5,626 feet above the sea. The ascent is difficult, but can be managed on foot in about three hours. On the lower slopes there is a dense jungle, haunted by wild elephants; on the summit are many ancient stone cairns. The view is very extensive. An annual fair is held here in December, which attracts a great number of people.

Putur.—Town and head-quarters of Uppinangadi *taluk*. Population under 3,000. Post office [m s.].

Somsa Parwat.—Peak of the Western Ghats bordering on South Canara District; 6,300 feet high. The hill is used as a sanitarium by the European residents of South Canara. There are two bungalows, but no village; easy access by road (56 miles) from Mangalore. The

climate, except from June to September, during the south-west monsoon, is delightful. English fruits, vegetables, and flowers grow well, and in most respects the climate and soil resemble those of Coonoor in Nilgiri District.

Sullia.—Villag with post office [m. s.].

Udipi.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. It is formed of parts of Shivalli, Badagabetti, Puttur, and Mudanidambur villages. Population about 5,000. Udipi is considered by Hindus to be the most sacred spot in the Canarese country, and is much frequented by pilgrims from Mysore. There are eight *maths* (Hindu monasteries) ; and the management of the temple, which is very ancient and largely endowed, is held by the heads of these maths in rotation for two years each. District Munsiff's and Tahsildar's courts, a Bench of 4 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. t.].

Uppinangadi.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the river Netravati. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Vittal.—Village with post office [m.].

Yenur.—An old Jain town, containing a large monolithic statue, 38 feet high, of the same kind as the Jain statues at Sravana Belgola in (Mysore) and Karkal (in South Canara).

CARNATIC.

CARNATIC.—Tract of country comprising the Districts of Nellore, Trichinopoly, Chingleput, North and South Arcot, Madras, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Madura.

CEDED DISTRICTS.

CEDED DISTRICTS—A term applied to the territory in the Deccan ceded to the British in 1800, after the downfall of Tipu Sultan, for the maintenance of the Nizam's Subsidiary Force. In the Madras Presidency, the Districts of North Arcot, Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah are known as the Ceded Districts.

CHERA.

CHERA.—Name of one of the oldest kingdoms in Southern India. Its exact locality is still a subject of dispute, but it is quite certain that it lay on the western coast. In the oldest historical days, Chera, Chola, and Pandya formed the three great southern kingdoms, the confines of which met, according to tradition, at a place on the Cauvery river, 11 miles east of Karur.

CHINGLEPUT.

CHINGLEPUT.—District in the Presidency of Madras. Bounded on the east by the Bay of Bengal, on the north by Nellore District, on the south by South Arcot, and on the west by North Arcot District.

Area, 2842 square miles, containing 10 towns and 1997 villages. Population 1136,928. In point of size, Chingleput ranks twentieth, and in population sixteenth, among the Districts of the Madras Presidency. District head-quarters are at Saidapet and Chingleput town, 5 and 34 miles from Madras city by rail respectively.

PRODUCTS.—The chief wet land crop is rice of three kinds—*samba kar*, and *manakatai*—divided by the cultivators into 31 varieties. On dry lands the staple crops are *ragi*, *varagu*, *cholam*, *kambu*, indigo, pulses, oil-seeds, ground nuts, chillies, and tobacco.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The salt manufactured for Government gives employment to many thousand families, chiefly *miraṣidars* having hereditary rights to the manufacture. Weaving occupies about 30,000 persons Metal-ware to a small extent, and indigo, the making of which is on the increase, complete the list of the non-agricultural industries.

CLIMATE.—The climate considering the latitude may be called temperate and the extremes of heat and cold experienced in land are here unknown. Both monsoons affect the District. Chingleput has the reputation of being one of the healthiest Districts in the Presidency. The fevers which devastate so many other parts, are almost unknown in it. Ague in the cold damp weather is not uncommon, and small-pox and opthalmia are prevalent diseases.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *taluks* of Chingleput, Conjeveram, Madurantakam, Ponneri, Saidapet, and Tiruvallur, each with its subdivisional native establishment subordinate to the head-quarters at Saidapet, the revenue and magisterial jurisdictions being in every case conterminous. The sessions are held at Chingleput, where also the sub-Collector and Civil Surgeon are stationed. The total revenue of the District is about 57 lakhs and the total expenditure in civil administration is nearly 15 lakhs. *District Staff*—At Saidapet—Collector and Magistrate, Deputy Collector, Principal Teachers' College, Chaplain, Principal of the Agriculture College, and Executive Engineer. At Chingleput—Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate; Assistant Commissioner, salt and Abkari; District Forest Officer; District and Sessions Judge; Civil Surgeon; and Superintendent of the Reformatory School. For further information regarding Saidapet and Chingleput towns see both the towns in their proper places.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Acharapakam—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Chingleput. Post office [m s t.].

Alamparai—Village situated on the coast, on the southern confines of the Chingleput District, about midway between Pondicherry and Chingleput town. It was a French depôt and fort during the siege of Madras. Formerly famous for its oyster-beds.

Alanthoor—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ambatur—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Poonamallee. Post office [m.]. There are large laterite quarries here from which

most of the stone for the Madras Harbour Works was obtained. There is also a very ancient famous temple of "Masilamani Easvarar" at Thirumalavoyal about 1½ miles north-west of the station, said to be built by the Rajah of Chola. Many persons, especially Madrasees, visit this temple during Brahma Ootchavum which is performed in May; near to, there is the temple of "Pachamalai Ammen" of equal importance, which hundreds of persons visit on the fire-treading festival days.

Arni—Village with post office [m. s.].

Attipattu—Village with post office [m.].

Avadi—Village and railway station [W.], 7 miles from Poonumallee. Post office [m.].

Ayyampet—Village with post office [m. s.].

Balchetty-chuttrum—Village with post office [m. s.].

Budoor—Village with post office [m. s.]

Chengatur—Village with post office [m. t.].

Cheyur—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Chingleput—*Taluk* and chief town of the District of the same name; also municipality, and railway station [R]; situated at the junction of the Chingleput-Arkonam branch with the main line of the South Indian Railway. As the seat of the District Sessions Judge and the head-quarters of the Sub-Collector and Civil Surgeon and of the *taluk*, it contains the usual civil and criminal courts, as well as the court of the District Munsif, jail, hospital, a Bench of 4 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. T.]. There is a large Chhatram or free halting-place for Native travellers, also a public bungalow for the accommodation of Europeans. The Roman Catholic and Free Churches have established missions here. The old fort is partially in ruins.

Chunampet—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Conjeveram—(Kanchipuram).—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also municipality and railway station, 22 miles from Chingleput. Population 40,000. About 11 per cent of the population are Brahmans, and 17 per cent. weavers of a caste peculiar to this portion of the District. As the head-quarters of the *taluk*, Conjeveram contains the usual subordinate civil, magisterial and revenue courts, jail, dispensary, school, also a Bench of 8 honorary magistrates post office [m. s. t.] etc.; but it is chiefly interesting as being a place of special sanctity. Conjeveram is one of the seven holy cities of India, and has been called the 'Benares of the south'. Two of the temples, the largest in Southern India, were built by Krishna Raya about 1509; and for many smaller pagodas, *choultries* and *agraharams* (Brahman resting-houses and alms-houses), the town is indebted to the same family. The lofty *gopuras*, the thousand-pillared temple, with its splendid porch and fine jewels, attract the chief attention of visitors. The great annual fair held in May is attended by about 50,000 of Hindus many of whom come long distances. The temple about 2 miles from railway station, is dedicated to Ekambarah Swami. The Vishnu temple in Little Conjevaram is about 2 miles off. Vishnu is worshipped here under the name of Varada Raja. Here at the request of a visitor the

jewels will be shown. Makbara or tomb of Hamid Avlia is also worth a visit.

Cooum (*Kuvam*)—River rises in Conjeveram *taluk*, and flows due east, entering the sea. The city of Madras stands at the mouth of this river, which receives the drainage of a portion of the town.

Coromandel—Town in Ponneri *taluk*, Population about 4,000, chiefly fishermen. The *kariminal*, or sand used by the people instead of blotting-paper, is found here.

Ennore (*also called Kathivakam*).—Town situated 12 miles from Madras. Population 1,500. Ennore is in reality only a fishing village; but being a favourite resort of Europeans from Madras, it contains several bungalows, built on the strip of land between the sea and the backwater; and, until lately, the oldest club-house in India. Manufacture of salt.

Guduvancheri.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Chingleput. Post office [m. s.]. The snipe ground near at hand is considered one of the best in the neighbourhood of Madras.

Guindy (*Kindi*).—Village and a suburb of Madras city, also a station of Deputy Collector, 4 miles south-west The country house and a park of the Governor of Madras are at Guindy. The Government farm and school of Agriculture are at Roshanbagh Jail.

Kadambatur.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Arkonam. Post office [m.].

Kandoor—Village with post office [m.].

Karunguli.—Town with a fort, situated on the Great Southern Trunk Road, 48 miles from Madras Post office [m. s.].

Kaventhandalam.—Village with post office [m.].

Kilacheri—Village with post office [m s t.].

Kinar.—Village with post office [m.].

Kodambakam—Village with post office [m.].

Kodoovoor.—Village with post office [m.].

Kolatur.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Chingleput. Post office[m. s.].

Kotaikadu.—Village with post office [m.].

Kovelong.—Village 20 miles south of Madras. One of the earliest European settlements and formerly a place of some strategical importtance. Kovelong possesses a Roman Catholic Church, almshouse, and orphanage. The salt-pans to the west of the village are large, and there is some export trade in salt. Excellent oysters are found here. Post office [m. s. t.].

Koyapakam.—Village with post office [m.].

Kuddapakam.—Village 22 miles from Madhurantakam. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kutheevakam.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kuvathur.—Village with post office [m.].

Madhur.—Village with post office [m.].

Madhurantakam.—Town and railway station in the *taluk* of the same name; 15 miles from Chingleput. Contains Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Mahabalipuram ('*The Seven Pagodas*').—Village situated 35 miles south of Madras (29 miles by boat and 6 miles by road). Population about 1,100. This is one of the most interesting and, to archœologists, one of the most important spots in Southern India.

The antiquities of the place may be divided into three groups—(1) the 5 *raths* to the south of the village, belonging probably to the latest Buddhist period ; (2) the Cave temples, monolithic figures, carvings, and sculptures, west of the village, probably of the 6th or 7th century A. D. (these contain some marvellous reliefs, ranking with those of Ellora and Elephanta) ; (3) the more modern temples of Vishnu and Siva, the latter being washed by the sea. To these two, with five other pagodas, buried (according to tradition) by the sea, the place owes its English name. Post office [m.].

Malavaiyavur.—Village with post office [m.].

Mamandur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Manembathe.—Village with post office [m.].

Manimangalam.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Manur.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Arkonam.

Marutham.—Village with post office [m.].

Nagalapuram—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nelvaye.—Village with post office [m.].

Orathi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Padalum.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Chingleput. Post office [m.].

Palayseevaram.—Village with post office [m.].

Pallavaram.—Town and railway station, situated on a wide plain, west of a range of stony hills, 3 miles south of St. Thomas Mount, and 11 miles south-west of Madras. Population about 4,500. A military cantonment and pensioners' station, with a garrison of about 650 men. Formerly it was called the 'Presidency Cantonment,' and had lines sufficient for 4 native regiments. The place is hot, but not unhealthy. Contonment Magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.]. About 3 miles from the railway station, is the celebrated temple of Runganathswamy, whither in May at the annual festival crowds of worshippers come, especially from Madras.

Pallur.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Chingelput.

Panayur—Village with post office [m.].

Pariapoliam—Village with post office [m. s.].

Perumbair.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Chingleput. Post office [m].

Perunagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Polambakam.—Village with post office [m.].

Ponneri.—*Taluk*, town, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Naranavaram (more commonly as the Arniyanadi), about 20 miles north-west of Madras city. Population under 1,000. Sub-jail, and post office [m. s. t.].

Poonamallee.—Town and cantonment lies 13 miles west of Madras city. A military cantonment with a sub-magistrate and District

Munsiff. Population 3,000. The permanent European population of the place are chiefly pensioners A convalescent depôt for British troops from the whole Madras Presidency and Burma is located here, the climate being very salubrious There is a fine hospital on the site of the old fort There is no garrison. Post office [m. s. t.] and Government rest-house.

Puduvayil.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pulicat.—Town in Ponneri *taluk*, lies at the southern extremity of an island which divides the sea from the large lagoon called the Pulicat Lake, which is about 37 miles in length by from 3 to 11 in breadth, 23 miles north of Madras city. This salt-water lake is under the influence of the tide, and must have been produced by an inroad of the sea during a storm, when it topped the low ridge of the coast-line. Post office [m. s. t.]. Roman Catholics resort to Pulicat in great numbers on certain feast days.

Puthunamkotai.—Village with post office [m.].

Sadras.—Village in Chingleput *taluk*, 43 miles south of Madras, and connected with it by Buckingham Canal. Population about 1,500. The ruins of old fort and post office [m. s. t.]. The tombstones are curious specimens of the sculptor's art.

Saidapet.—Chief town, *taluk*, and administrative head-quarters of the District, also railway station 5 miles from Madras city. Population about 5,200. The well-known Government model farm was established here in 1865. It contains a Bench of 5 honorary magistrates, an agricultural college, museum with a chemical laboratory veterinary hospital and post office [m. s. t.].

Saint Thomas Mount (*Farangi malai*).—Town in *Saidapet taluk*, also railway station, and head-quarters of the old Madras artillery, and still one of the most important military stations in the Presidency. Population 15,000. The town possesses a fine church, several chapels, numerous military buildings, including a handsome artillery mess-house, post office [m. s. t.], and cantonment magistrate's court. The bazar and native huts are hidden away eastward. There are, besides, a Wesleyn chapel, two Roman Catholic chapels for the European troops. The health of the station is exceptionally good; epidemic cholera being of rare occurrence.

Salapakam.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Salaveram.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sattivedu.—Village with sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.].

Seetanjary.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sevvapet Road.—Railway station, 9 miles from Avadi.

Singaperumalkoil.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Chingleput. Named from Vishnu temple on a little rock. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sriperambudur (*Called also Sriperumatur*).—Town in Conjeveram *taluk*, situated on the western trunk road, 25 miles from Madras city. Population under 6,000. The birth-place of the celebrated Hindu reformer Ramanuja, 1016 A. D. A stone chamber is erected over the

spot where he was born. Ramanuja founded no less than 700 colleges, and sought to secure the permanence of his religious system by establishing 89 hereditary guruships. Those at Conjeveram, Srirangam, Rameswaram, Totadri, and Ahobalam still remain. Ramanuja's philosophical system is chiefly distinguished by his adherence to *Vaisishtha Adwaita* or 'almost non-dual doctrine.' In contradiction to the *Adwait* doctrine, he held that the divine soul and human soul are not absolutely one, but are closely connected. Everlasting happiness was not to be obtained by knowledge alone, however profound; in addition, a devout observance of public and private worship was essential.

Teknaf.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Teroovatteyoor.—Town situated on the coast, about 6 miles north of Madras city. Population 6,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Thatchoor.—Village with post office [m.].

Tinnanur.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Avadi. Post office [m. s.]. There is a chuttram for Natives close to the station. A Hindu temple about a mile south of the station attracts many Natives during festivals.

Tirukalikundram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tiruporur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 5 miles from Kovelong.

Tirur—Village with post office [m.].

Tiruvallur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station. 26 miles west of Madras city. The town has a police station, District Munsiff's court, post [m. s.] and telegraph offices. It is also an important religious centre, and contains some famous Hindu temples, which are well worth a visit. A feast is held monthly at each new moon. It is largely attended by Brahmans from Madras and other places. There is a chuttram for Native travellers. The old fort of Tripasore is about 4 miles from here.

Tripasore.—Town with 3,000 inhabitants. It was formerly a considerable cantonment and a station for cadets in the East India Company's service, and more recently for pensioned European soldiers, for whom there are the necessary cottage-quarters, and a school. All these buildings, as well as a Hindu temple, lie within the fort, the remains of the stone walls of which still exist. This fort was formerly valuable as a protection to the adjacent country from the ravages of the Palegars.

Uttaramallur.—Town in Madhurantakam *Taluk*, situated about 16 miles south-west of Chingleput. Population about 8,000. Under Hindu and Muhammadan rule, it seems to have been an important place. Station of a sub-magistrate. It contains five Siva and two Vishnu temples, all in ruins. The architecture of the Siva temples is curious and imposing. Telugu Roman Catholics are numerous in the neighbourhood. Post office [m. s. t.].

Uttukotai—Village with post office [m.].

Vadakupathu—Village with post office [m.].

Vadasummanjeri.—Village with post office [m.].

Vandalur—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Chingleput.
Vepancheri—Village with post office [m. s.].
Villiyampakkam—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Chingleput.
Walajabad.—Town in Conjeveram *taluk* and a railway station, 14 miles from Chingleput. Formerly a military station and a depôt for cadets in the East India Company's service. Post office [m. s. t.].

CHOLA.

CHOLA.—An ancient division of Dravida, conterminous, roughly with the Tamil country north of the Cauvery river, and having its capital near the site of the modern Trichinopoly. In the 11th century, the Chola kings conquered the neighbouring kingdom of the Pandiyans, and overran the whole country down to Cape Comorin, becoming the paramount power of the south, and giving princes to Telingana. They also conquered the Kongu country (or Eastern Chora, as it seems to have then been).

CIRCARS, THE NORTHERN.

CIRCARS, THE NORTHERN.—The historical name for a large tract of country, lying along the coast of the Bay of Bengal, within the Madras Presidency. It extended over about 17,000 square miles, and corresponded in general outline with the British Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, and part of Nellore and Karnul (Karnool), stretching from the Chilka Lake, its northern limit, to the Gandlakamma river, its southern boundary. Previous to the Muhammadan period, it was known by the Hindu names of Kalinga, Telingana, and Andhra. On the east it was bounded by the sea, and on the west by the hills running from the Godavari to Gumsar (Goomsur) which separated it throughout from the Nizam's Dominions. In breadth, the Northern Circars ranged from 18 to 100 miles.

COCHIN STATE.

COCHIN.—Native State in subsidiary alliance with the British Government, and politically connected with the Madras Presidency. The District of Malabar bounds the State of Cochin on the west, north, and north-east ; a small portion at the south-west is washed by the Arabian sea ; and the State of Travancore forms the southern boundary. Area, 1,361 square miles. Population 715,870. Malayalis and Tamils are the principal races. The administrative head-quarters are at Ernakolam ; but the Raja resides at Tripunthorai, 5 miles distant.

PRODUCTS.—Rice forms the staple of cultivation. Next to rice, cocoanut engages the attention of the cultivators. Besides the usual cereals other crops are—pulses and vegetables, cotton, coffee, indigo, betel-leaf and areca-nuts, hemp, flax, sugar-cane, ginger and pepper.

MANUFACTURES.—In the Cochin and Canayanur *taluks* ornamental work in metals, and carving in wood and ivory, are carried to a point

of great excellence ; and the hardware and arms here manufactured command a sale beyond the limits of the State.

CLIMATE.—The climate, though very damp, is not particularly unhealthy. Monsoon—from May to August. Among endemic diseases, elephantiasis, leprosy and skin diseases are specially frequent, and malarious fevers prevail all the year round. The elephantiasis is attributed to the impure water used along the coast where it is most prevalent.

ADMINISTRATION.—The State is divided for administrative purposes into 7 *Taluks*, namely, Cochin, Cannanore, Mugundapuram, Trichur, Tallapalli, Chittur, and Kranganur ; each is supervised by a tahsildar, the local head of the police, revenue, and magisterial administration, assisted by a subordinate native staff. In matters of revenue, the tahsildars are under the direct control of the Dewan, or chief Magistrate of the State, and responsible adviser of the Raja ; while in matters of police or criminal justice they are subject to the *Diwan-peshkar* (the chief Assistant of the (*Diwan*) who is assisted by a Deputy. Civil justice is administered locally by 5 *Munsiffs*, possessing jurisdiction in civil suits up to the value of Rs. 500 and by two Zilla courts. The court of appeal, the highest tribunal of the State, has unlimited powers, both Civil and Crinal, subject only in sentences of death and imprisonment for life to the confirmation of the Raja. The Penal Code of British India and the Registration law have been partially introduced into the State. Revenue, Rs. 1,620,000 ; expenditure about 9 lakhs. There is an Educational Department, the chief institution being the High School at Ernakolam. The present Raja (Sir Vira Kerala Varma, K. C. I. E., a Kshattriya) is entitled to a salute of 17 guns He holds a *sanad* authorizing adoption; the succession devolves on the eldest male member of the family, if any, according to the Malabar law. The military force consists of 325 men and 2 guns. *State Officials*—His Highness the Raja ; British Resident with an Assistant ; *Hoozoor Cutchery* at Ernakolam—Diwan, Sheristadar, Police Sheristadar, Police Head Gumasta and Head Gumasta Stamp Department ; *Registration Department*—Registrar with a Deputy and a Head Gumasta ; *English Department*—Secretary, Accountant, and Translator ; Deputy Diwan Peishcar and Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of Printing Press, Controller of Forests with 2 Conservators, Port Officer, Superintendent of Customs, Rainfall Registrar, Chief Engineer, Civil Surgeon, Judges of the Appeal Court, as well as of the Zilla court etc.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alwaye.—River in Cochin State. It forms a branch of the Peryar, which it joins at Alwaye town and enters the Cochin estuary a few miles from that city. Cochin derives its drinking water from the Alwaye river.

Chittur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 12,000, chiefly Nairs, Vallalas, and weavers. The town contains one of the Raja's palaces and the native official establishments. The Brahmans inhabit a quarter by themselves.

Cochin.—*Taluk* and chief town, also seaport, in the State of the

same name, 65 miles from Shoranur railway station *via* Trichur (20 miles). It consists of 4 conjoined villages, containing about 3,000 houses with 14,000 inhabitants. The town is situated on the Travancore estuary half a mile south of the British town of Cochin. It is connected by canals with Trichur. Cochin was formerly the capital of the State ; and is now the station of a Native Sub-Judge. The Mattancheri and Jews' quarters of the British town of Cochin lie within the limits of the Native State. Bank of Madras and post office [m s t.]. Cochin is touched at by the B. I. S. N. Coast Steamers from Bombay and Colombo.

Ernakolam (*Venacoulam*).—Town in Cochin State ; situated on the back-water 2 miles east of, and opposite to, Cochin town. The chief officials of the State reside here ; and the town also contains the judicial courts, several public offices, and a 'Darbar' palace, where the British Resident pays his State visits to the Raja of Cochin. Some of the roads are metalled, and there are two churches. The suburb of Anjikamal contains a large and regularly built market, and has a considerable trade, chiefly in the hands of the Jews and the Konkanis. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kodungalur.—Town situated on the so-called island of Chetwai, at one of the three openings of the great Cochin back-water, 18 miles north-north-west from Cochin town. Now a place of little importance, but of great and varied historical interest.

The present town consists of two villages, Metthala and Lakamaleshwara. In the latter are the ruins of some old pagodas. The remains of the ancient watch-tower, and the palace of the titular Raja of Kodungalur, are of interest.

Narakal.—Town and port in the State of Cochin ; situated 3 miles west of Cochin city. The place owes its importance to a so-called mud bank, which stretches about 2½ miles seaward and is 4 miles long. Population 4,500. Coasting steamers call here regularly. Narakal is mentioned as the seat of a considerable Christian population by Fra Paolo Bartolomeo.

Tangasseri.—Town in Cochin *taluk*, with population about 2,000, mostly Roman Catholics. Formerly a Dutch Settlement. The customs, port dues, and other revenues, derived from this settlement, are levied by the State of Travancore, an equivalent in money being paid by it for the same. In civil jurisdiction, the people are subject to the District Munsiff's court at Anjengo, which again is subordinate to the District court of South Malabar at Calicut. In criminal matters, there is a resident magistrate, subordinate to the British Joint Magistrate at Cochin.

Tattamangalam.—Town in Chittur District with population about 9,000. Munsiff's court.

Trichur.—Town in the District of the same name, Cochin State, 20 miles from Shoranur railway station. Population 11,000. A very ancient town, attributed by local tradition to Parasurama. There is a small palace belonging to the Raja, public library, school and fine temple. The fortifications, now out of repair. The town contains District court, jail, as well as Roman Catholic church, and an establishment of the Church

Missionary Society. Active trade with Palghat and Cochin, Trichur being the head of water-carriage on the Cochin back-water. Divan Peshkar and Magistrate hold their offices here. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tripunathorai.—Town in Kannayannur District, Cochin State, and the usual residence of the Raja. Population about 10,000. It is 8 miles east of Cochin, and 5¾ miles from Ernakolam, the official and commercial capital of the State. The fort, the palace of the Raja, and the residences of members of the reigning family, are the chief features of the town, which is buried in cocoa-nut palms, and cut off from easy access by tidal creeks, swamps, rice-fields, and heavy sand. Curious specimens of local architecture many be discovered in the palace and other buildings, illustrating the local manners and customs. Inside the fort is the Raja's own temple, a smalll *bazar*, inhabited by Brahmans, Nairs, and Konkanis, and a large *utpara* (feeding-house) and tank. The *bazar* or *pettai* (pettah) outside the fort is small, and, as is usual in Cochin State, inhabited by Christians, (Roman Catholics), who have a small church. A cart road to Ernakolam. Post office [m. s. t.].

Vypin.—Sub-division of Cochin State. It is an island, and consists of a long narrow strip of land lying between the sea and the back-water, and separated from Cochin proper by the mouth of the river. The southern extremity of the island belongs to the British. In the north is the fort of Ayakota. It contains a quaint Roman Catholic Church.

COIMBATORE.

COIMBATORE.—District in the Madras Presidency. Bounded on the north and north-west by the State of Mysore, on the east by Salem and Trichinopoly Districts, on the south by Madura, and State of Travancore, and on the west by the Nilgiris, Malabar, and the State of Cochin. Area, 7,860 square miles, containing 10 towns and 1437 villages Population 2,004.839. Coimbatore in point of size ranks seventh, and in point of population tenth, among the Districts of the Madras Presidency. District head-quarters are at Coimbatore town, 305 miles from Madras by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops of the District are—*Cholam* and *kambu*, *ragi*, gram, rice and other cereals. Other crops as *dal*, *ulandu*, peas, lentils, and other pulses ; orchard and garden produce, as plantains, cocoa-nuts, etc. ; tobacco, coffee, condiments and spices ; potatoes, sugar-cane, sugar-plam, oil-seeds, cotton and flax are also grown to some extent.

MANUFACTURES.—Weaving is the chief industry of the District.

CLIMATE.—Coimbatore is remarkable for the comparatively cool winds which blow across it from the west between May and October. The monsoon brings its rains to Malabar, and up to the range of hills separating that District from Coimbatore; but there it stops, a cold damp wind without any rain blowing during the monsoon months over the plains of Coimbatore. Thus, after the hot months of March and April, the

temperature suddenly falls, and remains low till October. The District is healthy, except at the foot of the hill ranges, where the atmosphere at night is so malarious that the cultivators dare not remain after dusk.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 10 *taluks*—Erode, Palladam, Coimbatore, Dharapuram, Kollegal, Satyamangalam, Karur, Pollachi, Udamalpet, and Bhavani. Revenue about 33 lakhs; and the expenditure nearly Rs. 75,000. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 3 Assistants and 4 Deputy Collectors, Conservator of Forests with an Assistant, Assistant Commissioner Salt and Abaki Revenue, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-magistrate, District Munsiff, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Central Jail, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Inspector of Schools, Junior Inspector of Girls' school, Chaplain, Executive Engineers, and 10 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Coimbatore town *see* Coimbatore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agrahara Vallalur.—Town situated on the Noyil river, 5 miles south-east of Coimbatore and near the Pathanur railway junction. The population 5,500, mainly agricultural. The wet lands of the village are of high value.

Alangiem—Village with post office [m.].

Amravati.—River in Coimbatore and Trichinopoli Districts. It has its source in the confluence of several streams that run from the north-eastern spurs of the Anamalai range into the Anjenad valley, whence it debouches into Coimbatore District, at the village of Kalapuram, and, after flowing through the *taluks* of Udumalpetai, Dharapuram and Karur, falls into the Cauvery river at the village of Tirumakudal on the Trichinopoly boundary.

Anamalai.—A range of hills and table-lands in Coimbatore District and Travancore State. They form a portion of the Great Western Ghats, and eventually merge into the Travancore Hills. The hills are divided into two ranges, the higher and the lower. The former varies in height from 6,000 to 8,000 feet, and the latter averages a height of 2,000 feet. Difficulty of access, want of labour, the fever-tract that encircles them, and the unhealthiness of the lower range, have to be contended with. Although the hills are at present uninhabited, the upper plateaux discloses traces of a population in pre-historic times, in numerous *dolmens*, or Cyclopean monuments, similar to those found on the Nilgiris and Shevaroys, and in the plains of Coimbatore, Salem, and Malabar.

Anamalai.—Town situated on the Aliyar river, 23 miles south-east of Palghat, and 10 miles from the lower spurs of the Anamalai range. Population 6,000. Weekly market, chiefly for forest produce, and an important Government timber depôt.

Andancovil.—Village with post office [m.].

Annuppapalayam—Village with post office [m.].

Anthiyur.—Town situated on a tributary of the Bhawani river, 12 miles from Bhavani, and 30 miles from the Erode station. Population

6,000. Formerly the chief town of the *taluk*, and still a busy place, with a well-attended weekly market. The ruins of a fort stand in the middle of the town. Post office [m.].

Arva-kurchi.—Village situated 18 miles south-west of Karur. Population 4,000. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Avanashi.—Town situated on an affluent of the Noyil river, and on the Trunk Road, 28 miles north-east of Coimbatore, and 8 miles from the Tirupur railway station known also as the Avinashi Road Station. Sub-magistrate's court, jail, police station, and post office [m s. t.].

Balirangan.—Range of mountains in Coimbatore District, commencing in Mysore, and terminating at the Hussanur Pass. The hills are uninhabited.

Bhavani.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name; situated at the junction of the Bhavani and Cauvery rivers, 9 miles north of Erode railway station. Population 6,000, almost exclusively Hindus; 20 per cent. being Brahmans. Once the chief town of the District, now only a post town [m. s. t.] and head-quarters of the *tahsil*; has also a sub-registrar. In November, many pilgrims assemble at the temple of Sangama Iswara, built at the confluence of the rivers. Good cotton carpets and cloths are made here and dyed.

Burghur.—A range of hills in Coimbatore District; average height, 2,500 feet above the sea; highest point 5,000 feet. In length above 30 miles, and crossed by the road from Erode to Kollegal. The hills are very wild and picturesque. Game of all kinds abound.

Burghur.—Village situated in a depression in the hills to which it gives its name. Connected with the railway at Erode by a decent road of about 45 miles in length.

Cauvery—Railway station, 3 miles from Erode.

Chenimalai—Village with post office [m.].

Chettipalayam—Village with post office [m.].

Cheyur—Village with post office [m.].

Chinna-Dharapuram.—Village with post office [m.].

Chhittode.—Village with post office [m.], 17 miles from Gobichetti.

Coimbatore.—Chief town in the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station, municipality, and head-quarters of Coimbatore District; situated on the left bank of the Noyil river, 50 miles from Ootacamand. The town is better suited for the residence of Europeans than most of the towns of the Presidency. Population 40,000. As the head quarters of the District administration, Coimbatore contains all the chief courts—magisterial, revenue, and judicial; the central jail, District police, dispensary, school, and post office [m s T.]. Three miles distant, at Perur, stands the temple of Mel-Chidambaram (to be distinguished from the Kil-Chidambaram of South Arcot) celebrated for its sanctity, and further remarkable as one of the three Hindu temples spared from destruction by Tipu Sultan.

Dalavoipatnam.—Village with post office [m.].

Dharapuram.—Chief town in the *taluk* of the same name; situat-

ed on the left bank of the river Amravati, 46 miles from Coimbatore and 30 miles from Karur railway station. Population 72,000. The town possesses the usual subordinate administrative establishments, a police station, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Erode.—Town and *taluk*, also municipality and railway junction [R.], 60 miles from Coimbatore and 37 miles from Salem. Population 10,000. Being the head-quarters of the Erode *taluk*, it possesses the usual subordinate judicial establishments, police station, school and post office [m. s. t.]. The trade of Erode consists chiefly in the export of cotton, chillies, saltpetre and rice. The town is well-built, and besides other public edifices has a good court-house, and sub-jail.

Gobichettipalyam—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gudalur.—Village with post office [m.].

Hanur.—Village with post office [m.].

Kangayam.—A market town in Dharapuram *taluk*. Population about 5,500. Post office [m. s.].

Kanyur—Village with post office [m. s.]

Karaimadai—Town and railway station, 18 miles from Coimbatore. Population 10,000. Post office [m. s.]. There is a Vishnuite pagoda here which is held in great local esteem.

Karumattampati.—Town in Palladam *taluk*, 16 miles east of Coimbatore town. Population 3,000. An early mission station with a church.

Karur.—*Taluk* in Coimbatore District, also chief town, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Amravati river near its confluence with the Cauveri 40 miles from Erode. Population 10,000 Karur is now a busy market town, and an important centre of traffic. This was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Chera The ruins of the fort and old temple are both interesting. Contains District Munsiff's and Tahsildar's courts, a bench of 5 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Katalai—Village and railway station, 51 miles from Erode.

Kavundapadi—Town in Bhavani *taluk*. Population 5,000. Post office [m.].

Kinathukadavoo.—Village with post office [m.].

Kodiveri—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kodumudi.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Erode. Post office [m. s t.].

Kollegal—Town in *taluk* of the same name. Population about 10,000. Station of a Deputy Collector, and head-quarters of the Tahsildar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Komaralingam—Village with post office.

Madheswaranmalai—Town in Kollegal *taluk*, and a place of pilgrimage much resorted to during the Diwali (Dipvali) festival, and on new moon days, especially the day of the new moon, in the Tamil month of Tye (January and February). The population about 1,000.

Madukarai—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Coimbatore. Post office [m.].

Mangalam.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Coimbatore Post office [m. s.].

Melapalaiyam.—Village with post office [m.].

Mettupalayam—Town and railway station, situated on the Bhavani river, 22 miles from Coimbatore. Population 900. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.]. This is the station for passengers proceeding to the Nilgiris. There is a hotel, and tongas can be obtained which will run through the Coonoor, Wellington, and Ootacamund.

Negamam—Village with post office [m. t.].

Nerur—Town in Karur *taluk*. Population 6,000. Post office [m. s.].

Noyil—River in Coimbatore District, rises in the Velingiri Hills, and, flowing across the District from west to east, joins the Cauvery in Karur *taluk*.

Ondiputhur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Palladam.—Head-quarters town of the *taluk* of the same name, 10 miles from Tirupur railway station. Population 1,200. Two cotton presses, ruins of an old fort, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pallapatti.—Large village situated about 18 miles from Karur. Population 6,500. It is the head-quarters of a considerable trade in hides, leather, cloth, etc. Post office [m. s. t.].

Pallipalayam.—Village with post office [m.].

Pasur—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Erode. Post office [m.].

Periya-Agraharam—Village with post office [m.].

Periyanaikanpalayam—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Coimbatore.

Perundurai (*Great Lord*).—Group of hamlets and railway station, 9 miles from Erode. Population 5,000. The number of hamlets forming the group, which takes its name from the railway station of Perundurai is 29, scattered over an area of 17 square miles. Perindurai has a court, police station, travellers' bungalow, large market, and post office [m. s. t.]. The railway station is 4 miles distant from the hamlet of the same name.

Podanur.—Village and railway junction station [R], 4 miles from Coimbatore. The climate of this place is very cool and salubrious. Post office [m. s. t.].

Pollachi.—Head-quarters town of the *taluk* of the same name, and residence of Head Assistant Collector, 23 miles from Podanur railway station. Population 5,200. Large weekly fair, hospital, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pugalur.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Erode. Post office [m. s.].

Pulliyur.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Erode.

Satyamangalam.—Town and *taluk* of Coimbatore District, 36 miles from Talavadi. The fort is situated on the Bhavani river. Population 3,500. Tahsildar's court, police station and post office [m. s.].

Singanallur.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Coimba-

tore. Population 8,000. The town and fort were destroyed by the Marathas The town has recovered under British rule, and is now a busy place.

Sivasamudram (*Sea of Siva*).—Island formed by the branching of the Cauvery river into two streams, each of which makes a descent of about 200 feet in a series of picturesque rapids and waterfalls; situated in the District of Coimbatore, just outside the frontier of Mysore, about 3 miles long by ¾ of a mile broad. The island is properly called Heggura, but the name of Sivasamudram is derived from an ancient city of which a few remains lie strewed around. The most favourable time to visit the falls is in the rainy season, as during the winter months the island is malarious. On the western branch of the river, which forms the boundary between Mysore and Coimbatore, are the Gangana Chukki Falls, about 2 miles below the bungalow. The waters divide round a small island called Ettikur, and dash with a deafening roar over vast boulders of rock in a cloud of foam. The falls on the eastern branch of the river, called the Bara Chukki, are more easily accessible, and display a yet greater volume of water. In the rainy season an unbroken sheet, a quarter of a mile wide, pours over the rocks; but during the dry months this separates into several distinct cascades. In the centre is a horse-shoe recess, down which the principal stream falls, and having been collected into a narrow gorge, rushes forward to again precipitate itself 30 feet into the deep pool below.

Somanur.—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Coimbatore. Post office [m.].

Sulur.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Coimbatore. Post office [m. s.].

Sundapalayam.—Village with post office [m.].

Talavali.—Village with sub-magistrate's court and post office [m s.].

Tirumurtikovil.—Village in Coimbatore District, containing a venerated shrine of the Hindu triad, an old *mantapam* (hall of 1000 pillars), with interesting ruins and rock sculptures. Pilgrims visit the shrine on sundays as all the year round. Large annual festival. The sacred rock is a large boulder which has fallen apparently from the adjacent hill. In front has been erected a sort of canopy of bamboo and tinsel. On the slab of rock which forms the river-bed are innumerable engravings of the sacred feet, cut in fulfilment of view.

Tirupur (*Trinashi Road*)—Town and railway station, 29 miles from Coimbatore. Population 38,00. Post office [m. s. t.].

Totiyapalayam—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Erode.

Tudialur—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Coimbatore. Post office [m.].

Udamalpet.—*Taluk* of Coimbatore District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 17 miles from Pollachi. Population 5,500. Contains civil and criminal courts, staging bungalow, and post office [m. s t].

Unjalur—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Erode. Post

office [m.]. Close to the station in an enclosure several huge figures of horses and other animals can be seen from the train.

Uttamapalayam—Village with post office [m. s.].

Uttukoli—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Erode. Post office [m.].

Vadakipoliem.—Village with post office [m.].

Vangal.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vijiamangalam—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Erode. Post office [m.].

Vijiapuram.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Virajimangalam—Village with post office [m. s.].

COORG.

COORG.—Territory or Province in Southern India, under the administration of the Supereme Government, through the Mysore Resident, who is also Chief Commissioner of Coorg. The Province lies to the south-west of Mysore, and is wooded and hilly throughout, and is shut in by mountains on three sides and by an impenetrable jungle on the fourth or eastern side. Area, 1,583 square miles containing 507 villages. Population 173,055. The chief town and seat of administration is Mercara, 72 miles from Mysore by road.

PRODUCTS.—Coffee and cardamoms are the most noted productions. In the low valleys rice is grown. Other crops grown only in parts of the Nanjarajpatan and Yelsavirshime *talukes*, to the east and north-east of the Province, are *ragi*, gram, coriander, oil-seeds, hemp, a little tobacco, sugar-cane and cotton. No wheat is grown. Plantains, oranges, and the toddy—yielding wild sago-palm, are to be seen round the homestead of every Coorg peasant.

MANUFACTURES.—Almost every article used in the country requires to be imported. Manufactures do not flourish to any extent in Coorg. The manufacture of the ordinary coarse cloth worn by the lower classes of the people is carried on at the villages of Sirangala, Somwar-pet, Sanivarsante, and Kodli-pet in North Coorg; at the first named place the red and dark-blue sashes worn by the poorer classes of Coorg are also produced. The knives and the steel used are of local manufacture, and of inferior quality. Large tiles, known as 'Mangalore' tiles, for which there is a considerable local demand, are manufactured at a tilery at Mercara.

LANGUAGE.—The Coorgs have a language of their own, believed to be a dialect of Kanarese, which is intelligible only to themselves and to their former slaves, the Holeyas and Yeranas. It is derived from the Dravidian languages, chiefly Malayalam, Tulu, Kanarese, and Tamil, and has been reduced to writing in Kanarese letters. It is rich in forms, and admirably suited for colloquial converse, and for expressing easy-flowing poetry of a humorous or solemn strain, as their old chants or Palames attest.

BUILDINGS.—Coorg possesses some remains of archæological interest.

Of the palaces once occupied by the Coorg Rajas, the one in the Mercara fort alone remains in good order. It is used for the public offices, and as the residence of the Commissioner. The Rajas' tombs at the head of Madepet are conspicuous and in good preservation. There is also a Hindu temple of some pretensions in the valley below the fort; and like the tombs, it is in the Muhammadan style of architecture.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Coorg is temperate and humid. The mountains of the Western Ghats collect the moisture that rolls up in clouds from the sea. The wooded valleys are not free from fogs in the morning and evening. The rainy season proper, which is the result of the south-west monsoon, lasts from June to September. The downpour of rain is very heavy on the Mercara plateau and on the Western Ghats, and blasts of wind blow at the same time with great vehemence. The sun is often not seen for weeks; and as much as 90 inches of rain have been registered at Mercara in the single month of July, including 10 inches within twenty-four hours. The hottest month is May; but on the whole, the variations of heat and cold are very moderate.

The Coorg climate is considered salubrious by the Natives, and also by European residents, but its cold and damp exercise injurious effects on Natives who have arrived from the plains of India. The nights are cool throughout the year, and Europeans are able to take exercise in the open air at all hours of the day. European children especially show by their rosy cheeks that they enjoy excellent health. The most prevalent disease is malarious fever, which renders the mountain valleys unhealthy during the hot months. Cholera is almost unknown, but small-pox has made terrible ravages among the Natives, despite the introduction of vaccination.

ADMINISTRATION.—For administrative purposes, the territory (now British District) is divided into 6 *taluks*, *viz*, Kiggatnad, Padinalknad, Nanjarajpatna, Mercara, Yedenalknad, Yelsavirshime, each under the charge of a Native official styled a *Subahdar*. The *taluks* are again subdivided into 24 *nads* or *hoblis*. Each *nad* contains an average of about 68 square miles, and forms the separate charge of a subordinate official called a *parpattegar*. *Administrative Staff*—Chief Commissioner (who is also Resident of Mysore), Commissioner and District Judge (who is also Inspector General of Prisons and Police, Director of Public Instruction, and Conservator of Forests in Coorg) with 2 Assistants, Munsiff, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Head of Police, Executive Engineer, 4 Reverends, Inspector of Schools, Principal of Central School, and Head Mistress. For further information regarding Mercara town *see* Mercara.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ammatti (*Colepett*).—Town in Coorg, situated in the Coffee District, and known as the 'Bamboo' 6 miles from Virajendrapett, on the high road to Mysore. Large weekly market on Sundays. Head-quarters of the *Parpattigar* of the Nad. School and post office [m. s. t.].

Anandapur.—Christian village in Coorg. Church and school. Population under 200.

Anechaukur.—Toll station in Coorg, on the road through the Western Ghats, by which a large portion of the produce of the Mysore State passes down to the Malabar coast.

Bagamundla—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bara-pole (*Barahole*).—River in Coorg, flowing westwards through the District of Malabar into the Arabian Sea. It rises with the Lakshmantirth and Papanashi in the Brahmagiri Hills in the Kiggatnad Sub-division of Coorg. On the Coorg frontier it also forms a fine waterfall of 200 feet, which is seldom visited on account of the difficult character of the country.

Benganad.—Village with post office [m.].

Beppunad—Village with post office [m. t.].

Bhagamandal.—Village in Padinalknad *taluk*, with a ruined fort. There is a temple of some importance, endowed by Government with Rs. 2,320 a year, together with Rs. 3,956 for the *choultry*, and visited by pilgrims proceeding to the source of the Kaveri 5 miles farther on.

Boykerri—Village with post office [m. t.].

Cauvery.—A great river of Southern India, famous alike for its traditional sanctity, its picturesque scenery, and its utility for irrigation. Rising on the Brahmagiri, a hill in Coorg, high up amid the Western Ghats ; it flows with a generally south-east direction across the plateau of Mysore, and finally pours itself into the Bay of Bengal, through two principal months in the Madras District of Tanjore ; total length, about 475 miles ; estimated area of drainage basin, 28,000 square miles. It is known to devout Hindus as Dakshin Ganga, or the Ganges of the South, and the whole of its course is holy ground. According to the legend preserved in the *Agneya* and *Skanda Puranas*, there was once born upon earth a girl named Vishnumaya or Lopamudra, the daughter of Brahma; but her divine father permitted her to be regarded as the child of a mortal, called Kavera-muni. In order to obtain beatitude for her adoptive father, she resolved to become a river whose waters should purify from all sin. Hence it is that even the holy Ganga resorts underground, once in the year, to the source of the Cauvery, to purge herself from the pollution contracted from the crowd of sinners who have bathed in her waters. At Tala Kaveri, where the river rises, and at Bhagamandala, where it receives its first tributary, stand ancient temples annually frequented by crowds of pilgrims in the month of Tulamasa (October-November).

Frascerpet (*Old name Khushalnagar*).—Town and head-quarters of Nanjarajpatna *taluk*, situated on the banks of the Cauvery river, 20 miles east of Mercara, and 2,720 feet above sea level. Population about 1,500. It derives its present name from Colonel Fraser, the first Political Agent in Coorg (1834). It used to be the monsoon residence of the Commissioner of Coorg, but has lately been less frequented. Subdivisional offices and post office [m s. t.].

Gonikoppal.—Township known as the ' Bamboo, ' on the Mysore-Cannanore Road ; 10 miles from Verajendrapett. Head-quarters of the Parpattigar of the Beliethnad. Population under 500. Large weekly

market on Sundays, attended by about 5,000 Coolies from the neighbouring coffee estates. Post office [m. s. t.].

Haleri.—Village in Coorg ; has an historical interest as the first settlement of the family of Lingayats from Ikkeri in Mysore, who established themselves as Rajahs of Coorg in the 17th century. Ruins of an old palace.

Haringi (*or Suvarnavati*).—River in Coorg, which drains the northwestern plateau of that territory, and ultimately falls into the Cauvery at Kudige, 3 miles north of Fraserpet.

Hebbale.—Village in the Ramaswamikano *hobli*, 8 miles from Fraserpet. Population 2,000. School.

Herumalu.—Village at which a *jatra* or festival is annually held during *Sivaratri*, in connection with a more frequented festival at the neighbouring village of Irpu.

Hudikeri.—Village and head-quarters of the Kiggatnad *taluk*, 39 miles south-south-east of Mercara. Population 800. Hudikeri is healthy, situated on the top of a grass-covered hill, whence a fine view is obtained of the Brahmagiri and Marenad ranges. Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Iggutappa Kunda.—Mountain in Coorg. One of the highest peaks in the main chain of the Western Ghats, 30 miles from Mercara. The summit is crowned with a small temple and fortifications. The mountain sides are clothed with impenetrable forest.

Jambur.—Village in Nanjarajpatna *taluk*. 13 miles from Mercara, on the Manjirabad road. Head-quarters of the Parpattigar of Gadinad. Weekly market on Thursdays. Small tomb and temple of Singaraj, one of the Rajas of Coorg. Coffee estates in the neighbourhood.

Kadiathnad.—Village with post office [m.].

Kakabe—Village with post office [m. t.].

Kiggatnad.—*Taluk* or Sub-division in Coorg. The head-quarters are at Hudikeri.

Kodlipet.—Town and municipality in the extreme north of Yelusavirasime *taluk*, 44 miles from Mercara. Population 1,000. Weekly market on Sundays ; a fine description of cloth is woven. School and post office [m. s. t.].

Kote-betta.—Mountain in Coorg, being the highest peak of a spur which branches off from the Subrahmanya range of the Western Ghats, about 9 miles from Mercara, 5,375 feet above the sea. The summit divides into two peaks, on one of which stands a small stone temple dedicated to Siva. There are two reservoirs of water, one for the Brahmans, the other for the Coorgs. The view is reckoned the finest in the magnificent highlands of Coorg. Black bears are found on the hill.

Kundadabetta—Peak in the Kiggatnad *taluk*, 4 miles from Hatur, on the Mysore-Cannanore road. On the summit is a small stone temple dedicated to Siva. A festival or jatra is annually held here.

Lakshmantirtha—Tributary of the Cauvery in Southern India, rises at the village of Kurchi in the Brahmagiri Hills in the Kiggatnad *taluk* of Coorg ; and flows north-east into Mysore State, through the

District of Mysore, to join the Cauvery at Sagarkatte. It is a perennial stream, and much used for irrigation in Mysore. The Lakshmantirth in its descent over an almost perpendicular wall of the Brahmagiri Hills forms a celebrated cataract, which is invested with sin-cleansing virtue, and is visited in February by thousands of devotees. The way to the bathing-place is romantic, with steep hills to the right, and the winding stream to the left. 'Every few steps a beggar is encountered, exhibiting his deformities or sores. Here lies a fanatic, as if dead, with a wooden nail through his cheeks; there a boy with a lancet through his outstretched tongue, and a smoking chatti on his stomach; here another man with a long knife across his throat, and a horrible corpse-like appearance.'

Madapur—Village with post office [m.].

Made-Nad—Village in Coorg, at the Sampaji ghat on the Mercara-Mangalore road. Head-quarters of the Parpattigar of Kiggat-nad with public bungalow. Population 2,200. Post office [m. t.]. Several coffee estates in the neighbourhood.

Maletirike-betta—Large rounded hill above Virajendrapet in Coorg, Southern India.

Malimbi-betta—Mountain in the Yelusavirashime *taluk*, 4,488 feet above the sea; 34 miles from Mercara. The summit has a graceful conical shape, conspicuous from every part of Coorg.

Mercara (*Madhukeri, or Mahadeva-pet*).—*Taluk* or subdivision of Coorg, also chief town and administrative capital of the territory of Coorg; situated on a table-land 3809 feet above the sea, and 155 miles south-west from Bangalore, 72 miles north-east from Cannanore, and 86 miles east from Mangalore by the great trunk roads. Population within municipal limits about 6500, and in cantonment 2200. Mercara is said to have been founded in 1681 by Madhu Raja, the first of the Coorg Rajahs. The original seat of the family had been at Haleri; but henceforth Mercara has continued to be the capital of the State up to the present day.

The fort is situated on an eminence commanded by neighbouring hills. The walls of stone, still in fair preservation. Within are the palace, the English Church, and the arsenal. The offices of the administration and residence of the Commissioner are situated within the eastern gateway.

From the centre of the town there is a fine view of the western range of ghats, known as the (Nalknad), and bounded by the Brahmagiris, the southern limit of Coorg. The mountain peaks of Kotebetta and Pushpagiri are visible on the north. The principal buildings in the native quarter of the town are the mausoleums of Dodda Vira Rajendra, the hero of Coorg independence, Linga Rajendra, and their favourite queens. The tomb stones are covered with a white cloth and flowers renewed daily. A lamp is kept continually burning, and the Lingayat attendants are endowed by Government with an annual grant of Rs. 2,000. The chief Hindu temple is that called the Omkareswar Devastana built in the same style as the mausoleums. The Brahman priests of this temple receive an endowment of Rs. 4,850 a year.

The central school occupies the site of a handsome building, erected by Dooda Vira Rajendra as a reception-house for English visitors. The boarding-house is connected with it. In addition, there are a normal, a Kanarese, and a Hindustani school. The Basel Mission has a station here with 2 Missionaries. A girls' school is attached to the Mission. As compared with the plains of India the climate of Mercara is cold and damp. The climate is not unfavourable to European health, but Natives who have recently arrived from the low country suffer much from fever and bowel complaints. The monsoon months are between June to September. Mercara has ceased to be a military station. A weekly fair is held on Fridays, and a fair for coolies on Sunday. A tile manufactory turns out tiles and pipes similar to those made at Mangalore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mukri-betta.—Prominent peak on a spur of the Western Ghats, 5 miles from Somwarpett.

Murnad.—Village situated 9 miles from Mercara. Head-quarters of the Parpattigar of Kauntmurnad. Population 1,000. Travellers' bungalow, village school, and post office [m. t.].

Nalkeri.—State Forest. Teak and other woods are cut here and carted to Mysore.

Nalknad.—Village 24 miles from Mercara. Contains a palace which is now partly used for public offices. Close by is a handsome little pavilion. Behind towers the magestic mountain of Tadiandamol, in the Western Ghats.

Nanjarajpatna.—*Taluk* or Sub-division of Coorg. The head-quarters of the *taluk* are at Fraserpett.

Napoklu.—*Kasba* or administrative head-quarters of Padinalknad *taluk*, 15 miles from Mercara. Population about 1,000. Anglo-vernacular school and post office [m. s. t.].

Nujikal.—River in Southern India, rising among the Western Ghats, at the head of the Sampaji valley near Mercara. It flows in a westerly direction into the District of South Canara and finally falls into the Arabian Sea near Kasargod, under the name of the Basavani.

Nurokal-betta (*Foriandamandu*).—Highest peak of the Nurokal range of mountains, on the south-western spur of the Mercara plateau, Western Ghats, in the territory of Coorg, forming part of the upper watershed of the Cauvery river. Distant 12 miles from Mercara, on the Siddapur Ghat road. The view from the summit is one of the finest in Coorg.

Padinalknad.—*Taluk* and town in Coorg. Area, 400 square iles, comprising 56 villages, with population 30,000. The *taluk* is rich jungle produce.

Polli-betta.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ponampet.—Village in the Kiggatnad *taluk*, on the road from kopal to Hudikeri. Population about 1,000. Head-quarters of arpattigar. Weekly market on Mondays Post office [m. t.].

Ramasamikanave.—Village with post office [m.].

Sampaji Ghat.—One of the passes connecting South Canara District with Coorg. Good road ; practicable for wheeled carriages.

Shanivarsante.—*Kasba* or administrative head-quarters of Yelusavirashime *taluk*, lies on the Mercara Kodlipet road, 38 miles from Mercara. Population about 500. The name of the village is derived from a weekly fair held on Saturday. Manufacture of coarse cloth. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sidapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Siddheshwara.—Peak on the eastern frontier of Coorg in the Western Ghats, 10 miles from Siddhapur. This hill guards the pass by which the highlalds of Coorg are entered from the east. On the summit stands a temple dedicated to Siva.

Soma-male.—Mountain in the territory of Coorg. It is one of the highest peaks in the main range of the Western Ghats, about 6 miles south-east of Tadiandamol, over-looking the Kodantora pass. It is sacred to Maletambiran, a Malayalam god.

Somwarpett.—Municipal town situated in North Coorg on an open plateau of equal elevation with Mercara, on the high road to Monjirabad, 27 miles north of Mercara. Population under 2,000. Market, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Suntikopa.—Village situated 10 miles from Mercara. Population about 500. Head-quarters of the Parpattigar of Mudigerinad. Travellers' bungalow, post office [m. s. t.], and weekly market on Sundays.

Tadiandamol.—Highest peak in the chain of the Western Ghats, 5,729 feet above the sea. Distant 30 miles from Mercara. The ascent of 5 miles from the Nalknad place is not difficult. The view from the summit is magnificent.

Talekaveri.—Source of the Cauvery river, on the Brahmagiri hill, one of the peaks of the Western Ghats in the west of Coorg. Distance from Bhagamundala at the foot of the hill, 4 miles ; and from Mercara, 30 miles. Near the source is a temple of great sanctity, annually frequented by thousands of pilgrims. The chief bathing festival is in *Tula-masa* (October-November), when, according to local legend, the goddess Ganga herself resorts underground to the all purifying stream. On this occasion, every Coorg house is expected to send a representative ; and the total attendance is estimated at 15,000. The temple is endowed by Government with Rs. 2,320 a year.

Thavalgirimurnad.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Tumbimale—Peak of the Western Ghats, clothed with forest to the very summit.

Virarajendrapet (*or Virajpet*).—Municipal town and head-quarters of the Yedenalknad *taluk*, situated 20 miles from Mercara and 52 miles from Cannanore. Population about 5,000. One of the largest weekly markets in Coorg is held on Fridays here. The climate is very unhealthy. The town contains a charitable dispensary, Munsiff's court, anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.]. The District Magistrate visits the town for one week in the middle of each month. In the neighbourhood are the most extensive rice-fields in Coorg.

Yedenalknad.—*Taluk* or Sub-division in the territory of Coorg. The administrative head-quarters are at Virarajendrapet.

Yelsavirshime.—*Taluk* and town in the territory of Coorg. Yelsavirshime occupies the extreme north-east corner of Coorg, and in population and products resembles the adjoining State of Mysore. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices.

COROMANDEL.

COROMANDEL.—The popular name applied more or less indefinitely to portions of the eastern coast of the Madras Presidency.

CUDDAPAH.

CUDDAPAH.—District in the Presidency of Madras. Bounded on the north by the District of Kurnool, on the east by Nellore District, on the south by North Arcot and Kolar District, and on the west by Bellary District. Area, 8,722 square miles, containing 10 towns and 1231 villages. Population 1,272,072 In point of size the District stands second, and in population fifteenth, among the Districts of the Madras Presidency. District head-quarters are at Cuddapah town, 161 miles from Madras by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The Cuddapah agriculturists are good farmers, and the alluvial soil of the valleys produces rich crops. Tamarind trees are largely planted. The staple cereals of the District are the millets, *cholam*, *kambu*, *karra*, *ragi*, wheat, rice, etc. The other crops include peas, lentils, orchard and garden produce, tobacco, chillies, cummin, sugar-cane, oil-seeds, indigo, saffron, cotton, jute, and other fibres.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufacture of cloth from the cotton produced in the District ranks first among the local industries. The sugar made in Cuddapah commands a market throughout Southern India, cane being of superior quality.

CLIMATE.—The climate, though trying, does not appear to be unhealthy. January and February, cool and dry; from March to June, hot; July to September, cooler breezes with occasional showers; October to December, monsoon. Cholera occasionally visits the District in an endemic form, but causes no serious mortality. Fever carries off great numbers annually.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 11 *taluks*, namely—Cuddapah, Jammalamadugu, Pullampet, Kaliri, Madanapalle, Proddatur, Pulivendla, Rayachoti, Vayalpad, Badvel, and Siddhavattam. Revenue about 21 lakhs; expenditure nearly 2 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with one Sub-Collector and two Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Conservator of Forests with an Assistant, District and Sessions Judge, District Munsiff, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Chaplain, Executive Engineer, Local Fund Engineer, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and 7 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Cuddapah town *see* Cuddapah.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahantapur.—Shrine in the Rayachoti *taluk*, The Ganga Jatra festival is held here, and nearly all the Sudra community of the surrounding villages assemble on the occasion. The importance of this festival has much lessened of late years.

Athirala.—Shrine on the Cheyair river. The sanctity of this spot centres in the pond attached to the temple. According to local belief, its waters cleanse from the most heinous crimes, as illustrated by the purification of Parasurama (one of the incarnations of Vishnu) from the sin of matricide. The festival of Sivaratri celebrated here during three days in the middle of February, attracts many thausands of pilgrims. The temple has an endowment of Rs. 830 per annum.

Avulapalli.—Range of hills in Cuddapah District ; situated on the plateau above the Ghats. Highest peak, Avulapali Drug (3850 feet), at the point of junction of the Districts of Cuddapah and North Arcot with Mysore territory.

Badvel.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name ; situated in the Kambam valley, 32 miles from Cuddapah ; a place of considerable antiquity. Population 9000. As the chief town of the *taluk*, it possesses subordinate magisterial courts, jail, etc. The tank immediately above the town is one of the largest in the District. Post office [m. s. t.]

Bahu.—River rises in the Madanapalle *taluk*, and passing through Vayalpad and Rayachoti *taluks*, joins with other streams to form the Cheyair.

Ballupali.—Forest reserve and timber depôt in Cuddapah District. The most remunerative wood is the red saunder's root, used for dyeing, first class specimens yielding sometimes 900 per cent. profit on cost of production.

Basinakonda.—A rock in the Madanapalle *taluk* ; height, 660 feet above the town of Madanapalle, or 2.800 feet above sea level. On the summit stands a pagoda to Venkateshaswami, who is supposed to have placed one foot here while travelling to the sacred pagoda at Tripati, the other foot resting on Gandikot.

Cheyair.—River in Cuddapah District ; a tributory of the Pennar. Flows for some miles through the Seshachellam hills, and is crossed by the railway near Nandalur, the scene of a terrible disaster in 1870. Owing to its steep and precipitous course, the utilization of its waters for irregation is almost impossible.

Chinna Thipp-samudrum.—Village with post office (m.)

Chitravati.—River in Cuddaph District. It rises at Nandidrug in Mysore, and, flowing across Bellary District, joins the Pennar in the Jamalamadugu *taluk*.

Chitwail (*Chitivelu*).—Town in Pulampet *taluk*, Population 3,000. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.]

Cuddapah (*Kadapa*).—*Taluk* and town, also municipality, railway station [R], and head-quarters of the District of that name ; situated in the Pennar valley, 6 miles south of that river. The name has been

derived from *kripa* 'mercy ; but others connect it with *Gadapa*, 'a gate' (Telugu)—*i. e.*, 'the gate to Tripati.' During the Muhammadan occupation, the town was called Nekuamabad. It is a town of large native trade, but has few European inhabitants except the Government officials. The trade consists chiefly in the export of indigo and cotton, and the principal industry is the weaving of coarse cloth. The town, being enclosed on three sides by bare sandstone hills, is one of the hottest in the District. The native town is unhealthy situated and squalidly built, the proportion of substantial buildings being much lower than in many large villages In the town are four buildings now occupied as Government offices, but which were formerly palaces of the Nawab of Cuddapah. These contain some good workmanship. Population 17,000. Besides the usual district offices, Cuddapah possesses a bench of 7 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. T.].

Ellampet.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Galewadu.—Village with post office [m.].

Gandikot (*Gunjicottah*)—Mountain fortress in Cuddapah District ; situated in the Yerramalai Mountains, 1670 feet above sea-level. The fort, with its temple (endowed by the earliest of the Vijayanagar Kings), was a famous stronghold in ancient days ; and it was also one of the most important in the Cuddapah country. The population of Gandikot town is about 1,000.

Ghattu.—Village with post office [m.].

Gurrumconda.—Town and ancient fort in Cuddapah District. One of the most important fortresses in the Balaghat, situated on the summit of a detached and almost inaccessible hill. Population 1,200. Post office [m.].

Jammalamadugu.—Chief town of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 5,000. The town contains a Government school, and a mission attached to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Police station. Jammalamadugu is a busy centre of trade, with large exports of indigo and cotton. A small cloth manufacture is carried on. The business season is from March to May. The car festival of Narapuramswami is held in May ; about 3,000 visitors attend. Tahsildar's court and post office [m s. t.]

Jangalapalli—Village with post office [m.].

Kadiri.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 5,200. There is a pagoda here, the dancing girls of which contribute towards keeping up the bad reputation of the town. The pagoda is resorted to by crowds of pilgrims in the beginning of the year. Two miles outside the town there are many tombs and mosques. Tahsildar's court, dispensary, elementary school, and post office[m. s. t.].

Kalasapad.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kaligiri—Village with post office [m.].

Kamalapuram—Village and railway station. 15 miles from Cuddapah. Sub-magistrate's court and Post office [m. s.].

Kandukur—Village with post office [m.].

Kodur—Village and railway station, 52 miles from Cuddapah. Post office [m. s.].

Kondapuram—Village and railway station, 49 miles from Cuddapah. Post office [m. s.].

Kosha-Kota—Village with post office [m. s.].

Krishnapuram—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Cuddapah.

Kurubalakota.—Village with post office [m.].

Madanapalli.—*Taluk* and town in Cuddapah District, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 7,000. Station of Sub-Collector and of the Assistant Superintendent of Police. District Munsiff's court, dispensary, hospital, Government and mission school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mahal.—Village with post office [m.].

Mangapatnam—Village and railway station, 44¼ miles from Cuddapah.

Muddanur—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Cuddapah. Post office [m. s.].

Mudigubba.—Village with post office [m.].

Mydekur—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Nandalur.—Town and railway station, 24 miles from Cuddapah. District Munsiff's court and post office [m. s.].

Obalivaripally—Village with post office [m.].

Onipenta.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Palkonda (or *Sesachalam* : *Pal*, 'Milk' ; *Konda*, 'a hill').—Range of mountains in Cuddapah District ; average elevation above the sea, about 2,000 feet ; highest point, Buthaid 3,060 feet. Starting from the sacred Tirupati (*Tripati*) hill, and running north-west for 45 miles, the range then turns nearly due west, running across the District to the forntier of Bellary. To the first portion the name Palkonda is generally reserved, the part which crosses the District being called Seshachalam.

Peddapal—Village and railway station, 58 miles from Cuddapah.

Pedda-Thippa-Samudrum—Village with post office [m.].

Piler—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Porumamilla—Village with post office [m. s.].

Proddatur.—*Taluk* and town in Cuddapah District, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, about 8 miles from Tadpatri. Population about 7,000. Some trade is carried on, the chief staple being indigo. Dispensary ; Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts and post office [m. s. t.].

Pulivendla.—Town in *taluk* of the same name. Population 2,000. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, Government garden and post office [m. s. t.].

Pullampet.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 2,500. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s.]. Fine mats of coloured grass are manufactured, which form house mats,

and are exceedingly ornamental. Indigo and cloth of fine texture are the other manufactures of the town.

Rajampet—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Cuddapah. Post office [m. s.].

Rayachoti.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the banks of the Mandavi river, with seven roads converging on it, 35 miles from Vayalpad. Population 4,500. The town has little trade ; weekly market and old temple. The annual car festival is attended by about 6,000 persons. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Reddipalle—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Cuddapah.

Rompicherla—Village with post office [m.].

Seshachalam.—Hill range in Cuddapah District ; an offshoot of the Palkonda Hills, skirting the east and north-east of the District. The hills are uniform in appearance, and rise from 1,200 to 1,800 feet above the level of the sea. There are no isolated peaks. The Seshachalam Hills strike off in a westerly direction from the Palkonda range at a point about 15 miles south of the Penner river In some parts they are clothed with rich forests, and the scenery is very beautiful.

Settigunta—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Siddhavattam.—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same ; situated on the Penner river, 6 miles from Cuddapah. Population 4,000 Siddhavatam is a place of some importance and of considerable sanctity. Owing to fancied resemblance in its position on the Penner, and to the relative position of some neighbouring villages and rivers, it is sometimes known as *Lakshina Kasi* or the 'Southern Benares.' It is notable for its melons. Contains Deputy Collector's and Tahsildar's courts, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Simhadripuram—Village with post office [m.].

Suraba.—Village with post office [m.].

Tongootoor.—Village with post office [m.].

Urampad.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Cuddapah.

Vaimpalli—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vallur—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Cuddapah.

Vayalpad.—*Taluk* and town in Cuddapah District, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated about 13 miles from Madanapalli. Population 4,000. Tahsildar's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Vempalli.—Town in Pulivendala *taluk* ; situated on the river Papagini about 22 miles south-west of Cuddapah town. Population 6,000. A curious temple to Nandi stands on a round hill overhanging the river.

Vemula—Village with post office [m.].

Vontimitta—Town and railway station 14 miles from Cuddapah. Population 4,000. Vontimitta has a large pagoda (dedicated to Kodandaramaswami) and a tank of some importance. Post office [m. s. t.]. The neighbourhood is noted for the production of indigo and turmeric.

Yellamala.—Range of mountains in Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts. The range runs north-west across the Jammalamadugu *taluk* in Cuddapah, and thence north through Kurnool nearly to the Domal valley. Its length is from 60 to 70 miles; greatest width, about 20 miles; average elevation, 1,600 feet above sea-level.

Yerragunttakota—Village with post office [m.].

Yerramukapalli—Village with Post office [m. s. t.].

GANJAM.

GANJAM.—District in the extreme north-east of the Madras Presidency. Bounded on the north by Puri District in Orissa; on the south by Vizagapatam District; on the east by the Bay of Bengal, and on the west by the Zamindari estate of Kalahandi, Patan and Jaipur. Area, 8,870 square miles of which 3,487 square miles are in the Agency or Hill Tracts. Population 1,896,803. In point of size, Ganjam District ranks sixth among the Districts of the Madras Presidency. Geographically the District divides itself into the Hill Tracts and the Plain country, and contains 16 large and 35 minor Zamindaris or proprietary estates, besides 3 Government *taluks*. There are altogether 16 towns and 6,880 villages; of the latter, 2,705 are in the Agency Tracts. District headquarters are at Berhampore town, 697 miles from Madras by steamer.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops of the District are, rice, sugar-cane, *ragi*, wheat, and pulses.

MANUFACTURES.—Muslin, handsomely finished with gold thread is made in Chicacole, Sugar and Rum factories exist at Aska. Salt manufacture is a Government monopoly, and is carried on at Ganjam, Naupada, and Vomaravilli.

CLIMATE.—There are three seasons—From June to September, monsoon; October to January cold; and February to May hot.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided, besides the Hill Tracts into 3 *Taluks*, of Berhampur, Chicacole, and Gumsur. Revenue 15 lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Collector-Magistrate and Agent, with 6 Assistant and 4 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, District Forest officer, District Munsiff, Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of District Jail, Superintendent of Hill Jail, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Port officer and Superintendent of sea customs and of Emigration, Chaplain. 4 Executive Engineers, Local Fund Engineer, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. The Agency tracts are administered by a Judge and 4 Munsiffs. For further information regarding the town of Berhampur *see* Berhampur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akkayavalasa—Estate in Ganjam District. Area, 1 square mile.

Akkulpalli——Village with post office [m.].

Amalapadu.—Village with post office [m.].

Aska (*Asika*).—Zamindari (Estate) in Ganjam District. Area,

160 square miles, containing 341 villages. Revenue, Rs. 7,400. Aska is the chief town and head quarters of the estate of the same name; situated immediately above the confluence of the Rushikulya and Mahanadi rivers, 10 miles from Gumsur, and 25 from Russellkonda. Town population about 4,000. The town lies in a richly fertile tract of country, chiefly planted with sugar-cane, and near it are sugar-works, employing about 1,000 hands under English supervision. Aska is also the residence of the proprietors, and it possesses Munsiff's and Sub-magistrate's courts, jail, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Attigada.—Estate in Ganjam District. Area, 149 square miles. Revenue, Rs. 60,000. See Kallikotta.

Balliguda—Village with post office [m. s.].

Baruva.—Estate with an area of 10 square miles. Revenue, Rs. 7,800. Baruva is the town and port partly situate in the estate of Baruva. Population about 4,500, all Hindus, 25 per cent. of the working portion being fishermen and boatmen. Exports, chiefly of copra and and copra oil. Post office [m. s. t.].

Battili.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bavanapadu.—Town and port in the Tekkali Estate, situated 4 miles from Naupadu, the largest salt station in the District. Population 1 200, Hindus, chiefly fishermen.

Bellugunta.—Village with post office [m.].

Berhampur (*Brahmapur*).—*Taluk* and town also municipality, military station, and the head-quarters of the Ganjam District situated on the Grand Trunk Road, 525 miles north-east from Madras, 16 miles south-west of Ganjam and 13 miles from Chatrapur, and connected by a good road with Gopalpur, distant 9 miles, on the coast. The town is built upon a rocky ledge, surrounded by an extensive cultivated plain sloping towards the sea-coast and bounded by hills on the west and north, from 5 to 6 miles distant. The town has always been unhealthy. Population 25,000. The military force consists of one wing of a native regiment. The town possesses all the usual public buildings and establishments of a District station of first-class importance—Sessions court-house, Magistrate's and Munsiff's courts, jail, police station, college, two churches, post [m. s.] and telegraph offices, etc. The Madras bank has opend a branch here. A considerable trade is carried on in sugar, and silk cloth is manufactured from Chinese and Bengal cocoons. The cantonment, as distinct from the old town, is known as Baupur.

Beridi.—Estate in Ganjam District. Area, 14 square miles. Land Revenue, Rs. 4,500.

Bodagada.—Village with post office [m.].

Boyarani—Town with post office [m. s t.]. Population 3,500.

Calingapatam—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chapara.—Village with post office [m.].

Chatrapur (*Satrapuram*).—Town, situated 19 miles north-east of Berhampur, 14 miles from Gopalpur and 5 miles from Ganjam town. The residence of the Collector of the District and of the Superintendent of Police. There is a school here. A weekly market is held on Thurs-

days. The public buildings consists of a subsidiary jail, the police hospital and police lines, the Collector's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Chicacole.—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated 4 miles from the sea on the Languliya or Nagavali river, and on the Grand Trunk Road 567 miles from Madras. Population about 18,000. Twenty per cent. of the population are traders ; and eight per cent. muslin-weavers ; the manufactures of Chicacole rivalling in delicacy of texture those of Dacca or Arni. As the head-quarters of the *taluk*, it contains subordinate revenue, judicial and magisterial establishments, jail, dispensary, post [m. s.] and telegraph offices, schools and hospital. Most of the public buildings are situated within the ditch of the old fort, to the south of which lies the native town, a straggling, cramped collection of houses, but containing many mosques—notably that of Sher Muhamad Khan, and the *Faujdar* or military Governor of the Kutab Shahi dynasty of Golkonda—to bear witness to the importance of the old city under its Muhammadan rulers.

Chikati.—Estate in Ganjam District. Population about 42,000, of whom about 50 are Hindus. Chief place, Chikati with a fort. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chinnamalpur.—Peak of the Eastern Ghats. Height 1,615 feet above sea-level. Situated a mile east of the Parla Kimedi and Chicacole road. One of the stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

Deodangar (or *Deodonga*).—Mountain peak in Parla Kimedi estate, 20 miles from Mahendragiri and 9 miles from Namanagaram. Height 4,534 feet above the sea ; a station of the Trigonometrical Survey.

Dharakot.—Zamindari, situated on the Rishikulya river, 8 miles north-west of Aska.

Dhoba (*Dhobini*).—Mountain peak in the Pratapgiri or Chinna Kimedi estate. It forms part of the Eastern Ghat range, 8 miles from Dimrigiri. Height 4,166 feet above the sea. A station of the great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

Digupudi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gangupuram.—Village with post office [m.].

Ganjam.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Formerly the capital of the District to which it gives its name ; situated at the mouth of Rishikulya river, 315 miles from Calcutta. Population 5,500 The town itself and the remains of the old pentagon fort are on a rising slope. The Government salt manufacture forms the principal industry. There is a mud dock for the repair of Native vessels. European steamers occasionally visit the port. The chief trade consists of the export of rice. Post office [m. s. t.].

Gara—Village with post office [m.].

Girdabadi.—One of the peaks of the Estern Ghats, in Chinna Kimedi Zamindari, 3,399 feet above sea-level. A Great Trigonometrical Survey station.

Gopalpur.—Town and seaport. 9 miles from Berhampur, and 13 miles from Ganjam. Population about 3,000. French and English vessels

load here. It is also a port of call for coasting steamer of the British India Steam Navigation Company, as well as for those of private firms. The port light (fixed white) is displayed at an elevation of 80 feet, and is visible from 8 to 10 miles at sea ; good anchorage (sand and mud) is found in 8 to 9 fathoms about 1½ miles off the shore. Staging bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Gumsur.—Town and *taluk* of Ganjam District. Head-quarters are at Russellkonda, distant 6 miles.

Haripuram—Village with post office [m.].

Heremandalam—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hinjilicut—Village with post office [m.].

Ichapur ('*City of desire*').—Town 16 miles from Berhampur. Population 5,600. Seat of a Sub-magistrate, with police station, post office [m s. t.], and travellers' bungalow. Six miles to the south-west of Ichapur are the Bodagiri Hills.

Jalumur—Village with post office [m. t.].

Jaradakota—Village with post office [m.].

Kalingapatam.—Town and port, situated at the mouth of the Vamsadhara river, 16 miles north of Chicacole. Population about 5,000. The capital of the ancient Kalinga, and one of the early seats of Muhammadan Government in the Telugu country. Signs of its ancient greatness still visible in the ruins of many mosques and other large buildings. Kalingapatam is again rising in importance as a harbour, and it has become a regular port of call for steamers. The vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company put in fortnightly. A light-house, 64 feet high, stands on a sandy point at the mouth of the river. Kalingapatam is one of the four salt factories of Ganjam District. The manufacture of salt is by evaporation. The country round the town is desolate and barren

Kalingia.—*Ghat* or Pass in Ganjam District, over which runs the only good cart road from Gumsur into the Maliyas. The length of the ascent to the crest of the Ghats is 5 miles. Elevation 2,396 feet above sea-level.

Kallikot.—Zamindari estate or palayam in Ganjam District. Area, 84 square miles containing 238 villages. Revenue, Rs. 19,000. Population about 3,500. Chief town Kalikot.

Kasibugga—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kavite.—Town in Berhampur *taluk*. Population about 5,000. Post office [m].

Kimedi.—Zamindari hill tract, on the western border of Ganjam District. It contains the three estates of Parla Kimedi ; Peddda or Boda Kimedi also called Vizianagaram, and Chinna Kimedi or Pratapgiri. Each estate consists of two distinct divisions, a low-land and an up land tract. The former held as an ordinary Zamindari under the regular District officers, while the latter is under the supervision of a special Government Agency. Parla Kimedi is the largest Zamindari in the District It contains an area of 410 square miles, containing 728 villages. Population 250,000. The permanent assessment is Rs.

87,830. Annual revenue Rs. 453,180 to the Zamindar. Pedda Kimedi which is situated north of Parla Kimedi, contains 194 villages. Population 40,000. Pays a Peshkash of Rs 23,320 and yields an annual revenue of Rs. 100,870. Area, 195 square miles.

Chinna Kimedi, the most northern division, pays a Peshkash of Rs. 19,940, and yields annual revenue of Rs. 116,410. Area of low lands 56 square miles with 131 villages. Population 30,000. The principal towns are Parla Kimedi, Digupadi. and Pudamari.

Kotabomali—Village with post office [m.].

Kotturu—Village with post office [m.].

Lakshminarsupet—Village with post office [m.].

Mahendragiri (*Mahendra Malai*).—Mountain peak in the Eastern Ghats, 4,923 feet above sea-level. There is a bungalow near the summit commanding a magnificent view, as the mountain is but 16 miles from the sea. Several temples of unknown date and megalithic structures of doubtful origin are situated near the summit, which is crowned by an ancient Sivait temple, much shattered by lightening.

Mahendratanaya.—Two rivers, rising in the Mahendragiri hill, an outlier of the range of Eastern Ghats. One of the streams so called flows eastwards, and, draining the Zamindaris of Budarasingi, Mandasa, and part of Jalantra, falls into the sea at Barwa. The other and the larger stream flows south-westward into the Parla Kimedi Zamindari, wherein it fills several important reservoirs for irrigation, and passing the town of Parla Kimedi, joins the river Vamsadhara.

Mandasa.—Chief town of the Zamindari of the same name; situated two miles west of Haripuram. Population about 5,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mondimorai.—Village with post offiee [m. t.].

Nagarikotakam—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Narsannapet—Town with sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.]. Population 9,000.

Naupada—Town with post office [m. s. t.]. The place is notable for its salt manufacture. Population 2,000.

Parla-Kimedi.—Chief town of the Zamindari of the same name. Population 10,000. The town is composed of two villages, Parla-kasba and Chervuthiguva-kasba. A palace is being built for the Zamindar at a cost of Rs. 400,000. Contains sub-magistrate's court, municipality and post office [m. s. t.].

Patapatnam—Village with post office [m.].

Patripur—Village with post office [m.].

Pattapuram—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Patatekkali—Village with post office [m.].

Pundi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Purushottapur (*Purushottamapuram* 'city of Purushottama' or Jagannath).—Town, situated on the banks of the Rishikuliya river. Population about 4,500. Chiefly notable for the Pillar of Tongodo (4 miles to the north), bearing an Edict of Asoka (dating probably about 250

B. C.), similar to those at Dhauli in Cuttack, and in the fort at Allahabad. Round the pillar runs a rampart, or encircling mound, marking the site of a very ancient fort and city. The mound is locally known as the 'Lac Fort,' its name being derived from the tradition that it was made of lac, and impregnable, as no enemy could scale the smooth and slippery walls. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.].

Raghunathpuram.—Chief town of the ancient Zamindari of Tekkali, which pays a peshkash or permanent tribute of Rs. 49,080. Population 8,000.

Rambha.—Village situated on the banks of the Chilka Lake, about 23 miles north-east of Ganjam town. Population 3,500. A large two-storied house stands in a beautiful situation overlooking the Lake. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rushikulya.—River rises in the Chinna Kimedi Maliyas, and runs south-east to Aska, where it is joined by the Mahanadi ; thence south-east and east till it enters the sea at Ganjam town. Length, 115 miles.

Russelkonda.—(called after Mr. Russell, who was Commissioner here in 1835). Town in Gumsur *taluk*, situated on the river Loharakandi, about 50 miles north-west of Ganjam town. Population about 3,000. Head-quarters of the Deputy Collector and of the Assistant Superintendent of Police and also of a *taluk* magistrate. Post office [m. s. t.], school, dispensary, public bungalow, rest-house, and prison for the hill convicts.

Sergada.—Zamindari estate with an area of 25 square miles. Population about 12,000, residing in 35 villages. The annual peshkhsh, is Rs. 5,820. Rental value to the Zamindar, Rs, 34,790. Chief village, Sergadakota with 2,000 residents. Post office [m.].

Sompet.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated near the high road between Berhampur and Chicacole, and connected with it by a road 2 miles from the travellers' bungalow at Kanchili. Population about 3,000. District Munsiff's and Tahsildar's courts, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sonapur.—Village and a decaying seaport in Berhampur *taluk*. Population 1,500. Post office [m. s.].

Srikurmam—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Surada.—Town and Zamindari *taluk*, 25 miles north-west of Aska, and about 23 miles south-west of Russellkonda. Population about 4,000. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Surangi—Zamindari and town, situated 12 miles east of Ichapur. Population 2,000. Annual Peshkash or fixed revenue paid by the Zamindar, Rs. 3,540.

Surla—Village with post office [m. t.], 8 miles from Sonapur. Considereble out-turn of salt at the Government factory.

Tarlakota—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tekkali—Zamindari *taluk* and town with Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Udayagiri—*Taluk* and town in the Agency Tract of Ganjam District. Post office [m. s.].
Urlam—Zamindari *taluk* and town with post office [m. t.].
Varanasy—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Venkatapuram—Village with post office [m. t.].
Yerramukam—Village with post office [m.].

GODAVARI.

GODAVARI.—District in the Madras Presidency. Bounded on the north by the Bastar State of the Central Provinces and Vizagapatam District, on the east and south by the Bay of Bengal, on the north-east by Vizagapatam District, on the south-west by Kistna District, and on the west by the Nizam's Dominions. Area, 7,837 square miles, inclusive of the Agency Tract, which comprises 3061 square miles Population (1891) 2,078,782, including 127,137 inhabitants of the Agency Tract. In point of size Godavari District ranks tenth among the Districts of the Madras Presidency, and in point of population seventh. The District contains 13 towns and 2,250 villages. District head-quarters are at Cocanada Town, 315 miles north of Madras by steamer.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crops of the District are rice, *cholam*, *ragi*, gram, cotton, jute, hemp, gingelly, tobacco, sugar-cane, and indigo.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal manufactures are—cotton and woollen carpets, woolen blankets, Uppada cloths and sugar ; chiefly conducted by the people on their own account. Indigo manufacture is also carried on by Natives.

COMMERCE.—The commerce ot Godavari District has heen rapidly increasing. The chief articles of trade are—grain, cotton, jaggery, turmeric, cocoanut, flax cloth, onions garlic, lace cloth, tobacco, salt, teak-wood, hides, opium, indigo, etc.

MEDICAL ASPECTS.—The prevailing endemic diseases of Godavari District are *beri-beri* and fevers. *Beri-beri* is a rheumatic affection attended with dropsical swelling. Among Europeans its occurrence is very rare. It is more prevalent on the coast than inland. Cholera is prevalent during the hot seasons of the year ; small-pox also occurs at the same periods ; fevers come after the cessation of rains.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 10 *taluks*, namely—Ramachandrapuram, Narsapur, Amalapuram, Tanuku, Bhadrachalam, Bhimavaram, Ellore, Rajahmundry, Peddupuram, and Yernagudem. Revenue, about 70 lakhs, and the expenditure nearly 3 lakhs. The Administrative head-quarters of the District are at Cocanada ; but the Judge's court and the District jail are at Rajahmundry. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 1 Sub-Collector, 6 Asssistant and 5 Deputy Collectors, 10 Tahsildar's, District Forest Officer, Assistant Commissioner Salt and Abkari Revenue, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, District Munsiff, Superintendent of Central Jail, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Port officer, Principal Rajmundry College, Civil Surgeon, Inspector of Schools, Political

Agent for Yanam, Superintending Engineer, 6 Executive Engineers, 2 Local Fund Engineers, Chaplain and 15 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Cocanada *see* Cocanada.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adatigala—Village with post office [m.], 42 miles from Cocanada.

Akidu.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Alamur—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Amalapuram (*Sinless city*) —*Taluk* and town of Godavari District, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the delta of the Godavari river, on a canal, 38 miles south-east from Rajahmundry. Population 9,000. District Munsiff's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ambaji.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ambapeta—Estate in Godavari District. Quit-rent, Rs. 16,140.

Angara—Village with post office [m.].

Annadevarapet.—Village with post office [m.].

Annavaram.—Village with post office [m.].

Antravedi.—Shrine on the coast situated near Narsapur, and visited during the five days' festival of the *Kalyanam* by 20,000 pilgrims. Besides being an object of direct pilgrimage, Antravedi forms the last of the seven sacred stations on the Godavari, at each of which devotees performing the ceremony of Saptasagana yatra have to bathe. The Vasishtha branch of the river falls into the sea at this place.

Atchanta—Village with post office [m.], 19 miles from Narsapur.

Atreyapuram—Village with post office [m.].

Attili (*Atri*).—Town situated on one of the navigable Godavari canals. A centre of wet crop cultivation. Post office [m.].

Badampudi—Village with post office [m.].

Bandarlunka—Village with post office [m.].

Beddadanol.—Village situated in the centre of the only Barakhar sandstones and coal-bearing formation of the Presidency (a small field 5½ square miles in extent), 38 miles north-west of Rajahmundry, and 4 miles from the boundary of the Nizam's Dominions.

Bendamurlunka.—Town and a small seaport ; situated on the Vainateyam, 18 miles from Narsapur. Population 4,500. Post office [m.].

Bhadrachalam (*Bhadragiri*).—*Taluk* and estate in Godavari District, also chief town of *taluk* of the same name, situated on the Godavari river, which is here very deep and rapid ; about 104 miles from Rajahmundry, and 15 miles from Dumagudiem. Population 2,200, mostly Brahmans and Telingas. Consists of one long and narrow street, receives its name from being near the rock on which Bhadradu performed his devotions. Celebrated for the temple of Ramchandra, who is said to have crossed the river at this spot, on his famous expedition to the island of Ceylon, and also for the annual fair held here in his honour. The

sacred jewels are said to be of great value. The Nizam annually contributes Rs. 13,000 towards the maintenance of the temple. Twenty miles from Bhadrachalam is Parnasala, another Shrine of great antiquity. There is a town school, court-house, jail, post office [m. s. t.], treasury, and police station. About 20,000 people, chiefly from the coast, attend the fair, held every April.

Bheemanapalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Bhimavaram.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court and post office [m.].

Bikkavole—Village situated on the northern edge of the delta, on a main canal, 16 miles west of Cocanada. Post office [m.].

Bison Range (*Papi-Konda*).—The highest part of the hills which form the northern frontier of Godavari District. Height about 3,000 feet. Situated to the west of the magnificent gorge by which the Godavari enters the District ; the range is remarkable for its fine scenery and abundance of large game.

Bodasakurru.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chintalapadi—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Chirathapudy—Village with post office [m.].

Clodavaram—Village with post office [m.].

Cocanada (*Kaki-nada, crow country*).—Sub-division of Godavari District, comprising the *taluks* of Peddapuram, Pithapuram, and Tuni. Also a Zamindari estate of the District. Cocanada, the chief town, municipality and seaport, is situated on the coast, 100 miles from Masulipatam, and connected by navigable canals with Samulkota and the Godavari river at Dowlaishwaram. Population 30,000. Being the head-quarters of the District administration, it contains the courts of the Magistrate and his subordinates, jail, schools, dispensary, club, post office [m s. t.], etc ; and as the second seaport of the Presidency after Madras, it possesses the usual marine establishments, customs house, master attendants' office, etc. Principal export to Europe, cotton, oil-seeds, sugar and rice. The trade is carried on by English French, and Native coasting vessels. The chief imports are iron, copper, sacks, and liquor. There is a light-house about 5 miles from Cocanada.

Coringa.—Town and seaport, situated at the northern or principal mouth of the Gadavari river, 8 miles south of Cocanada. Population 4,500. Koringi is the name by which all Telugus are known in Burma and the straits, and the name of the town itself is a relic of the ancient Kalinga. The light-house on the mainland, 4¾ miles from Cocanada, warns vessels off the Godavari shoals, and serves as a guide to ships making for Coringa or Cocanada. A considerable trade with Rangoon and Moulmein is carried on by small vessels. Post office [m. s. t.].

Doovvi.—Village with post office [m.].

Dowlaishwaram.—Town situated 4 miles south of Rajahmundry, at the bifurcation of the Godavari river, where the great anicut, 12 feet high and 1650 yards in length, has been constructed. The anicut extends to Pichika island. The town is connected with the coast at several

points by numerous navigable canals of the Godavari irrigation system; and also with Madras through the Kistna system and the Buckingham Canal. Distance from Cocanada, by the shortest canal 32 miles. Post office [m. s. t.]. At present Dowlaishwaram is the permanent station of the District engineering staff.

Draksharamam.—Village with post office [m. s t.].

Dumagudiem (*Dooma*)—Town situated on the Godavari river, 15 miles above Bhadrachalam and 116 north of Rajahmundry. Station of an Overseer, with police establishment and post office [m. s. t.].

Ellore—*Taluk* and town, also municipality; situated on the Tammaler river, 55 miles from Rajahmundry. Population 25,000. The high-level canal from Vijeshwaram passes through the *taluk*, and joins the Bezwada canal at Ellore, where the waters of the Godavari and Kistna unite. The Ellore canal from Chittapetta to Ellore is 40 miles in length. As the head-quarters of the *taluk*, Ellore possesses Sub-judge's and Munsiff's courts, Tahsildar's office, a bench of 5 honorary magistrates, police station, school, and post office [m s. t.]. Both church missonary and Roman catholic missions are established here. The ruins of old fort are still visible near the town. The climate is very hot.

Gangolakurru—Village with post office [m.].

Gannavaram—Village with post office [m.].

Gokaram—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m.]

Gollagudem.—Village on the Godavari river. Vessels navigating the Godavari take in and deliver cargo here, and travellers are permitted to occupy the small inspection bungalow belonging to the Public Works Department.

Gopalapuram—Village with post office [m.].

Gostanadi—An important stream, and its waters are considered sacred by the Hindus.

Gutala—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Guthinadevi—Village with post office [m.].

Inavally—Village with post office [m.].

Indupully—Village with post office [m.].

Injaram—Town 5 miles south of Korangi. Population 2,000. Post office [m.].

Innespet—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jaganadhapuram—Village with post office [m.].

Jaggammapet—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jangareddigudiem—Village with post office [m.].

Jeelugumilli—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kaikaram.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kamuru.—Village with post office [m.].

Kapilesvarapuram.—Town 21 miles above Yanam in French territory. Population about 5,500. Ferry across the Godavari. Post office [m.].

Katrivakona.—Village with post office [m.].

Kirlampudi.—Village with post office [m.].

Konitiwada.—Village with post office [m.].
Koovur.—Village with post office [m.].
Korukonda—Village with post office [m.].
Kothapalli.—Village with post office[m. s. t.].
Kothapet.—Town with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Kotipalli.—Village situated on the left bank of the Gautama Godavari, half way between Rajahmundry and Coringa. It is considered by the Hindus a very sacred place ; every twelth year the village is crowded with devotees ; while near the pagoda the river is looked upon as peculiarly sanctifying. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kumaradavam.—Village with post office [m.].
Kuyyuru.—Village with post office [m.].
Lankalakoduru.—Village with post office [m.].
Linganaboyanacherla.—Village with post office [m.].

Machavaram (*Matsavaram*).—Town situated in the Godavari delta, 4 miles from Amalapuram. Population 5,000.
Madapet—Village with post office [m.].
Madhavaram—Village with post office [m.].
Manjavarapucotta.—Village with post offie [m.].

Mogaltur—Town with a fort situated 14 miles south-east of Narsapur. It is noteworthy only for its salt manufacture. Population 5,500. The Narsapur Canal is navigable to Mogaltur. Post office [m. s.].

Mukkamala—Village with post office [m.].
Mummidivaram—Village with post office [m.].
Muthialapalli—Village with post office [m.].

Nagaram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nagavaram.—Estate in Yernagudem *taluk*, consists of 40 hill villages, inhabited chiefly by Kois, and from one of these villages the Estate receives its name. The village of Nagavaram has a dilapidated fort.

Narsapur.—*Taluk* and town in Godavari District ; also headquarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the mouth of the Vasishta Godavari river, 19 miles from Atchanta. Population 7,500. Once a flourishing port, but now nearly cut off from the sea by the extensions of the Godavari delta. Contains the courts of a Sub-magistrate and of a District Munsiff, and several Government offices. There is a mission establishment and a fine market place. Toy-making and cloth-dyeing. Post office [m s. t.].

Neelapalli.—Town situated close to the French settlement of Yanam, 5 miles south of Coringa. Population 3,800. English factory and post office [m. s. t.].

Nidadavol.—Town situated 63 miles north-east by north of Masulipatam, and about 10 miles south-west from Rajahmundry, on the Ellore Canal, connecting the Godavari and Krishna rivers. Population 3,500. Fort and post office [m. s. t.].

Palakol.—Town and the seat of a Protestant mission, 5 miles north of Narsapur town. Population 8,000. The town is noted for its orchards. Dutch factories and post office [m. s. t.].

Pangidigudiem.—Village with post office [m.].

Parnasala.—A celebrated shrine in Godavari District, situated about 20 miles from Bhadrachalam.

Peddapuram.—*Taluk* and head-quarters town of the *taluk* of the same name, 30 miles from Rajahmundry. Population 12,000. Sub-magistrate's and District Munsiff's courts, bungalow, good market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Penakonda—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Penumantra—Village with post office [m.].

Pentapadu—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Penuguduru—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Peravali—Village with post office [m.].

Peruru—Village with post office [m.].

Pithapuram.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name, also head-quarters of the Pithapur Zamindari. Population 10,000. Contains, courts, good schools and post office [m s. t.]. The town is the centre of the Pithapur Zamindari, and the residence of the Zamindar.

Polamur—Village with post office [m.].

Polavaram.—Chief town of the Zamindari estate of the same name. Population 4,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Potavaram—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Prattipedu—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Pulletikuru—Village with post office [m.].

Raghudavapuram—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rajahmundry.—Town, and municipality in *taluk* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Godavari, distant from Cocanada 36 miles by canal, and 40 miles by road. Population 25,000. Rajahmundry is the residence of a Sub-Collector, with the courts of a District Judge, District Munsiff, and Magistrate. Contains 2 churches, civil dispensary, public garden, museum, provincial college, several schools, 2 jails, post [m. s. t.], and telegraph office.

Rajanagaram—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ralli—Village with post office [m.].

Ralongi—Village with post office [m.].

Ramachandrapuram.—*Taluk* of Godavari District, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated in the centre of the *taluk*, and north of the Mandapeta Canal. Population 3,000. Tahsildar's court, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Rampa.—Hill division, constituting a portion of what is known as the 'Agency Tract' of Godavari District. Population 10,000. Rampa is a wild tract of country on the north bank of the Godavari—commencing about 20 miles above Rajahmundry, and extending almost to the

Sileru river, which forms the southern boundary of Jaipur. Area, 800 square miles, containing 373 nominal villages. Two small schools—one at Chodavaram (33 miles), and another at Kota (14 miles).

Razole—Village with post office [m.].

Sabari (*Seberi*)—River, rises in the Eastern Ghats, in the Native State of Jaipur, and falls into the Godavari.

Samalkot.—Town situated 7 miles north of Cocanada. Population 5,000. Station of a Lutheran Church Mission. Military barracks and post office [m. s. t.].

Sidhantum.—Village with post office [m.].

Sivakodu—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.]

Talipaka.—Village with post office [m.].

Tallapudi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tallaravu—Village with post office [m.].

Tanuku.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated about 20 miles from Rajahmundry town. Population 3,500. District Munsiff's and Tahsildar's courts and post office [m. s. t.].

Thapaswaram—Village with post office [m.].

Thotharamudy—Village with post office [m.].

Tuni.—Town with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Upada.—Village with post office [m.].

Vanapalli—Village with post office [m.].

Vellah—Village with post office [m.].

Viravasaram.—Town, situated 8 miles north-west of Narsapur. Population 5,500. Post office [m s. t.].

Vungutur.—Village with post office [m.].

West Vippuru.—Village with post office [m.].

Wudugudiem—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Yedetha—Village with post office [m.].

Yeleswaram—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Yenugavanilunka—Village with post office [m.].

Yernagudem.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated about 18 miles west of Rajahmundry. Population 2,500. Tahsildar's court and police station.

KISTNA.

KISTNA (*Krishna*).—District in the Madras Presidency. It lies along the coast of the Bay of Bengal at the mouth of the river Kistna, which gives it the name it bears. Bounded on the north by Godavari District, on the east by the Bay of Bengal, on the south by Nellore, and on the west by the Nizam's Dominions and Kurnool. Area, 8397 square miles. Population 1,855,582. District head-quarters are at Masulipatam, 274 miles from Madras by steamer.

PRODUCTS.—The staple products of the District are rice, maize, *ragi*, pulses, hemp, flax, cotton, tobacco, gingelly, oil-seeds, chillies, wheat, garlic, indigo, and various kinds of fruit.

MANUFACTURES.—Next to agriculture, the most important industry in the District is weaving.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 12 *taluks* of Repalle, Bapatla, Guntur, Gudivada, Narsaraopet, Palnad, Bandar, Sattenapalle, Bezwada, Nandigama, Nuzvid, and Vinukonda. Revenue about 50 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with a Sub-Collector and 3 Assistants, 5 Deputy Collectors, District Forest officer, Extra Assistant Conservator, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey with an Assistant, Assistant Commissioner Salt and Abkari Revenue, District and Sessions Judge, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Port officer, Chaplain, Superintending Engineer (2nd circle), 3 Executive Engineers. Local Fund Engineer, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. For further information regarding Masulipatam town *see* Masulipatam.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amartalur.—Village with post office [m.].

Amravati.—Village on the right bank of the Kistna river, 17 miles from Bezwada. Population 2,200. It is a place of much interest to antiquarians as an ancient centre of the Budhist religion, at the site of a great *tope* of which however scarcely any thing remains *in situ*. North and north-west of Amravati are the sites of former diamond-workings, all on the north bank of the river.

Aukiripalli—Village with post office [m. t.].

Avinigudda—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m.].

Bandar—*Taluk* in Kistna District. Chief town Masulipatam.

Bantumilli—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bapatla.—Town, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated about 30 miles south of Guntur. Population about 6,500. District Munsiff's court, travellers' bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Bellamkonda.—Hill in Kistna District, 1569 feet above the level of the sea, crowned with the ruins of an old fortress. A village of the same name stands at the foot of the hill.

Bezwada.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name, also municipality, railway terminus station, and head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector of the Kistna District, of the tahsildar of the *taluk*, and of the Superintending, District and Assistant Engineers of the Public work Department. Bezwada is an important trading-place on the most frequented crossing of the Kistna river canals, connects the place with Madras, Ellore, Masulipatam, Cocanada and Rajahmundri. There are rock-cut Budhist temples and Hindu Pagodas. It is a town with 9,000 inhabitants, and is situated on the left bank of the Kistna, 45 miles from its mouth. Several temples and caves are worth a visit here. The town contains also a Munsiff's court, a bench of 5 honorary magistrates, dispensary, circuit bungalow, jail, library and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhattiprolu—Village with post office [m.].

Challapalli—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chandavolu.—Town with 3,000 residents. A large treasure of gold bricks was found here in 1873

Chanddle.—Village with post office [m. s t.].

Chebrole.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Cherukur—Village with post-office [m.].

Chilakalrupet—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chinna-ganjam—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chirala.—Town in Bapatla *taluk*. Population 9,500. Noted for its cotton manufactures. Dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Chodayyapalem—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Cowtharam.—Village with post office [m.].

Dachepalle—Village and head-quarters of the Palnad *taluk*. Population 2,500. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Dhulipudi.—Village with post office [m.].

Divi-Point.—A low headland in the Bandar *taluk*, situated at the mouth of one of the branch outlets of the Kistna river, and surrounded by Shoal flats for 6 miles south and east, edge of the shoal sometimes extending 5 or 6 leagues out to sea. A dioptric light on a column 43 feet high marks the danger. 'Divi False Point' stands 16½ miles south-west by west of 'Divi Point.'

Duggirala—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Ferengipur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gudivada.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated 20 miles from Masulipatam. Population 4,500. Contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, and post office [m. s. t.]. A place of great antiquity, with the remains of the Buddhist *stupa* in the middle of the village.

Gudur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gundlakamma.—Village and railway station, 59 miles from Guntur.

Gunnavaram—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Guntur.—*Taluk* in Kistna District; also chief town, municipality, railway station and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated 18 miles from Kistna terminus station, and 46 miles from Masulipatam. Population 15,000. Guntur is divided into the old and new town, and has been much improved of late, and is considered healthy. Considerable trade in grain and cotton. Four cotton screw presses. The town became prominent during the French occupation of Southern India in the second half of the 18th century. The town contains courts of District Munsiff and of Sub-magistrate, and also a bench of 8 honorary magistrates, police station, a branch of Madras Bank, and post office [m. s. t.].

Gurza.—Village with post office [m.].

Gurzalla—Village with post office [m.].

Inkole—Village with post office [m. s t.].

Intur (*Etur*)—Village with post office [m.].

Jaggayapet.—A prosperous trading and weaving town near the

main road between Haiderabad Deccan and Masulipatam, and close to the frontiers of the Nizam's Dominions. The chief staple is opium. Near the town in 1882 were found the remains of a Buddhist *stupa*, dating from 200 years before the Christian era. Munsiff's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Javarpet.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kaikalur.—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Kanagala—Village with post office [m.].

Kanchincherla—Village with post office [m.].

Kankipad—Village with post office [m.].

Karampudi—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Karenchedu.—Village with post office [m.].

Kistna Canal Terminus (*or Bezwada*).—Railway station, 18 miles from Guntur.

Kodur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kolakalur—Village with post office [m.].

Kollipara—Village with post office [m.].

Kollur—Village with post office [m.].

Kondapulli.—Town and hill fortress, also railway station, 10 miles from Bezwada. Population about 4,500. At Kondapulli, there is a special local industry, the manufacture of small figures and toys from a very light wood, which grows on the hills in its neighbourhood. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kondavir.—Town and fort in Narsaraopet *taluk* ; situated on a ridge, 1,701 feet above sea-level Population 2,000. There are one or two European bungalows here, and the place was for a time used as a sanitarium by the officers of Guntur. The only industry worth notice is the extraction of essences and fragrant oils from jasmine and other plants, which are sent to Haidrabad for sale.

Kotappakonda (or *Yellamuuda*).—Hill village and celebrated shrine in Narsaraopet *taluk* ; hill-top is 1,587 feet above sea-level. Population 3,000. A hill 8 miles south of Narsaraopet, with a temple to Siva, about 600 feet above the plain, approached by a winding flight of stone steps. A festival, attended by about 60,000 persons is held here at the new moon in February. There is a considerable trade in timber at the festival and fair. All sorts of wood, from bamboo switches to logs and beams, are carted there, and are sold before the day is over.

Krosur.—Village and head-quarters of Sattenapalle *taluk*. Population 2,000. Tahsildars's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Kurichedu.—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Cumbum.

Madikondor.—Village with post office [m.].

Mangalagiri.—Town and railway station, 4 miles from Bezwada. Population about 6,000. Contains 2 famous shrines to Narasingha—Swami (Vishnu). Sub-magistrate's court, travellers' bungalow, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Manganapudi.—Village with post office [m.].

Masulipatam (*Machlipatnam or 'Fish Town'*).—Chief town, municipality, and principal seaport of Kistna District. Population

40,000. Machlipatnam (Metchli-patam) is properly the name of the native quarter or *pet*, which lies nearly 3 miles distant from the fort on the sea-coast, which latter is called *Machli*-bandar, or ' fish port ' abbreviated by all classes into Bandar. About 2 miles to the north-west rise some sand ridges on which are the houses of the European residents. On a lower elevation stands the *pet* or native quarter, which is fairly well laid out with streets and brick houses. In this quarter is the site of the French factory—a patch about 300 yards square—still claimed by France. The harbour light is a white fixed dioptric, on a white flagstaff 12 feet high. Collector's and Judge's offices, Munsiff's court, a bench of 8 honorary magistrates, jail, several schools, and post office [m. s. T.].

Motupalli—Small seaport town in Baptla *taluk*, poulation 1,000.

Munyeru.—River in Kistna District. One of the large affluents of the Kistna river, rising in the Nizam's Dominions, and joining the main stream about 20 miles above the anicut at Bezwada.

Mylavaram—Village with police station and post office [m.]. Population about 4,000.

Nakrikal—Village with post office [m.].

Nambur—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Bezwada.

Nandigama.—Head-quarters village of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 3,000. The *taluk* has many Buddhist remains scattered over it. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Nandivelugu.—Village with post office [m.].

Narsaravupet.—Head-quarters town of the *taluk* of the same name and railway station, 28 miles from Guntur. Population 4,000. Contains Munsiff's and Tahsildar's courts, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Nidumolu.—Village with post office [m.].

Nizampatam.—Seaport in Repalle *taluk*, frequented by native craft engaged in the coasting trade. Population 4,500. Nizampatam is an important salt station. Factory and post office [m. s. t.].

Nuzvid.—Chief town and head-quarters of the *taluk* and Zamindari of the same name ; situated on rising ground about 24 miles north-east of Bezwada. It contains an old mud fort inhabited by the Zamindars. The chief feature of the town is the large gardens of cocoa-nut plains and mango trees. Population 6,000. Sub-magistrat's court and post office [m s. t.].

Palnad—*Taluk* of Kistna District. Head-quarters are at Dachepalle.

Pamaru—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pandillapalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Parchoor.—Village with post office [m.].

Pedagollapallem.—Village with post office [m.].

Pedakallapalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Pedannah—Village with post office [m.].

Peddakakani—Village with post office [m.].

Pendala—Village with post office [m.].

Phirangipuram.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Guntur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ponur—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Pruthipad—Village, 10 miles from Guntur. Population 3,500. Temples, and post office [m. s. t.].

Rajahpet—Village with post office [m.].

Rentichintala—Village with post office [m.].

Repalle.—Head-quarters town of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 3,000. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s. t.]. Fort in ruins.

Santamaglur—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Guntur. Post office [m.].

Santharavur.—Village with post office [m.].

Sattenapalle.—*Taluk* of Kistna District, also railway station, 7 miles from Guntur. Head-quarters are at Krosur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Satulur—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Guntur. Post office [m.].

Savalyapuram—Village and railway station, 45 miles from Guntur.

Seetanagaram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sidikonda.—Village with post office [m.].

Tadapalli—Village and railway station, 2 miles from Bezwada.

Tenali—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Tiruvur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tumarkod.—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Vadarevu.—Village with post office [m.].

Vallur.—Town in Bizwada *taluk*, and capital of Vallur *Zamindari*; situated on the Kistna river about 15 miles below Bezwada. Population 4,500. The fixed revenue of the Zamindari is Rs. 20,490.

Vellatur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vetapalem—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vinukonda.—Hill and town, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 51 miles from Guntur. An interesting hill fort, round which a number of legends cluster. Here it was that Rama first heard of the abduction of Sita. The hill (600 feet above sea-level) is surrounded by a triple fortification. Population of the town 6,000. Station of Deputy Collector, and of a Tahsildar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Viravally—Village with post office [m.].

Vissannapet—*Zamindari taluk* of Kistna District. Area, 324 square miles. Population 55,000. Revenue Rs. 40,960.

Vissanapet.—Chief town of the *Zamindari taluk* of the same name; situated about 32 miles north of Bezwada. Population 2,000. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m.].

Vullurea—Village with post office [m.].

Vuyyuru—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

KURNOOL.

KURNOOL.—District in the Presidency of Madras. Bounded on the north by the rivers Tungabhadra and Kistna (which separate it from the Nizam's Dominions) and by Kistna District ; on the south by Cuddaph and Bellary ; on the east by Nellore and Kistna ; and on the west by Bellary. Area, 7,514 square miles Population 817,811. District head-quarters are at Kurnul town, 308 miles from Madras.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crops grown in the District are—millets, pulse, cotton, oil-producing plants, and indigo. The other crops include rice, sugar-cane, wheat, flax, tobacco, chillies, plantains, and areca-nut palms.

MANUFACTURES.—The chief manufacture is weaving. Quarrying stones is an important industry. Indigo and country sugar are also manufactured.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is on the whole healthy. The prevailing winds are west and north-east. The rains begin in June, and continue up to September. The total annual rain fall is 48 inches. In the villages along the foot of the Nallamais, a severe type of fever prevails accompanied by enlargement of the spleen. Other common diseases are rheumatic affections, conjunctivities, and dysentery.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into eight *taluks* of Koilkuntla, Nundyal, Ramallakot, Nandikotkur, Pattikonda, Cumbum, Markapur and Sirvel. Revenue, 16 lakhs ; and the expenditure nearly 5 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 2 Assistant and 6 Deputy Collectors, District Forest officer, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forest, District and Sessions Judge, District Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Clergyman, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Political Agent for Banganapalle, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Executive Engineer, Local Fund Engineer and 5 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Kurnool town *see* Kurnool.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adiyamapilli.—A telegraph station for Kurnool canal (a work both for irrigation and navigation purpeses, which commences from Sunkesala, 17 miles from Kurnul, and terminates at Krishnapuram station, 5 miles from Cuddapah).

Ahobalam.—Village and shrine in Kurnul District. Three pagodas, of great local sanctity, stand on a hill near the village,—one at the foot, one half way up, one at the top.

Atmakur—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.]

Banaganapalli.—Estate in Kurnool District, situated 90 miles from Bellary. Area, 255 square miles, containing 64 towns and villages. Population 3,200. The staple crops of the estate are cotton and indigo. The Chief holds the title of Nawab. The rule of primogeniture is followed, and in the absence of male issue the nearest relation succeeds.

Transit duties are not levied in the State. Banaganapalli is the chief town and head-quarters of the estate ; it contains Nawab's courts, jail, and treasury. About half a mile distant are the diamond mines.

Betamcherla.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Kurnool Post office [m.].

Chagalmurri—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chelama—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Nandyal.

Cumbum.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station [R.], 63 miles from Nandyal. Population about 8,000. The town contains a Tahsildar's court, a tank or lake, a dismantled fort and post office [m. s. t.].

Dhone—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 33 miles from Kurnool.

Diguvametta.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Kurnool.

Donakonda.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Cumbum.

Dornipad—Village with post office [m t.].

Erragundapalem—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gajjalakonda—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Cumbum.

Gazulapalli.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Nandyal.

Giddalur—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Cumbum. Post office [m. s. t.].

Gudur.—Town, situated 19 miles from Kurnool. Population about 4,000. The town is of no importance, except for its cotton cloth, in the manufacture of which a large section of the population is employed. There is also a small silk-weaving business.

Gundlakama ('*Stony Bed*').—River rises in the Nalla Mallai Hills in Kurnool District near Gundla Brahmesvaram. After receiving two mountain streams the Jampaleru and the Yenamaleru, it passes into the low country, through the Cumbum gorge, at which spot a fine lake has been formed by a dam thrown accross the course of the river. This sheet of water, known as the Cumbum Tank, is about 13 miles in circumference. It then follows a tortuous course and finally falls into the Bay of Bengal, 12 miles north of Congole.

Hindri (*Indravati*).—River in Madras Presidency, an affluent of the Tungabhadra. It rises in the village of Maddikera, and after a course of 90 miles, joins the Tungabhadra near the town of Kurnool.

Kalva.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kamalapuri.—Village in the Banaganapalli *taluk*. Population about 600. Remarkable for the local superstition that in this village all snakes are harmless, and that any person bitten elsewhere will recover if brought here and treated with a mixture of earth and water from the temple of Kamandaleswaram.

Kodumur.—Town in Pattikonda *taluk*. Population about 4,000. Noted for its blankets. Post office [m. s.].

Koil Kuntla.—Village in the *taluk* of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional court and post office [m. s. t.].

Kurnool.—Town and municipality, also *taluk* and head-quarters of

the District of the same name, 33 miles from Guntakal railway station. Population (about 20,000) is half Hindu and half Mussalman. The town stands on a rocky spit of land at the junction of the Hindri and Tungabhadra rivers. There are a fine mausoleum of Abdul Wahab, (the first Nawab of Kurnool) and several mosques. Seventeen miles up stream at Sunkesala are the head works of the canal ; the journey can be done in a canal boat. The usual district and sub-divisional offices and courts. Post office [m. s. T.].

Kurnool Road—Railway station, 10 miles from Kurnool town.

Maddikera.—Town and railway station, situated at the source of the Hindri river, 7 miles from Guntakal station. Population 6,500. Post office [m.].

Mahadavapuram—Village with post office [m.].

Malkapuram—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Kurnool road station.

Malliyala.—Village and railway station 8 miles from Kurnool road station.

Markapur.—Head-quarters town of the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts and post office [m. s. t.].

Markapur Road—Railway station, 16 miles from Cumbum.

Mundlapad—Village with post office [m.].

Nallamalais (' *Black Hills* ').—Range of hills in Kurnool District ; stretching from the Kistna river to the southern frontier of Kurnool District. The continuation of the Nallamaliais, southward in the Cuddapah District, is known as the Lankamala range. The average height of the Nallamalais is between 1,500 to 2000 feet above sea-level. The greatest elevation is attained by a detached peak called Bairenikonda, 3.133 feet high, situated eastward of the main range. The highest point in the main range is the Gundla Brahmeswaram Hill, 3049 feet. The Gundlakama, Zampaleru, and Paleru rivers rise in this hill, near a ruined temple of Brahmeswaram. The second highest peak in the main range is Errachelema. The eastern slopes rise for the most part almost abruptly ; along the western base of the hills runs a *tarai*, or zone of jungle from 5 to 10 miles broad. The area covered by the Nallamalais is about 5 to 6 thousand square miles, the whole covered with forest. The only inhabitants of the Nallamalais are an aboriginal race, the Chenchus, in number about 2,000,and a broken tribe of about 50 Yanadis. The Chenchus are savages in the hunting stage. Two roads practicable for wheeled traffic cross the range. Three Hindu temples of great renown are situated in the Nallamalais, namely—(1) Shrishailam on the Kistna river ; (2) Mahanandi, built around a hot spring a few miles north of the western end of the Nandikanama Pass ; and (3) Ahobalam, picturesquely situated near the southern frontier of Kurnool District.

Nandikanama.—Pass in Cumbum *taluk*, carries the main road from Kurnool to Cumbum and the east coast at Ongole over the Nallamalai hills ; height, about 1,800 feet above sea-level. The pass is much used for the transport of salt, and for carrying grain from the coast to Kurnool.

Nandikotkur—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 2,500. Fort, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nandyal (*called from Nandi, the Bull of Siva*).—Town and railway station, also *taluk* of the same name ; 47 miles from Kurnoool Road station. Population about 10,000. Station of Tahsildar and also of a Deputy Collector, of District Munsiff, and other European officers. It contains 9 Sivaite pagodas and is a prosperous place, surrounded by highly cultivated fields. Post office [m. s. t.].

Nosam—Village with post office [m. s.].

Owk—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.].

Panem—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Nandyal. Post office [m.].

Pattikonda.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 3,200. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Peapully.—Town and station of Sub-magistrate, situated on the Road from Gooty to Kurnool. Population 3,600. Post office [m. s. t.]

Pendekallu—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Kurnool road station.

Ramallakota.—Town and *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s.].

Rungapuram—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Nandyal Post office [m].

Sirvel.—Chief village of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 2,500. Tahsildar's court.

Somidevipalli—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Cumbum station.

Tarlupadu—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Cumbum.

Tuggalee.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Guntakal station.

Veldurti—Village with post office [m].

Yerraguntla.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Cuddapah. Post office m. s.

MADRAS.

MADRAS.—Capital of the Madras Presidency, and the largest city in South India, is situated on the coast. The native name is Chennapatnam or the City of Chennapa, the brother of the local Chief or *Nayak* at the time of its foundation. In 1639 Mr. Day obtained from the Rajah of Chandragiri a grant of the site of the land on which Madras now stands. A factory, with some slight fortifications, was erected, and a gradually increasing number of Natives settled round the building. As early as 1690 some attempts were made to protect Black Town by a mud wall. In 1741 the Mahrattas attacked the place unsuccessfully. In 1743 the fort was extended and strengthened ; but in 1746 it was taken by the French. Two years later, it was restored to the English. In 1758 it was again besieged by the French ; but the arrival of a British fleet caused them to retire. In 1787 the fort was completed much

as it now stands. It was called Fort St. George after the reigning English sovereign.

As Presidency Town, Madras lies under independent jurisdiction. As the seat of the Madras Government, and the head-quarters of the Madras army, nearly all the most important offices of the Presidency, and the head-quarters of every department, are located in Madras. The town with its suburbs, extends 9 miles along the coast, and runs 3½ miles inland, covering an area (1891) 29 square miles. According to the census of 1891, Madras contained 452,518. It ranks third among the cities of India.

Seen from the sea, the Fort, a row of merchants' offices, a few spires, and public buildings are all that strike the eye. The site is so low that the city is concealed by the first line of buildings. Black Town is an ill-built, densely peopled block, within the old city walls, with more or less crowded suburbs stretching 3 miles north of the Cooum river. This is the business part of the town, and contains the banks, customs house, High Court, and all the mercantile offices. The harbour and pier are on the sea face of Black Town.

Immediately south of Black Town is an open space with a sea frontage of about 2 miles, which contains the fort, esplanade, Government House, and several handsome public buildings on the sea face. Farther south lie Triplicane, containing the Nawab's Palace, and Saint Thome. The latter was founded and fortified by the Portuguese in 1504, and occupied by the English in 1749.

The city is thus spread over a large area, 29 square miles, with 23 villages, including some land more or less under cultivation. The main thoroughfare is Mount Road, opened in 1795, which leads from the Fort to St. Thomas's Mount. Some districts contain handsome European residences, with spacious compounds. The Cooum river runs through the city, but except during the north-east monsoon, the volume of water is insufficient to keep open the discharge into the sea.

The trade of the town does not depend on any special local manufactures or produce. The port trades with every part of the world, exporting coffee, cotton, grain, hides, indigo, oil-seeds, dye-stuffs, sugar, and horns ; and importing piece-goods, iron and other metals, and all kinds of European manufactures. It is regulated by legislative enactment, and administered by a Master Attendant, with a deputy and two assistants. The municipal income of Madras city is about 9 lakhs.

Among the buildings most deserving of notice are the light house, Fort St. George, the grand Arsenal, Pacheappah's College and Hall, the jail, the General Hospital, the Memorial Hall, the School of Arts, Government House, the Chepak Park and Palace, the Marina General Neil's Statue, the Cathedral, St. Mary's Church, St. Andrew's, St. Thome's Roman Catholic Cathedral, The Armenian Church, St. Matthia Church, The Gun-carriage Factory, The Museum, the Botanical Gardens, The Peoples Park, the Observatory, the Literary Society's Library, the Saidapet Agricultural School, and the Central Railway Station.

CLIMATE.—Madras is not ordinarily an unhealthy town, either for Natives or Europeans. Its sea-breeze and dry soil appear to fully compensate for the lowness of the site. The temperature is high all the year round, but there are fewer sudden alternations of heat and cold than in most places in India. The rainfall of Madras varies considerably. The greatest fall is in October and November, when the rainfall varies from 10 to 13 inches each month.

BANKS.—Agra Bank ; Bank of Madras ; Chartered Mercantile Bank ; Delhi and London Bank ; National Bank of India, and New Oriental Bank.

CLUBS.—Cosmopolitan Club, and Madras Club (Mount Road).

HOTELS.—Albany, Buckingham, Central, Chamber's Elphinstone, Esplanade, Imperial, Napier, Royal, Vepery, Victoria, and Zill hardt's Private Boarding Establishment.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Beach—Railway Station, 2¼ miles from Egmore Madras.

Buckingham Canal—The canal runs north from Madras City, connects South Arcot District with Nellore and the Kistna and Godavari systems of canal navigation. Length, 253 miles.

Chetpat—Railway Station, 1¼ miles from Egmore Madras.

Connur—Railway Station, 6 miles from Madras.

Egmore—A quarter or suburb of Madras City, and terminus station of the South Indian Railway.

Fort—Railway station, 1½ miles from Egmore Madras.

Fort St. George—Citadel of Madras, and the name officially applied to the Government of the Presidency.

Kodambakam—Railway station, 3 miles from Egmore Madras.

Mylapore—A suburb of the City of Madras. A legend relates that Mylapore formed the principal scene of the labours of St. Thomas in India.

Nangambakam—Suburb of Madras City.

Park—Railway station, 1¾ miles from Egmore Madras.

Perambur—Suburb of Madras City, and railway station (Tea and coffee), 3½ miles from Madras. The Red Hills tank which supplies Madras with water is about 7 miles from here, and connected with it by a fair road.

Rayapet—Suburb of the City of Madras.

Rayapuram—A northern suburb of the City and terminus station of the Madras Railway.

Saint Thome—Suburb of Madras City. known as Little Mount, where, according to tradition, St. Thomas, the Apostle of India, was mortyred, and on which stands a Roman Catholic Church.

Tondiarpet—Suburb of Madras City.

Triplicane—Suburb of Madras City.

Vepery—Suburb of Madras City.

Washermanpet—Suburb of Madras City, and railway station, 3¼ miles from Madras.

MADURA.

MADURA.—District in the south of the Madras Presidency. Bounded on the north by the Districts of Coimbtore, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore ; on the east and south-east by the waters of Palk Strait and the Gulf of Manar ; on the south and south-west by Tinnevelly District ; and on the west by the State of Travancore.—Area, 8,808 square miles, containing 10 towns and 3,961 villages. Population 2,608,404. The District also contains two great Zamindaries or estates, of Ramnad and Sivaganga, which cover an area of 3,663 square miles. In point of size Madura ranks fifth, and in point of population third, among the Districts of the Presidency. District head-quarters are at Madura Town, 344 miles from Madras by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The chief food crops are rice, *cholam*, *kambu*, *ragi*, *varagu*, *samai*, and several kinds of pulses. Other crops include oil-seeds, tobacco of excellent quality, grown in the neighbourhood of Dindigal, and a little indigo and cotton.

MANUFACTURES.—With the exception of salt which is manufactured at certain stations on the sea-coast by solar evaporation as a Government monopoly, the industries of Madura are insignificant. Handsome turbans fringed with gold cloth, and a peculiar kind of red cloth, are specialities of Madura town. Turbans and coarse chintz are woven at Dindigal. Piece-goods, cotton twist, earthenware, and brass vessels are made all over the District, in sufficient quantities to leave a surplus for exportation. The saltpetre trade is languishing ; and the iron-ores, though abundant, have been little utilized. A considerable traffic is carried on by sea in native craft, though the inhospitable coast-line is destitute of a single good harbour. By far the greater share of the foreign trade is carried on with Ceylon. The principal exports from the District are rice and other grains, dregs of gingelly oil, spices, piece-goods, salt fish, red ochre, and earthenware. Tobacco is despatched by land from Dindigal in large quantities to be made up into Trichinopoly cheroots.

LANGUAGES.—The languages of the District is Tamil, with a little Kanarese spoken on the western boundry. English is now understood by a considerable number of Natives in the town of Madura.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Madura is described as hot, dry, and variable. Its characteristics are, that there is no regular cold season, and that the scanty rainfall is distributed over the greater part of the year. The months from December to February are the coolest in the year, being marked by heavy dews at night and fogs in the morning and evening. Along the sea-coast the sultriness of the hot season is tempered by sea-breezes. The climate on the Palni Hills resembles the 'half English air' of the Nilgiris. The District cannot be termed healthy, at least for Natives. Besides the usual diseases of India, Madura suffers from two special scourges endemic fever, cholera, and the well known Madura-foot.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into six *taluks* of Madura, Dindigal, Tirumangalam, Melur, Palni, and Periyakulam. Revenue, 32

lakhs. *Administrative Staff.*—Collector with 1 Sub-Collector, 2 Assistant, and 3 Deputy Collectors, District Forest Officer, District and Sessions Judge, 2 Subordinate Judges (East and West), 2 District Munsiffs, Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Port officer, Clergyman, Civil Surgeon, Inspector of Schools, Executive Engineer, Local Fund Engineer, and 12 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Madura town *see* Madura.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abiraman (*Old name, Nallur*).—Town in Ramnad Estate; situated close to the large lake of the same name, 35 miles from Ramnad, 58 from Madura, and 13 from Paramakudi. Population about 7,000. Trade in grain, cotton, and cloths. A local superstition declares that within an area of two miles of the town, snake-bite is innocuous. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ahtoor.—Village with post office [m.].

Alagar.—Range of low hills, about 12 miles in length, average height 1,000 feet above the sea. On the south-east face, at the foot of the hill, stands the Kallar-Alagur Kovil, the ancient temple of the Kallans or Kallars, situated 12 miles north-east of Madura.

Allinagaram.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ambaturai—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Madura. Post office [m.].

Ammayanayakanur.—Large estate in Dindigal *taluk*, also head-quarters town of the estate of the same name, and railway station, 25 miles from Madura. Post office [m. s. t.]. Palni Hills, 45 miles.

Arunuthmangalam.—Village in the Ramnad estate; remarkable for the peculiar tribe inhabiting it, called the 'Arambukutun' Vallalas, who differ in their manners and customs from all other vallalas. They will not accept service of any kind, nor perform any act of respect. Marriage out of their community is forbidden.

Aruppukota.—Town with population about 12,000. Post office [m s. t.].

Aundipatti.—Town situated, at the north-eastern spur of the Andiputti Hills, 40 miles north-west of Madura. Population about 6,500. A pagoda is only the object of interest here. Post office [m.].

Ayakudi.—Town and head-quarters of the Estate of the same name, 34 miles north-west from Dindigal on the road to Palghat. Population about 11,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ayyalur.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Dindigal. Post office [m.].

Batlagundu—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bodinayakanur.—Estate in Madura District. Area, 98 square miles, containing 21 villages and hamlets with 36,000 inhabitants. The estate is situated in the valley between the Travancore and Palani ranges. Revenue about Rs. 70,000. Annual tribute paid to Government, Rs. 15,340. Bodinayakanur is the chief town, and head-quarters (*basba*)

of the estate of the same name, 65 miles west of Madura. Population 15,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bodipipardi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chatrapatti—Village with post office [m.].

Chaturvedamangalam.—Village with post office [m.].

Chinnammanur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Cumbum.—Town situated in the valley of the same name, in the south-west of the Madura District. Population 5,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Devadanapatti—Village with post office [m.].

Devakota—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 71 miles from Madura. Population 9,000.

Devikulam.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Devipatam.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dindigal.—Town, municipality, and railway station [R.], also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated 880 feet above the sea, about 54 miles from Kodaikanal, the sanitarium on the Palni Hills, and 38 miles from Madura. The staples of local trade are hides, coffee, and cardamoms. Dindigal is also famous for its tobacco manufactory. As the head-quarters of sub-division, the town contains the civil and criminal of European as well as Native officials, police and telegraph stations, a bench of 4 honorary magistrates, travellers' bungalow, fort, school, dispensary, and post office[m. s.]. There are two churches, one Protestant and the other Roman Catholic.

Gandamanayakanur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gudalur—Village with post office [m.].

Gundar.—River formed by the junction of several streams which rise in the Andipatti or Varshanad range. After a south-easterly course of about 100 miles, it falls into the sea near Kilkarai.

Ilayangudi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Iyampalayam—Village with post office [m.].

Kadalady.—Village with post office [m.].

Kaliarkoil—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kalligudi—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Madura. Post office [m.].

Kallimanthayam—Village with post office [m.].

Kamuti.—Village 10 miles from Mandaposalai. Post office [m. s.].

Kanadukathan—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kandramanikam—Village with post office [m.].

Kannangudi—Village with post office [m.].

Kannivadi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Karaikudi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 10 miles from Tirupatur.

Karupatti—Village with post office [m.].

Keeranur—Village with post office [m.].

Kilakarai.—Seaport in Ramnad Zamindari; situated near the mouth of the Gundar. Population about 12,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kilasavalpatti—Village with post office [m.].

Kodaikanal (' *The Forest of creeprs* ').—Hamlet of Vilpatti village in Palni *taluk*, on the Palni Hills. A hill sanitarium, 7,209 feet above sea-level. Population 1,200. Kodaikanal is a summer resort of growing popularity It contains two churches and several English houses, and is about 45 miles by road from Ammayanayakanur station. The climate is similar to that of Ootacamand. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kombay.—Town in Periyakulam *Taluk*. Population 6,000. Post office [m.].

Kondanur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Koonnakudi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kothaiyur—Village with post office [m.].

Kottampatti—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kovilur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Madura.—Town and *taluk* also municipality, railway station [R.], and head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the south bank of the Vaigai river, 38 miles from Dindigal. Population 87,000. The city has been called. " The Athens of Southern India." The foundation of the city and the sanctity of the great pagoda are described at length in the Madura *Sthala Purana*, with the usual amplifications of Brahmanical legend. In conjunction with the temple at Rameswaram, it is honoured by the personal presence of the great god Siva whose worship is predominant in Southern India, to the exclusion of the other two members of the Hindu Trinity. At the present time, the two most sacred shrines in the pagoda are those of Sundareswara and his wife Minakshi.

In the first half of the 14th century Muhammadan invaders destroyed the great pagoda of the city. They pulled down the outer wall with its 14 towers, and levelled the numerous buildings, which always cluster round a temple. But the two inmost shrines were miraculously preserved. On the expulsion of the Musalmans, the priests of Siva regained their revenues, and rebuilt the four lofty *gopuras* or gateways which now stand in the outer wall. The other great buildings of Madura are all associated with the name of Tirumala Nayak who reigned from 1623 to 1659. The chief of these is the celebrated palace, the most perfect relic of secular architecture in the Madras Presidency. Only second in importance to the palace is the Vasanta or Puthu *mantapam* still in complete preservation. This is said to have been built as a summer retreat for the god Sundareswara. On the farther bank of the Vaigai stands the Tamakam, a two-storied building ; and lastly, the Teppu-Kulam or great tank, about a mile and a half east of the town are worth a visit. The other buildings also noteworthy are—the new jail ; the civil and lying-in hospitals, standing on a ruined gateway, which is all that remains of the old fort, and the District school house. The Jesuits have several churches in the town, and a small dispensary. The American Protestant Misssion, possesses a boarding school and a very useful hospital. Dak bungalow, club, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mana-Madura—Village with District Munsiff's court, and post office [m. s. t.], 30 miles from Madura.

Mandapasalai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mariur.—Village with post office [m.].

Melur.—Town in *Taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s.].

Muthananthal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mutukulatur—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Nainarkoil.—Village with post office [m s.].

Narikudi.—Village with post office [m.].

Nattam.—Village with post office [m.].

Nellakota—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Neyikuppai.—Village with post office [m.].

Ochipally.—Village with post office [m.].

Okkur.—Village with-post office [m.].

Oyakondan-Siruvayal.—Village with post office [m.].

Palavanatham.—Village with post office [m.].

Pallatur—Village with post office [m.].

Palni (*Palani or Pulney*).—Town and municipality in the *taluk* of the same name ; situated 34 miles west of Dindigal, 69 miles north-west of Madura and 60 from Podanur. Population about 13,000. It is the head-quarters of the *Taluk*, and gives its name to the neighbouring range of mountains. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Palni.—Mountain range in Madura District. It extends in a north-easterly direction from the great mass of mountains known as the Western Ghats, with which it is connected by an isthmus or ridge of hills about 8 miles in width, being completely isolated on every other side. The native name of these mountains is Varahagiri or 'Pig-mountains.' The palnis are divided into two groupes, the higher and lower, or the west and east ranges. The mean elevation of the former is about 7,000 feet ; of the latter, from 3,000 to 4,000 feet. Six *ghats* or passes lead up to the lower range, all of a rough description. The lower range is generally known to the Natives under the designation of Tandigudi and Virupachi. The higher range, which has plateaux of over 100 square miles, is said to reach an elevation of 8,500 feet in one of its peaks. Six other passes also lead to the higher range. The total population of the hills is about 20,000. The range is connected with the South India Railway at Ammanayakanur (45 miles distant) by a practicable pass, and other roads connect it, with Travancore on the west, and Madura on the east. Considerable traffic is carried on between the plains and the Palnis. The chief article of import is salt ; cloth and other necessaries are also bartered for hill products, chiefly garlic. The climate is milder and of a more even temperature than that of Ootacamund.

Pamban.—Town, deriving its name from the passage between the island of Rameswaram and the mainland of India in Madura District ;

situated at the western extremity of the island commanding the channel, 8 miles from Rameswaram. Population 5,000. The light-house, rising 97 feet above high water mark, contains a fixed catadioptric light which guides vessels making the chanel from the Gulf of Manar. Half the year, the Ceylon Government have their immigration depôt fixed here; and this, with the constant influx of pilgrims from every part of India, and the grain trade, gives the port an appearance of great activity. Post office [m. s. t.].

Pandya.—One of the three great divisions of Dravida or Southern India, the other two being Chola and Chera. The capital was first at Kolkai at the mouth of the Tambraparni; and afterwards at Madura. Kolkai is now several miles inland. An early legend runs that the three kingdoms were founded by three brothers from Kolkai, the two younger going north and west, and founding Chola and Chera. The kingdom of Pandya included Madura District, and all south of it.

Panthalgudi—Village with post office [m.].

Paramakudi.—Busy weaving town in Ramnad *Zamindari*, situated 24 miles from Ramnad, and 50 miles from Virudupati railway station. Population 10,000. Munsiff's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Parthibanur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pasumalai—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Peraiyur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Periyakulam.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name. Population 17,000. Periyakulam consists of three villages—Tenkarai, Vadakarai, and Kaikkulankulam; situated on the both banks of the river Varahanadi about 45 miles west of Madura town, and about 35 miles south-west of Dindigal. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Perunalai.—Village with post office [m.].

Pogalur—Village with post office [m.].

Pudukota.—Village with post office [m.].

Rajasingamangalum.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ramesvaram (*Old name Saithoo*).—Island and town in Ramnad Zamindari. Population of island is about 20,000. It is a low sandy island, situated in the Gulf of Manar, the passage that separates the main-land of India from Ceylon. It is about 11 miles long by 6 miles wide, and was probably at one time connected with the mainland. The eastern half is merely a narrow strip of sand. Ramesvaram island contains one of the most venerated Hindu shrines in India, founded according to tradition, by Rama himself. It is associated with Ram's journey to Ceylon in search of Sita, and plays an important part in the *Ramayana*. For centuries this temple has been the resort of thousands of pilgrims, who come from all parts of India through Ramnad to the crossing; and it is to their control of the passage from the mainland that the chiefs of Ramnad owe their hereditary title of Setupati, Lord of the Bridge or Causeway.

The island is to a great extent covered with *babul* trees. Cocoa-nut palms and a few gardens make up all the cultivation. It is principally

inhabited by Brahmans and their followers, who are supported by the profits derived from the temples. South of the great temple is a fresh-water lake, about 3 miles in circumference.

The great temple or koil, stands on rising ground in the northern part of the island in a quadrangular enclosure 657 feet broad by about 1,000 feet long, and is entered by a gateway 100 feet high. The height of the temple is about 120 feet and with its majestic towers, its vast and gloomy colannades, and its walls encrusted with carved work and statuary, it exhibits a grand example of the Dravidian style. Local tradition asserts that it was erected by the Vara Raja Sekkarar of Kandy, with stone cut and polished in Ceylon. The most striking features of the temple are the massiveness of the workmanship and the wonderful pillared halls which surround the inner shrine.

The temple, its ceremonies, and its attendant Brahmans are maintained from the revenue of 57 villages, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 45,000, granted by former Rajas of the Ramnad Zamindari. The *lingam* is supposed to have been placed here by Rama ; and the symbol is washed with Ganges water which is afterwards sold.

Ramesvaram.—Town in Ramnad Zamindari ; situated on the eastern shore of Rameswaram island, 107 miles from Madura by road. Population 6,500. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ramnad.—A large Zamindari in Madura District, not far from the island of Rameswaram. Area, 2112 square miles. Population 476,000. The country is flat, and is varied only by large groves of palmyra palms. The Vaigai river, which waters Madura, supplies a large tank at Ramnad. There are about 2,000 tanks in the Zamindari. The chief is the head of the Maravar caste. In the centre of the fort is the royal palace. Revenue, Rs. 741,744 ; the *peshkash*, or tribute payable to the British Government, is Rs. 314,000. Ramnad, the chief town of the Zamindari, situated 30 miles from Pamban. Population about 12,000. Most of the inhabitants in the fort are employed in the palace. Outside live a great number of Chetties and Labbays in whose hands is the whole coast trade. There are a neat Protestant Church, two Roman Catholic Churches, and several rest-houses, which are the resort of the pilgrims passing through Ramnad on their way to Ramesvaram. The town contains also Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Saligramum—Village with post office [m.].

Samayanallur—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Madura. Post office [m. t.].

Saptur—Village with post office [m].

Sarakanei—Village with post office [m. s. t:]

Sathiasangarakottai—Village with post office [m].

Sholavandan—Town and railway station, 13 miles from Madura, on the Vaigai river. Population about 3,500. Fort and post office [m. s.].

Sivaganga—Zamindari in Madura District. Area, 1551 square miles, containing 1721 villages. Population about 450,000. The Zamindari was formerly a part of Ramnad or the Setupati's territory. About

1730, Kutta Tevan, surrendered to the Poligar of Nalkotai (four forts) two-fifths of his kingdom, which thenceforth became independent of Ramnad. The Zamindari has suffered greatly from litigation. The *peshkash* paid to Government is Rs. 258,640. Sivaganga is the chief town of the Zamindari of the same name, situated 27 miles from Madura town. Population 8500. District Munsiff's and Sub-magistrate's courts, and post office [m. s. t.].

Solapuram—Village with post office [m.].

Tandigudy—Village with post office (m.).

Teru-utarakosamangai—Village with post office [m. s.].

Teruvadanai—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Thangachiammapatti—Village with post office (m.).

Thavaram—Village with post office (m.), 25 miles from Periyakulam.

Tirukoshtyur—Village with post office [m.].

Tirumangalam—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 11 miles from Madura. Population about 6,000. Munsiff's and Tahsildar's courts, and post office [m. s. t.].

Tirupalakudi—Village with post office [m.].

Tiruparankundram—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Madura. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tirupatur—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.]

Tirupullany—Village with post office [m. s.].

Tirupuvanam—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tirushuli—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Tondi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Usalampatti—Village with Sub- magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Uttamapalayam—Town in Periyakulam *taluk*, situated about 5 miles from Chinnamanur. Population about 8,000. Post office [m. s.].

Vadamadure—Village and railway station, 49 miles, from Madura. Post office [m. s.].

Vaigai—River in Madura District,rising in the spurs of the Western Ghats. Its two main arms, the Vaigai proper, and the Suruli join, and the united stream flows south and east into Palk's Strait at Attankarai.

Vattanam—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vattila-gundu—Prosperous agricultural village, situated on the main road to the Palni Hills. Population about 12,000.

Vedasandur—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Veerapandi—Village with post office [m.].

Veerasalam—Village with post office [m.].

Vettilai Mandapum—Village with post office [m. s.].

Virupachi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Yalamalia—(*Elumalia*) Town in Tirumangalam *Taluk*, and chief town of the Yalamalai Zamindari. Population about 4,500.

MALABAR.

MALABAR.—District in the Madras Presidency. Bounded on the north by the District of South Canara, east by Coorg, Mysore State, Nilgiris, and the District of Coimbatore; south by the Native State of Cochin; and west by the Arabian sea. Area, 5,585 square miles. Population 2,652,565. District head-quarters are at Calicut Town, 413 miles from Madras by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops of the District is rice. *Ragi* and *channa* are grown, but not largely; gingelly seed, castor oil-seed, gram of several kinds, coffee, pepper, ginger, cardamoms, garlic, cocoa-nut, areca-nut, and cinnamon are the chief products. Cocoa-nut gardens form one of the greatest sources of commercial wealth in the District.

MANUFACTURES.—Except the manufacture of cloth, tiles, bricks, etc., in the German mission establishments at Calicut and Cannanore, and that of coarse cloth and mats at Palghat, there is no local manufactures deserving of mention. The weaving of calico, which derived its name from Calicut, seems to have altogether died out, while unsuccessful attempts have been made to manufacture canvas at Beypur, and silk at Palghat.

CLIMATE.—Malabar, like the rest of South-Western India, is characterized by a heavy rainfall, a humid climate, and a moderate tempurature. The south-west monsoon sets in early in May, bringing with it heavy clouds, which bank up against the Ghat range. This is the hottest time of the year; the air is close and heavy and frequently overchanged with electricity. Early in June 'the monsoon breaks,' and for 3 to 4 months the rains are frequent, heavy, and often continuous for several days. The rainfall in June, July, and August averages 80 inches, or two-thirds of the total fall of the year. The temperature improves, and the climate during the rains is pleasant and healthy. By October the rains have slackend, and the north-east monsoon sets in, bringing cool breezes from the wet table-land of Mysore and Coorg, and reducing the temperature. The hot weather commences as the north-east monsoon fails (about February), and continues till May. In March and April there are frequent thunderstorms, betokening the coming of the south-west monsoon. On the whole, the climate is healthy. The principal diseases are small-pox, dysentery, and fever.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 9 *taluks*, namely.—Ponnani, Ernad, Kurumbranat, Palghat, Walavanad, Wynad, Calicut, Chirakal, and Kottayam. Revenue, 30 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate and Political Agent, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, 4 Assistant Collectors, 4 Deputy Collectors, Settlement Officer, District Forest Officer, Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Deputy Superintendent Revenue Survey with 2 Assistants, 2 District and Sessions Judges (one at Tellicherry and the other at Calicut), 3 Subordinate Judges, 2 Munsiffs, Superintendent Central Jail, Superintendent of Police with 2 Assistants, 2 Port Officers, Inspector of Schools, 2 Chaplains, 2 Civil Surgeons, Executive Engineer, Local Fund Engineer, Chief Superintendent Telegraph Department with 2 Assistants,

Superintendent Post offices, and 9 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Calicut town *see* Calicut.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alatur.—Town with 4,000 inhabitants. It contains Sub-magistrate's and Munsiff's courts, and post office [m. s. t.]. Travellers' bungalow, and weekly market.

Andathodi.—Village with post office [m.].

Angadipuram.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of Wallavanad, and an important market town ; situated 45 miles from Calicut, with which it is connected by a good road ; possessing District and Subordinate magisterial courts, jail, police establishment, post office [m.], etc. Population about 800. The fort is now in ruin. The town is notable for its temple, a building of great sanctity and as having been the scene of one of the most desperate of the Mapilla outrages in 1849.

Anjerakandy—Village with post office [m.].

Arikkod.—Town situated on the south bank of the Beypur river, 20 miles east of Beypur town. Chiefly notable for its timber trade, and as the point of embarkation for the south-east Wainad coffee *en route* for Calicut. Population about 5,500.

Ayakotta (*Aikota, Jacotta*).—Town, situated at the northern extremity of the island of Vaipin, 15 miles north from Cochin. A town of considerable antiquity, tradition relating that St. Thomas landed here. Population about 10,000.

Badagara.—Town, situated on the sea-coast at the northern extremity of the Calicut backwater, and on the Trunk Road from Calicut to Cannanore ; 30 miles from the former town, and 12 from Tellichery. There is a fort which has been now converted into a rest-house for pilgrims. Population 9,000. Badagara is a busy town and contains a Munsiff's court, travellers' bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Balasor (*Banasura*).—An isolated peak, 6,762 feet above the sea-level in the range of Western Ghats ; situated 9½ miles south-west of Manantadi. Except on the lower portions, which have been cleared by the Mapilas for coffee cultivation, the peak is densely wooded.

Baliapatam (*Valarpatanam*).—Town, situated on the left bank of the river of the same name, about 4 miles from its mouth, and the same distance from the cantonment of Cannanore. It possesses a thriving trade, steamers occasionally calling at the river mouth. A sacred temple stands to the south-east of the town. Fort and post office [m. s. t.].

Baliapatam.—River in Malabar District, rising from several sources in the Ghats on the borders of Coorg ; it joins at the foot of the hills another large stream flowing from the range in the north-east of Manattana. From Irikur, where it becomes navigable all the year round for large boats, it flows west-ward to Irwapuya. Here a third stream, rising from the same sources, joins it, the river widening considerably at the confluence. It then flows past Balinpatam, and debouches into the sea 4 miles south-west of that town. The numerous plantations of areca and cocoa-nut palms make the scenery of the lower streams very picturesque.

Betathpudiangudi.—Town, situated two miles east of the Tirur railway station, contains Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.].

Beypore (*Beypur*, *Vaypura*).—Small town and port on the coast of Malabar District ; situated near the mouth of the river of the same name, 6 miles south of Calicut. Population 7,000. Being now a regular port for steamers, it possesses a custom-house. All the coffee of the Ochterlony valley, with much from the south-east Wainad comes to Beypur for export. Rice forms the staple of the import trade. Iron ore and a sort of lignite both exist in the immediate vicinity of the town, and wood in great abundance. The teak grown on the ghats to the east, is floated down to Beypore for exportation. Beypore being neither a civil nor military station, has no administrative offices. Post office [m. s.].

Beypur (*Pauna Puya* ' *Gold river* ').—River rises in the hills south of the Neddivattam Pass. After draining the Ochterlony valley, it descends by a series of cataracts over the Ghats north of the Karkur Pass. After reaching the low country the river receives many affluents ; the chief being the Karim Puya—where a massive timber bridge spans the joint stream. Then flowing gently past Arikkod, it joins the Kodiatur, and debouches into the sea at Beypur.

Brahmagiri.—Range of hills, which constitutes a natural barrier for several miles between Coorg and Wainad *taluk* in the Malabar District ; average height 4,500 feet above the sea. Highest peak—Davasi-betta, 5,276 feet. The sides are clothed with forest. Among these hills are the sources of some of the principal tributaries of the Kaveri, namely—the Papanashi, Valarpattanam, and the Lakshman tirtha river ; and the Barapole, which forces its precipitous course in a north-westerly direction, and through the Perambadi Pass down to the sea.

Calicut (*Kolikodu*).—*Taluk* in Malabar District, also Town, municipality, port, terminus of the Madras Railway and head-quarters of the District of Malabar ; situated on the sea coast 6 miles north of Beypur, in the midst of extensive palm-groves. Anchorage 2 miles from shore. Population 66,000. As the head-quarters of the rich and populous District of Malabar, Calicut contains the chief revenue, magisterial, and judicial establishments of the District with Government and marine offices, benches of 9 honorary magistrates, a customs house, jail, lunatic asylum, dispensary, hospitals, post [m. s.], telegraph offices, 2 hotels and a club, travellers' bungalow, and bank. The Anglican, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic Churches have missions here, with schools, in addition to which there is the municipal school, and several others, assisted by grants.

The barracks stand to the north of the town, where also is the old Portuguese quarter with a Roman Catholic Church. The southern portion contains the timber depôt, and the Muhammadan quarter, above which lie the sea customs and salt offices, the light-house and mercantile houses, facing the sea. Round the Mananchira tank, a fine reservoir of fresh-water, are grouped the chief public offices and many important buildings. The suburbs consist of detached villages joining Calicut to Beypur. The

climate is fairly healthy, and the soil being sandy, the deficiency of artificial drainage is not injuriously felt.

Camel's Hump.—Mountain peak in the Calicut *taluk*. Height 7677 feet above the sea ; situated 26 miles north-east of Calicut.

Cannanore—(*Kannur, Kannan's Town*) Town and seaport, also municipality and head-quarters of the *taluk* of Chirakal, 14 miles from Tellicherry. Population 27,000. It contains the usual public offices ; magisterial and judicial, jail, dispensary, school, post office (m. s. t.). also a custom house and marine establishment. But the chief importance of Cannanore arises from its position as a military cantonment. It is the head-quarters of the Malabar and Kanara force, being the station of a general of division, with his staff, and is garrisoned by 1 European and 1 Native regiment of infantry. The cantonment is spacious, and intersected by good roads, with two parade grounds, ordnance depôt, brigade and commissariat offices etc. It lies to the north-east of the fort, a triangular building covering a rocky point which juts out into the sea. Across the bay lies the Mopilla quarter, of Cannanore, where the descendants of the old Arab sea-kings of Cannanore reside, the town being otherwise remarkable for the number of its mosques, two of which are of special fame. Within its limits stands the fishing village of Thai, with a Roman Catholic Chapel. Anglican, German, and Roman Catholic missions are established here, with schools attached.

Chalisseri—Village with post office [m. t.].

Chambra Mala—Mountain peak in Wainad *taluk*, 19 miles from Manantoddy, in the richest coffee tract of the Wainad. Height 6500 feet above the sea.

Cherpalcheri—Town and head-quarters of Walawanad *taluk*, 10 miles from Patambi railway station. Population about 5,000. Contains a Sub-magistrate's court, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s.].

Chevayur—Village and headquarters of Calicut *Taluk*. Post office [m.].

Chirakkal—Township in the *taluk* of the same name ; 3 miles north of Cannanore. Population 9000. Head-quarters are at Cannanore

Chombala—Village with post office [m. t.].

Chowghat—Town in Ponani *Taluk*, containing Munsiff's and Sub-magistrates' courts, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Codacal—Village with post office [m.].

Cootipuram—Village with post office [m.].

Coyalmanna—Village with post office [m.].

Delly—Hill in the Chirakkal *taluk*, belonging to the Kolattiri Rajas, one of whose seats is close to this hill on the south-east. Height 800 feet above the sea, situated on the coast, with creeks on either side, which, joining, make it an island. The fortifications are now in ruins. Delly is a station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and a prominent land mark for mariners, being visible in fine weather at 27 miles distance. The jungle covering the hill and surrounding the base affords cover to large game, *sambhar*, leopards etc., and is a favourite resort of sportsmen.

Dharmdham—An island town in Kottayam *taluk*. lying on the river of the same name. Population 6000. Post office [m.].

Dharmpam—River, falling into the sea 3 miles north of Tellihery.

Edakkatam—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Calicut.

Edapal—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Edavana—Village situated on the left bank of the river Beypur, at the head of its navigable course, and 8 miles above Arikkad. Population 5,000. Post office [m. s.].

Ellatur.—River, rises in the mountains west of the Tamarasseri Pass, and, after a devious course of 30 miles through Malabar District, flows into the extensive backwater which communicates with the sea near Elattur town. There are several islets near Elattur town, whence fine views of the Wainad Mountains are obtained. It is a favourite resort of the residents of Calicut.

Ernad—*Taluk* in the Malabar District. Head-quarters are at Manjeri.

Ferokh—Town designed by Tipu to be the capital of Malabar. The site lies a few miles from Beypur. Post office [m. s. t.], Railway station, 6 miles from Calicut.

Gulikalmala—Mountain on the boundary of the Nilgiri and Malabar Districts.

Guruvayur—Village with population of about 7,000. Notable for its large temples. Post office [m. s. t.].

Irrikur—Village in Chirakkal *taluk*. Population about 3,000. A considerable entrepôt of trade, and notable as the scene of Mappilla outranges in 1852. From Irrikur to the sea the Valarpattanam river is navigable for boats throughout the year.

Kadalundi—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Calicut.

Kadattanad—One of the ancient chieftainships into which Malabar District was formerly divided. Population, principally Nairs. Chief town, Kuttipuram.

Kadirur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kalangod—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kallai.—Village and railway station, 1 mile from Calicut. Post office [m. s.].

Kalpatty—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kannoth—Village with post office [m.].

Kanyikod—Village and railway station, 90 miles from Calicut.

Karkur.—Ghat or hill pass, leading from the Ernad *taluk* of the Malabar District into Nilgiri District.

Kavvayi.—Town in Chirakkal *taluk*. Population 7,000. The frontier town of Malabar, situated on an island a few miles from Mount Delly. There is a ruined French redoubt here. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kodanad—Village with post office [m.].

Kondotti—Village with post office [m. t.].

Korapaya—Village with post office [m. t.].

Kottakal—Village with post office [m.].

Kottayam.—*Taluk* of Malabar District. Head-quarters are at Kuttaparamba.

Kuchmala.—Hill in Palghat *taluk*, about 4,000 feet above sea-level. A well-defind, pinnacle-shaped peak terminating the Kollangod range. Contains some splendid teak.

Kurambranad.—Town and *taluk* in Malabar District. Head-quarters are at Poyoli.

Kuttaparamba.—Village and head-quarters of Kottayam *Taluk*. Contains Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Kuttipuram.—Chief village of the Petty State of Kadattanad, also railway station, and the residence of the Nair Raja, the chief of that State, 35 miles from Calicut.

Kuttiyadi.—Pass in the Western Ghats, leading from Kurambranad *taluk* into the Wynad ; steep, and only practicable for foot passengers and beasts of burden.

Laccadive Islands (*Laksha Dwipa*—*'The hundred Thousand Islands*).—A group of 14 islands off the west or Malabar coast. Average distance from the mainland, 200 miles. There are 9 inhabited islands, 2 uninhabited, and 3 open reefs. Total population about 15,000. The northern portion of the group is attached to the Collectorate of South Canara, the remainder belong to Ali Raja of Cannanore and form part of the District of Malabar. The following are the names of the islands :—

South Canara or Amindivi Inlands—	Population.	Cannanore Islands—	Population.
Amini or Amindivi	2,200	Agatti, ...	1,400
Chetlat, ...	600	Kavaratti, ...	22,00
Kadam, ...	300	Androth, ...	3,000
Kiltan, ...	800	Kalpeni, ...	15,00
		Minikoi, ...	32,00
Bitra—uninhabited.	——	Suheli—uninhabited.	——

The island of Minikoi more properly belongs to the Maldive group, and its inhabitants speak a different language from that (Malayalam) in use on the Laccadives proper. The inhabitants are bold seamen and expert boat-builders. The chief cultivation is that of the Cocoa-nut palm ; and the almost sole industry is the preparation and exportation of cocoa-nut fibre or coir.

The soaking or the coir and other processes connected therewith are almost entirely conducted by the women. The men convey the produce, *Coir*, cocoa-nuts, jaggery, copra, *vindia* (a sweet meat), besides tortoise-shell and *cowries* to the mainland from the northern islands to Mangalore ; from the southern island to the Malabar ports and Ceylon, the Maldives, and Calcutta.

There are but few animals of any kind. Rats are unfortunately numerous, and prove very destructive to the cocoa-nut plantations. Tortoises are common, and fish in abundant.

The Canara islands are managed by a Sub-magistrate and Munsiff, and the Cannanore group by Amins (revenue agents). The islands are from time to time visited by a European officer. The people are of

a peaceable disposition, with no little aptitude for self-government, and their disputes are generally settled by their own head-men according to local custom. The climate of these islands is healthy.

Lakkidi—Village and railway station, 66 miles from Calicut. Post office [m.].

Malapuram.—Town in Ernad *taluk*, 13 miles from Walawanad, and 30 from Calicut. Population about 7,000. A detachment from the regiment at Fort St. George is always stationed here. Assistant Collector's court, military barracks, and post office [m. s. t.].

Manantoddy.—Town with population about 10,000. Chief town of the important Wainad coffee district. and the head-quarters of a Sub-divisional officer. Besides several Government offices, the town contains a good club, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mangalam—Village with post office [m.].

Manjeri—Town in Ernad *Taluk*, 12 miles, from Malapuram. Population 10,000. Contains Sub-judge's court, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mankarai.—Village and railway station, 71 miles from Calicut.

Mannarghat—Village with post office [m.].

Meppadi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nadapuram—Village with post office [m. t.].

Nellampatty.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nettur—Village with post office [m. t.].

Nilambur.—Town, 16 miles from Manjeri. Populalion about 12,000. Noteworthy for its teak plantation belonging to Government. Post office [m. s. t.].

Olavakod—Village and railway junction station, 81 miles from Calicut. Passengers for Palghat should change carriage here. Post office [m s. t.].

Ooliyil—Village with post office [m.].

Ottapalam.—Village and railway station, 62 miles from Calicut. Munsiff's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Palghat.—*Taluk* in Malabar District, also town, railway station, municipality, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 84 miles from Calicut. Situated in the gap in the Western Ghats through which the south-west monsoon finds its way up to Coimbatore District. Population 37,000. Palghat is a busy entrepôt for exchange of produce between Malabar and the up-land country. The easy ascent by the Palghat Pass, supplies the great route from the south-west coast of India to the interior, and is traversed by the Madras Railway and military road. There are Protestant and Roman Catholic missions. Head Assistant Collector's office, Sub-judge's and Munsiff's courts, a bench of 5 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pallipuram—Village and railway station, 41 miles from Calicut. Post office [m.].

Panoor.—Village with Munsiff's court and post office [m. t.].

Parli.—Village and railway station, 76 miles from Calicut. Post office [m.].

Parpanangadi—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Calicut. Munsiff's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Pattambi.—Village and railway station, 47 miles from Calicut. Post office [m. s t.].

Payyoli—Village and head-quarters of Karumbranad *taluk*. Contains Munsiff's court and post office [m. t.].

Periya.—Ghat or pass in Malabar District, over which the road from Cannanore to Manantavadi is carried.

Ponani.—*Taluk* and town, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 15,000. A busy Mapilla sea-port, the most important, between Cochin and Calicut, trading largely in salt, and possessing water communication with the Tirur station, as well as with Cochin and Travancore. Ponani is inhabited almost exclusively by Mappilla Muhammadans, whose Tangal or high priest lives here ; and it is the centre of Musalman education on the coast, possessing a kind of religious college, which confers degrees. Tahsildar's as well as Munsiff's courts and post office [m. s. t.].

Ponani.—River rising in the Anamalai Mountains, flows past Palghat across Malabar District, and enters the sea at Ponani town. Length, 120 miles.

Pudunagram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Quilandi.—Town and Mappilla seaport between Calicut and Mahe, with a considerable trade. Population 10,000. The town contains Submagistrate's and District Munsiff's courts, custom-house, bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. The roadstead, which is protected by a mud bank, is more secure than most anchorages on the coast. Close to the sea-port on the north, is one of the nine original Muhammadan mosques established on the Malabar coast. The mosque, recently renewed, is at Kollam, called northern or Pantalayini Kollam, some times confounded with the southern Kollam (Quilon).

Ramanalkara.—Village with post office [m.].

Shoranur—Village and railway station [R.], 54 miles from Calicut. Post office [m. s. t.]. Travellers for Cochin leave the railway here, whence the journey (65 miles) is made by boat and back-water.

Srikundapuram.—Small village, situated on the right bank of the principal tributary of the Valarpattanam river. Famous for its mosque, locally believed to be one of the original mosques, founded by Malik Ibn Dinar in the 9th century A. D.

Sultan's Battery—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Taliparamba.—Town, 15 miles from Cannanore. Population about 9,000. Sub-magistrate's and Munsiff's courts. Contains a brass roofed temple. Numerous curious caverns cut of laterite rock in the neighbourhood. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tamarasseri.—Pass in Malabar District, carrying the road over the Western Ghats from Calicut to the Wainad and Mysore. This route is now much used for the export of coffee.

Tamracheri.—Village with post office [m.].

Tanur.—Seaport and railway station, situated at the mouth of a

small river falling into the Arabian Sea. Distance from Calicut 22 miles. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tellicherri.—Municipal town and seaport in Kottayam *taluk*, 42 miles from Calicut by carriage or steamer. Population about 30,000. It is a sub-divisional station, and contains the North Malabar District Court, Sub-judge's and Munsiff's Courts, jail, custom house, a bench of 5 honorary magistrates, churches, Bank of Madras, and many Government and mercantile offices. It is a healthy and picturesque town, built upon a group of wooded hills running down to the sea and protected by a natural break water of rock. The town, including the suburbs, occupies about 5 square miles, and was at one time defended by a strong mud wall. The citadel or castle, still in excellent preservation, stands to the north of the town, and is now used as a District Jail. The native town lies to the south ; the principal street (bazar) runs parallel to the coast, and is a mile in length. Post office [m. s. t.]. The export consisting chiefly of coffee, cardamoms, and sandal-wood.

Teriote—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tirur—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Calicut. Post office [m. s. t.]. This is the nearest station to the military station of Malapuram.

Tirurangadi—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Vadakancherry—Village with post office [m.].

Vallara-Malla—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vaniacolum—Village with post office [m.].

Vyteri—Town in *Wainad taluk*, the chief town of the South Wainad coffee country, situated near the head of the Tambarchari *ghat*, down which the coffee is conveyed to the coast. Population 6000. Station of Sub-magistrate and Munsiff with a considerable European community. Post office [m. s. t.].

Wainad—Highland *taluk* of Malabar District. Head-quarters of Deputy Collector are at Manantavadi.

Walawanad—*Taluk* of Malabar District. Head-quarters are at Cherpalcheri. Post office [m. s. t.].

Wandoor—Village with post office [m.].

Walayar—Village and railway station, 97 miles from Calicut.

MYSORE.

MYSORE * (*Maisur*).—Native State in Southern India. Area, 279,36½ square miles. Population 4,943,604, chiefly Hindus and Muhammadans. Mysore ranks second in population of the Native States of India. It is situated in the south of the Deccan, in the angle where the Eastern and Western Ghats come together in the Nilgiris. On all sides it is surrounded by British territories. Mysore forms an undulatting table-land from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the sea-level. It is divided into two regions, the Malnad and the Maidan. The Malnad, or hill

* Mysore is a corruption of Mahesh Asura, the name of a buffalo-headed monster, said to have been destroyed by the goddess Kali under the name of Chamundi, the tutelary deity of the Maharaja's family.

country, is in the west, bordering on the Ghats. It is noted for its beautiful scenery of mountain and forest. The Maidan, or plain, includes the greater p. rt to the State, and is covered with numerous villages and towns. Scattered over the country there are isolated rocks, called *droogs* (from *durga*, ' difficult of access, ') some of which rise to the height of 4.000 or 5,000 feet above sea-level. As a good supply of water is often found on their summits, they were in former days used as forts to domineer over the neighbouring plains. The drainage finds its way to the Bay of Bengal. The streams in the north fall into the Kistna ; The Cauveri drains the south ; the two Pennars and the Palar, the east. There are about 38,000 tanks dispersed throughout the country. The Sulekere, the largest, is 40 miles in circumference. The plains of black soil in the north grow cotton or millet ; the tracts in the south and west, irrigated by channels from the rivers, bear sugar-cane and rice ; the high-lying tracts of red soil in the east yield *ragi* and other dry crops. *Ragi* is the staple food. The forests yield sandal wood. The manufactures are not important, as the people are mainly agricultural. Iron is worked in Bangalore. Gold is obtained from some mines near Kolar. Grain, areca-nuts, sugar, coffee, and betel-leaves, are the chief exports. The prevailing languages are Canarese, Telugu and Hindustani. The revenue is about Rs. 11,000,000 ; and the expenditure is nearly a crore of rupees. The Maharajah's private income is kept permanently separate from the revenues of the State. No public money can be appropriated except by the regular authorities.

GOVERNMENT.—His Highness Chamarajendra Woodiar, Bahadoor, Maharaja, G. C. S. I. ; Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah with 3 Secretaries ; 4 Judges ; Military Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah and Commandant Mysore Troops ; Superintending Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department with an Assistant Secretary ; Senior Surgeon ; Inspector-General of Police, Forests and Plantation ; Comptroller ; Secretary Educational Department ; Secretary Legislative Department, and Inspector-General of Registration and Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

ADMINISTRATION.—The Maharaja is aided by a Council, which deals with all the more important administrative measures, with propositions involving reference to the Government of India, and with nominations to the most responsible offices. The chief executive officer is the Dewan, who is *ex officio* head of all departments, with a secretary for each of the principal ones. The administrative head-quarters are at Bangalore, but Mysore City is the capital. The Maharaja resides in the two cities alternately for several months in the year.

JUSTICE.—The system of judicial procedure, both civil and criminal, is assimilated to that in force in British territory. The judicial department is entirely separate from the executive. A European chief judge, with two Native judges, form the chief court, exercising the functions of a High Court. There is a Civil and Sessions Judge at Mysore, and another at Shimoga ; while at Bangalore, the duties of that appointment are performed by the judges of the chief court in turn. The ordinary magisterial work of each District is managed

by a Deputy Commissioner, a Judicial Assistant with one or more *munsifs* for civil work, and *amildars* (*taluk* officers) for petty cases. The police are largely under the control of the District magistrates, aided by a police assistant in each District. One of the four regiments of Native Infantry has been disbanded ; while the three regiments of Silladar Horse have been formed into two. In the Survey, Settlement, and Educational Departments, Native agency is being largely substituted for that of Europeans. Considerable economies have been effected in the Jail Department, and in all branches of the Public Works Department, wherever practicable, European officers have been replaced by Natives.

A Representative Asssembly is annually convened at Mysore, when a statement is made by the Dewan of the chief events of the past year and of the principal measures proposed during the coming one. Suggestions are invited which are disposed of at the time or registered for inquiry. The Assembly, however, has no legislative or financial power.

MYSORE RESIDENCY.—Resident and Commissioner of Coorg ; Assistant to the Resident, and Political Agent ; and Residency Surgeon.

DIVISIONS.—Mysore is divided into the three divisions of Nandidrug, Astagram, and Nagar. The first comprises the districts of Bangalore, Kólàr, and Tumkur ; the second, Mysore and Hassan ; and the third, Shimoga, Chitaldroog, and Kadur, all of which see separately.

BANGALORE.

BANGALORE,—District of Mysore State, forming the southern portion of the Nandidurg Division ; being bounded on the south by the Madras Districts of Coimbatore and Salem. Area, 2,901 square miles, containing 5,504 towns and villages. Population 700,000. The civil and military head-quarters are at the town of Bangalore, which is also the administrative capital of the State.

PRODUCTS.—The principal cultivation of the District consists of dry crops, rice being comparatively neglected. The great food staple is *ragi*, which also furnishes the necessary fodder for the cattle. Various millets and pulses are grown, and a little wheat. The chief oil-seeds raised are *gingelli* and the castor-oil plant. Opium and poppy are cultivated in certain tract. The most valuable of the 'wet' crops is sugar-cane. Vegetables, both of indigenous and European sorts, are largely grown for the markets of Bangalore and Madras ; and the example of the Lal Bagh in Bangalore town has led to the introduction of many flowering plants from England.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufacture of cotton cloths and coarse woollen blankets, or *kamblis*, is a common industry in all parts of the District. The finer sorts of cloth are woven with some admixture of silk, and with silk borders. Silk cloth, of durable texture and costly patterns, is woven by the *patvegars* of Bangalore. Other specialties are the lacquered ware, glass ornaments, and steel wire for musical instruments, made at Channapatna. The handicrafts of Bangalore town are those necessarily found in a great city. Carpet-making is carried on with great success in the central jail.

COMMERCE.—The commerce of the District, which is carried on both with the east and west coasts, centres at the busy *bazar* of the native quarter of Bangalore.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Bangalore town and the surrounding country is noted for its healthiness, but in the hilly jungles towards the west and south, malarious fever is endemic. The heaviest fall generally occurs during the prevalence of the north-east monsoon in October; from December to May there is usually little or no rain. The most prevalent disease is malarious fever, frequently attended with enlargement of the spleen; it is most common at the beginning and close of the monsoons. Cholera occasionally appears in an epidemic form, attributed to importation from Madras. Small-pox is always more or less prevalent during the hot season, and at the commencement of the rains, though vaccination is now systematically conducted in every *taluk*. Pneumonia in Natives, and congestion of the lungs in Europeans, are common.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into nine *taluks* of Anekal, Bangalore, Closepet, Devanhalli, Dod-Ballapur, Hoskot, Kankanahalli, Magadi, and Nelamangala. Revenue, 12 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, General Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate, Treasury Assistant Commissioner and City Magistrate, Police Assistant Commissioner, Subordinate Judge, Forest Officer, Excise Commissioner, District Registrar, Superintendent Central Jail. Senior Surgeon with an Assistant, Executive Engineer, Head-quarter Inspector, Chaplain St. Marks, Superintendent of Post office, Revenue Sheristedar, Superintendent Revenue Survey, Principal Central College, Inspector of Schools, 2 District Munsiffs, Amildar and Taluk Inspector. For further information regarding Bangalore town *see* Bangalore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Anekal (*Hailstone*).—Town and head-quarters of *taluk* of the same name. Population 6,000. Contains Amildar's court and *taluk* Inspector's office.

Arudi—Village with post office [m.].

Atkur—Village with post office [m.].

Attibeli.—Village with post office [m.].

Bangalore (*Bengaluru*).—The chief town of the District and *taluk* of the same name, also railway station [R.], municipality, and the seat of Government for the State of Mysore; situated 86 miles from Mysore. The town is divided into two parts—the *pet*, or old native quarter, including the fort; and the cantonments. The total area is 13½ square miles, and the population about 1,660,000.

The city of Bangalore stands in the centre of the Mysore table-land, 3,113 feet above the sea. The general level is only broken by a few slight elevations, and the plain is interspersed with several large tanks. The fort lies on the extreme south-west, north of which is the *pet*, or old native quarter; the cantonments stretch away towards the north-east, terminating in the new native quarter of the cantonment bazar. Beyond this again is the subrub of St. John's Hill, or Cleve-

land Town, dotted with the little cottages of a large number of European pensioned soldiers, which, with the spire of its parish church, presents somewhat the appearance of an English village. The large open space between the two native quarters contains the race-course, the Cubbon Park, and the parade ground. Here also are situated the chief Government offices, and the houses of the European residents, each encircled by its own green compound. The railway station is in the extreme north, and in the opposite direction, beyond the fort, is the Lal Bagh, or 'horticultural gardens.' When the British assumed the direct administration of Mysore in 1831, the principal departments of Government found accommodation in the palace inside the fort. In 1868, new offices were erected in the cantonments; and the old palace, a large two-storied building of mud, has been suffered to fall into decay. The arsenal still remains within the fort. The place forms one of the most historical sites in Southern India. The *pet*, or old native quarter, is very densely populated. The streets are, for the most part, narrow and irregularly built, but there are not a few handsome houses owned by wealthy merchants. The course of trade is brisk, especially in the grain and cotton markets; and altogether the *pet* presents the appearance of a prosperous Oriental City.

The Bangalore City station is the junction of the Madras and Southern Maratha Railways, situated 3 miles from the Cantonment. From here the Mysore State Railway runs to Mysore passing within 30 miles of the Cauvery falls which are said to be one of the most beautiful sights in Asia.

The Bangalore Cantonment station [R.], though situated in the midst of Native territory belonging to the Maharaja of Mysore, the cantonment itself is British territory and is under the control of the Resident of Mysore. Having a climate that is preferred by many even to that of Ootacamund and a large and pleasant society, it is a favourite place of residence and many Madras officials and others spend their leave here. The Cubbon and the Bowring are the principal hotels and there are several boarding houses as well as a Dak Bungalow. Here is situated the museum which bids fair to take a fore-most place in India. The race meeting, which is held in July, is largely attended and the Meeting of the Southern India Rifle Association in September generally attracts a number of competitors and visitors.

The following are the chief buildings scattered over the wide area known as the cantonments, which cover 11¼ square miles, with a population of 94,000 persons. Government House, the residence formerly of the Chief Commissioner, now of the Resident, of Mysore, and the fine range of new public offices, rise amid the wooded grounds of Cubbon Park, to the west of the parade ground. The public offices, erected at a cost of Rs. 500,000. occupy a long two-storied building, in the Grecian style of architecture; the lower storey is all of stone surrounded with verandahs. The central jail covers a large space; it is built on the radiating principal, with work-shops for many trades, and is surrounded by grounds kept under cultivation by the prisoners. The High School (now the Central College) contains a hall, with a roof supported by

light monolithic columns, 35 feet high quarried in the neighbourhood. In the extreme north of the town a handsome palace, of hewn stone, has been recently built for the Maharaja. There are altogether eight churches of the different Christian sects, and many Hindu temples and Muhammadan mosques. Bangalore is the head-quarters of the Mysore Division of the Madras army, and contains separate barracks for artillery, cavalry, and infantry, as well as Sepoy lines. The Lal Bagh, about a mile east of the fort, is a beautiful pleasure garden, said to have been first laid out in the time of Haidar Ali. It is now under the charge of a European Superintendent from Kew, and contains a rare collection of tropical and sub-tropical plants. Irrigation is supplied from a neighbouring tank. Periodical flower and fruit shows are held, and the weekly gathering at the band stand attracts large numbers both of Europeans and Natives.

Bairamangala—Village with post office [m.].

Bevur—Village with post office [m.].

Bidadi—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Bangalore city. Post office [m.].

Byata—Village with post office [m.].

Channapatna (*Handsome city*).—Together with Sukravarpet, a town in Bangalore District, 37 miles by road south-west from Bangalore. Population of Channapatna, 1,300 ; of Sukravarpet, the industrial quarter, 6,000. Contains a municipality, a fort, palace, two large Muhammadan tombs, and post office [m s. t].

Chik Banavar.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Bangalore.

Chik Belavangala—Village with post office [m.].

Chik Muduvadi—Village with post office [m.].

Closepet.—*Taluk* in Bangalore District, also town, railway station, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Arkavati river, 28 miles from Bangalore. Founded in 1,800 by the Dewan Purnaiya, and named after the British Resident, Sir Barry Close. Population 5.000. There are several religious buildings of the Hindu sects. Amildar's court, *Taluk* Inspector's office, and post office [m s. t.].

Daunayakanapura—Village with post office [m.].

Devanhalli.—*Taluk* in Bangalore District, also town, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 23 miles north of Bangalore, Population about 6,000 A weekly fair held on Wednesdays is attended by 500 persons. Amildar's Court, *Taluk* Inspector's office, a fort, and post office [m. s. t.].

Dobbspet.—Village with post office [m.].

Dod Ballapur.—(Great Ballapur, to distinguish it from Chik Ballapur)—*Taluk* of Bangalore District, also town and head-quarters of a *taluk* of the same name : situated on the right bank of the Arkavati river, 27 miles from Bangalore. Population about 7500. There is a fort in which are the remains of several fine buildings and tanks. Cotton cloth of good quality and great variety is woven. A weekly fair, held on Thursdays, is attended by 3000 people. Amildar's court and *Taluk* Inspector's office, school, and post office [m . s. t.].

Dod Bele.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Bangalore. Post office [m.].

Dommasandra.—Municipal town in Anekal *taluk*. Population about 2,000. Post office [m.].

Gavipur.—Village, 1 mile south-west of the fort of Bangalore. Population 700. Celebrated for the cave-temples of Gavi Gangadharesvara. The emblems of Siva—the trident. the umbrella, and the double drum—are carved out of the solid rock on a colassal scale, each being 15 feet high.

Gallahalli—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Bangalore. Post office [m.].

Harohalli—Village with post office [m.].

Hebgod—Village with post office [m.].

Honganur.—Village with post office [m.].

Hoskote (*Hosa-kot*, ' *New Fort* ').—*Taluk* in the east of Bangalore District, also town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the south Pinakini river, 18 miles north-east of Bangalore city. Population 4,500. A tank with an embankment 2 miles long forms, when full, a sheet of water 10 miles in circumference. Two religious gatherings are held in the year, each attended by about 5,000 persons. Amildar's court and *Taluk* Inspector's office, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Huskur—Village with post office [m.].

Jala—Village with post office [m.].

Jigini—Village with post office [m.].

Kadagodi—Village with post office [m.].

Kadanur—Village with post office [m.].

Kaggalipura—Village with post office [m.].

Kankanhalli—*Taluk* in Bangalore District ; also town, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Arkavati river, 36 miles south of Bangalore city. Population 4,800. A weekly fair is held on Thursdays, attended by 2,000 persons. There is a fort inside which stands an ancient temple of Ranganath. Amildar's court, post [m. s. t], and Taluk Inspector's offices. Population 2,000.

Kengeri.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Bangalore. Post office [m.].

Kodihalli—Village with post office [m.].

Kolur—Village with post office [m.].

Krishnarajpura—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Bangalore city. Post office [m.].

Kudur.—Village with post office [m.].

Madivala—Village with post office [m.].

Magadi.—*Taluk* in Bangalore District, also village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated 28 miles by road west of Bangalore city. Population about 3,500. Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's office, ruins of fort and a temple of Someswar, and post office [m. s. t.].

Malikote.—Village with post office [m.].

Malur (*Molur*).—Village in Magadi *taluk*. Population 2,000, of whom the majority are Sri-Vaishnava Brahmans. Known as Mukundanagar or Mankundapatna in the 7th century, and the residence of two of the Ganga kings, whose capital was at Talkad. The sage, Vijnaneswar Yogi, here composed his celebrated *bhashya* or commentry on the code called Yajnavalkhya Smriti. There are several ruined temples, but the large temple of Aprameyaswami is still maintained in good order. Post office [m.].

Maralavadi—Village with post office [m.].

Mudagere—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Bangalore. Post office [m.].

Nandagudi—Village with post office [m.].

Nelamangala.—*Taluk* in Bangalore District, also town and headquarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 17 miles from Bangalore. Population about 4,000. A weekly fair on Friday, is attended by 2,500 persons. Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's office, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nidvanda—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Bangalore.

Nijagal.—Hill in Bangalore District, crowned with ruined fortifications. The scene of much desperate fighting chronicled in local tradition. The village at the base of the hill is now desereted.

Ramgiri.—Hill in Bangalore District, situated on the left bank of the Arkavati. Crowned with the ruins of fortifications.

Sansmond—Village with post office [m.].

Sarjapur.—Municipal village in Bangalore District. Population about 3,000. Considerable manufacture of cotton cloth, carpets, and tape. Weekly fair on Fridays. Post office [m].

Savandrug.—Hill fort locally known as the Magadi, 4024 feet above sea-level. It consists of an enormous mass of granite, standing on a base 8 miles in circumference. The summit is divided by a chasm into two peaks the *kare* or blak and the *bile* or white—each of which is abundantly supplied with water.

Sivaganga.—Hill, situated 4,559 feet above sea-level. Many religious associations are connected with this hill, and its face is crowded with sacred buildings and inscriptions. On the east its outline is supposed to resemble a bull, on the west ganesh, on the north a serpent, and on the south a *linga*. The numbers of steps leading to the summit is reckoned equal to the number of *Yojanas* hence to Benares, and consequently the ascent is held to be a vicarious pilgrimage to that city. The two principal temples on the northern face, dedicated to Gangadhareswara and Honna Devamma, are formed out of large natural caverns. On the eastern face is a Lingayat *matha*, or monastery. The village of the same name is at the northern base of the hill. Population about 1,000. The houses are all of stone, and form one street, approached by a gateway, through which the car of the god is drawn at religious festivals.

Solur—Village with post office [m.].

Sondekoppa—Village with post office [m.].
Sulabele—Village with post office [m.].
Tavarekere.—Village with post office [m.].
Tippasandra—Village with post office [m.].
Tubagere—Village with post office [m.].

Tyamagondlu.—Town and municipality in Bangalore District. Population about 40,000. A centre of trade, formed since the abandonment of the old town of Nijagal, and now the residence of many merchants and dealers in grain. The waters of the Kumadvati river have been intercepted in large tanks. Post office [m. s.].

Vadigenhalli.—Municipal town with population 4,500. Trade in cotton and potatoes. Weekly fair on Fridays. Post office [m. s.].

Vartur—Village with post office [m.].

Whitefield.—Railway station, 15 miles from Bangalore city.

Yalekyatanahalli—Village with post office [m.].

Yelahanka.—Village and municipality, situated 10 miles from Bangalore city. Population 2,500. A car festival, held for ten days in honour of Venugopala in the month of Chaitra, is annually attended by 2,000 persons. Post office [m.].

CHITALDROOG.

CHITALDROOG.—District of the Nagar Division, Mysore State. Bounded on the north and north-east by the District of Bellary, on the south and south-east by Tumkur District, on the west by Kadur and Shimoga Districts, and on the north-west it is separated by the Tungabhadra river from the District of Dharwar (Bombay). Area, 4,871 square miles, containing 1420 towns and villages. Population 380,000. District head-quarters are at the town of Chitaldroog, 126 miles from Bangalore.

PRODUCTS.—The greater part of the food-supply is furnished by 'dry crops,' among which the following are the most important :—*Ragi*, *joar*, gram and *tur*. Rice is only grown in the river valleys. Cotton is extensively raised in certain tracts, and in the south there are large groves of cocoa-nut palms. The best cows and buffaloes are bred in the neighbourhood of Chitaldroog town.

MANUFACTURES.—The staple industries depend upon the local productions of cotton, wool, and iron. The weaving of coarse cotton cloth is carried on in all parts of the District, and several villages are known for the special fineness or peculiar pattern of their work. *Kamblis*, or woolen blankets, are also made everywhere, both white and black, as well as checked The weaving of silk is confined to a few localities. Iron-ore is largely smelted in the central hill ranges. The manufacture of glasss ornaments, such as bangles forms a speciality of the village of Matton, in the Harihar *taluk* and in Malebenur in the Davangere *taluk*.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Chitaldroog is characterized by a drier heat than the rest of Mysore. The rainfall is considerably less, and there are few forests or inequalities of surface to moderate the radiation from

the bare plain. In the western part, a cool breeze from the west sometimes blows at night in the hot season.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 8 *taluks* of Chitaldoorg, Challakere, Hiriyur, Holalkere, Davangere, Molkalmuru, Jagalur, and Hosadurg. Revenue, 8 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, General Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate, Police Assistant Commissioner, District Registrar, Assistant Surgeon, Executive Engineer, Head-quarter Inspector, Revenue Sheristedar, Head Master, District Munsiff, Agricultural Inspector and Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. For further information regarding Chitaldoorg town *see* Chitaldoorg.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aimangala—Village with post office [m.].

Baguru—Village with post office [m.].

Bharamasagara—Village with post office [m.].

Bharmannanayakandurg—Village with post office [m.].

Bilchodu—Village with post office [m. t.].

Bommagondanakere—Village with post office [m.].

Chellakere.—Village in *Taluk* of the same name, and head-quarters of Amildar ; situated 18 miles east-north-east by road from Chitaldoorg. Population 2,000. The inhabitants are mostly Lingayat traders, to whom belongs the chief building in the place, the temple of Chella Kere-amma. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chik Jajur—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Davangere.

Chitaldoorg (' *Spotted castel,* ' *or* ' *Umbrella rock* ').—*Taluk* and chief town of the District of the same name, 40 miles from Davangere railway station. Population about 5,000. The modern town stands at the north-east base of a cluster of hills, covered with extensive fortifications. The remains of the mud fort and palace of the *palegars* are still to be seen. Haider Ali erected a formidable stone fortress, within which his son Tipu built a palace, now used as a court-house. In the city were also constructed immense granaries and pits, for storing oil and *ghi*. Inside the fortifications are 14 temples, of which the principal dedicated to Huchangi-amma, has two storeys. Water is conducted to all the streets from the Timmalanayakan tank. In the neighbourhood of the town are several *maths* or Hindu monasteries. The largest is the Murgi *math*, 3 miles to the north-west, the residence of the chief *guru* or spiritual leader of the Sivabhakts or Sivachars. Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Davangere.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name, and railway station, 40 miles north-west of Chitaldrug. Population 7000. Originally an obscure village, Davangere is now a centre of trade. The merchants are mostly Lingayats. Trade in country blankets, areca-nut, and pepper. Amildar's court, *Taluk* Inspector's station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Dharampuri.—Village with post office, [m.].

Dodderi.—Village with 900 residents. Among the local manufac-

tures are cotton cloth, silk scarves, *kamblis* or country blankets, carts, agricultural implements, brass utensils, and various articles of bamboo and leather.

Harihar.—Town and railway station, situated on the right bank of the Tungabhadra river, 48 miles from Chitaldurg. Population about 5000. Harihar is a compound of Hari (Vishnu) and Hara (Siva). According to a legend, the god and goddess united in one form to destry a giant who won from Brahma the gift of perpetual life, and used it for the torment of gods and men. Harihar is an ancient town, and has yielded many inscriptions, some of them dating back to the 13th century. The chief temple now existing was erected in 1223. Post office [m. s. t.].

Hiriyur ('*Great Town*').—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Vedavati river, and at the bifurcation of the high-road from Bangalore, which here branches off to Bellary and to Chitaldoorg. Population about 2,500. Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Holalkere.—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 43 miles from Harihar. Population about 2,000. Amildar's court, station of Taluk Inspector, and post office [m. s. t.]. Weekly market.

Hosadurga.—Village and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name ; 30 miles south by west of Chitaldoorg. Population 2,000. Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Jagalur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 22 miles north-west by road from Chitaldoorg town. Population about 3,000, mostly Lingayats. Houses built of an iron-shot, slaty stone, and flat roofed ; large tank. Station of Taluk officer and Inspector. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jogi Maradi.—Highest peak in a broken mountain range, that crosses Chitaldoorg District ; 3,803 feet above sea-level.

Kodaganur—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Harihar.

Malebennur—Village with post office [m.].

Mattodu.—Village and the seat of a line of Nayak *Palegars*, who were distinguished for their hereditary beauty and stature. The place is celebrated for its glass-works, at one time more extensive than now. At present only two furnaces are in good repair, built against the inside wall of the fort. All the materials are found in the neighbourhood. They consist of soda, quartz, or compact ironstone, compact specular iron-ore, and copper. The articles made consist entirely of bangles and wrist-rings for women, in five different colours.—black, green, red, blue, and yellow. Population 1,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mayakonda—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Davangere. In the neighbourhood is some cotton cultivation. Post office [m.].

Molkalmuru.—Ancient town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of tha same name. Population about 2,000. Station of Taluk officer, and Inspector. Post office [m. s. t.]. Above the town is a large reservoir,

near which a fine echo is obtained from the *kuguva bande* or 'shouting-stone.'

Nayakanhatti (*or Hatti*)—Village with 2,000 inhabitants. Contains the tomb of Tippa Rudra, a celebrated *Mahapurusha* or saint of the Lingayats, who lived about 200 years ago. His car festival is annually attended by 15,000 people. Post office [m.].

Nidugal (*Long or high stone*).—Fortified hill, 3,780 feet above sea-level The village of Nidugal has a population of 500 souls.

Nirgunda.—Village with 300 inhabitants. Once the capital of the Jain principality. Mounds of ruins and several old temples are still in existence.

Parasurampur—Village with post office [m.].

Ramagiri.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Holalkere. Post office [m.].

Rampur—Village with post office [m.].

Sasalu.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Harihar. Post office [m.].

Tallak—Village with post office [m].

Talya—Village with post office [m.].

Tolahunse.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Harihar.

Turuvanur.—Town with 4,000 residents. *Kamblis* or country blankets and coarse cotton cloths are woven, and there is a special industry of dying in red. Post office [m.].

Yeraballi—Village with post office [m.].

HASSAN.

HASSAN.—District in the Astagram Division of the State of Mysore. It forms the north-western portion of the Division Bounded on the north by Kadur District. on the east by Tumkur District, on the south west by the Madras District of South Canara, and on the south partly by the principality of Coorg Area, 1879 square miles. Population about 550,000. District head-quarters are at Hassan town, in the centre of the District, 114 miles west of Bangalore.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops of the district are rice, and *ragi*. The other crops include tobacco, sugar-cane, the cocoa-nut and areca-nut palms, plantain tree and chillies. Coffee cultivation is one of the staple industries of the District, and thrives particularly well in the rich red loam of the forests which clothe the Malnad Hills.

MANUFACTURE—Cotton cloth and country blankets are woven in almost every village. The winding of raw silk, and the making of such silk articles as purses and cassels, are confined to the Mussalman section of the community. The Jains, on the other hand, have the monopoly of the manufacture of brass-ware. Bags for packing grain are made from gunny, and also from the bark of a tree.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Hassan District does not materially differ from that of the neighbouring District of Bangalore. In the summer months of March and April, the heat is sensibly modified by the sea-

breeze blowing from the west coast. From its proximity to the *ghats*, and partly also owing to the moisture engendered by the forests and marshes, the Malnad has a temperature several degrees lower than the plains. The average rainfall at Hassan town, is about 25 inches, but in the Malnad, as much as 100 inches sometimes falls in the year. In this latter tract, the south-west monsoon prevails continuously from May to August ; whereas in the plains, the north-east monsoon of October brings the larger proportion of the rainfall. The Malnad is greatly dreaded for the malarious fever which prevails after the early rains. It has been observed that Europeans ultimately become better acclimatized to its attacks than Natives.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 8 *taluks* of Hassan, Manjarabad, Arkalgad, Belur, Channarayapatam, Arsikere, Hole-Narsipur, and Grama sub-*taluk*. Revenue 12 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, General Assistant Commissioner and 1st class-Magistrate, Treasury Officer and 2nd class Magistrate, Police Assistant Commissioner, Forest Officer, District Registrar, Assistant Surgeon, Executive Engineer, Head-Quarter Inspector, Chaplain, Revenue, Sheristedar, Head Master District Munsiff, Inspector of Schools, Agricultural Inspector, and Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. For further information regarding Hassan town see Hassan.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alur.—Village situated 7 miles from Hassan. Population 1000. Chief rice mart of Hassan District. Post office [m.].

Ambuga.—Village with post office [m.].

Anakeri.—Village with post office [m.].

Arkalgad.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated 17 miles from Hassan. Population about 4000. Station of *Taluk* Officer and Inspector. Post office, [m. s. t.] The place is said to have been originally called Arkapuri (city of the sun), owing to Gautama having there performed penance to that luminary.

Arahalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Arsikere.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station [R.], 24 miles from Kadur. Amildar's court, *Taluk* Inspector's office, good temples, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bagadi.—Village with post office [m.].

Baguru.—Village with post office [m.].

Banavara.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Arsikere. Post office [m. s.].

Basavapatna.—Village with post office [m.].

Belagodu.—Village with post office [m.].

Belur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the river Yagachi, 23 miles by road north-west of Hassan. Population 3000. An ancient city, known in the *Puranas* and on inscriptions as Velapura, and locally regarded as the *Dakshin Varanasi* or southern Benares. It owes its sanctity to the celebrated temple of Chenna Kesava, adorned with carvings and sculp-

tures from the master hand of Jakanacharjya. The annual festival, held for five days in April, is attended by 5,000 persons. Post office [m. s. t.].

Billahali—Village with post office [m.].

Channarayapatna.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 24 miles by road east of Hassan. Population 8,000. A temple to Chima Raya Swami or Vishnu, and fort. Small articles of silk are made here. Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's and post [m. s t.], offices.

Chikkodlur—Village with post office [m.].

Chunchangiri.—Hill in Hassan District. At its foot is held a *jatra* or religious gathering called Gangadhareswar at which 10,000 persons assemble, and which lasts fifteen days.

Gandasi—Village with post office [m.].

Gorur.—Village with post office [m.].

Grama.—Village and Sub-taluk of Hassan District. Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's station and post office [m.].

Halebdu—Village with renowned ruins and post office [m.], 20 miles from Banavar station.

Hanabalu—Village with post office [m.].

Harahalli.—Village with 3,000 inhabitants. An ancient town contains a fort, also a large tank, many ruins of temples and other monuments. Post office [m.].

Hassan.—*Taluk*, town and head-quarters of the District of the same name, 114 miles west of Bangalore. Contains the usual District offices and population about 6,000.

Hemavati (*Golden or Yenne-hole*).—A tributary of the Cauveri river, which flows from north-west to south-east across Hassan District, for about 120 miles. It forms for a short distance the boundary of Coorg on the north-east of the Yelusavirshime *Taluk*, and joins the Cauveri at Tippur. In the Hindu mythology, the Hemavati appears as the daughter of Daksha and wife of Ishwar or Siva.

Hirisave.—Village with post office [m.].

Hole-Narsipur.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Hemavati river, 21 miles south-east of Hassan town. Population 5,000. It is the residence of the *guru* of the Madhava Brahmans of the Uttaraji branch. Flourishing manufactures of cotton cloth and gunny bags. The town contains Taluk Officer's court, Inspector's office, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Javagal—Village with post office [m.].

Jenkal-betta ('*Honey Rock Hill*').—Magnificent peak of the Western Ghats. The precipitous rock is covered with honeycombs. A station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

Kenchammana-Hosakote—Village with post office [m.].

Kerlapura—Village with post office [m.].

Konanur.—Village with post office [m.].

Konehalli.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Arsikere.

Madihalli—Village with post office [m.].

Malipatna—Village with post office [m.].

Manjarabad.—*Taluk* in Hassan District. Head-quarters are at Saklespur.

Maravu—Village with post office [m.].

Marnahalli—Village with post office [m.].

Melkote.—Sacred village and municipality with population of about 2,500, of which the majority are Shri Vaishnav Brahmans. Formerly a great city, of which only the ruins now remain. In the 12th century the Vishnuite reformer, Ramanuja lived here for fourteen years, having fled from the persecution of the Chola King. It thus became the chief seat of Sri Vaishnav Brahmans, who converted to their sect the Ballala dynasty, and obtained rich endowments. The principal temple, dedicated to Krishna under the name of Cheluve-pulle Raya, was under the special patronage of the late Maharaja of Mysore, and possesses a valuable collection of jewels. A more striking building is the temple of Narasimha situated on a rocky eminence. The *Vaira Mudi* festival is annually attended by 10,000 persons. The *guru* or priest of the Sri-Vaishnava Brahmanas has his residence here ; and about 400 priests are attached to the great temple, of whom some are men of learning. There are special industries of cotton-weaving, and the manufacture of ornamental fans out of the fragrant roots of *khas-khas* grass. A white clay called *nama*, found in the neighbourhood, which has been formed by the decomposition of schistose mica, is used by the Sri-Vaishnavs for painting the sectarian mark on their foreheads, and is exported for this purpose as far as Benares. Post office [m.].

Navale—Village with post office [m.].

Nuggihalli—Village with post office [m.].

Ponnathapura—Village with post office [m.].

Ramanathapura—Village with post office[m.].

Rudrapatna—Village with post office [m.].

Saklaspur.—Municipal village and head-quarters of the Manjarabad *taluk*, also the centre of the coffee trade ; situated on the right bank of Hemavati river, 23 miles west of Hassan town. Population 1,500. The Hemavati is here crossed by an iron girder bridge, carrying the road by which the coffee of the highlands is borne to the seaport of Mangalore. Station of *Taluk* Officer and Inspector. Post office [m. s. t.].

Salagame—Village with post office [m.].

Settihalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Shravan-belgole.—Village, situated between two rocky hills called Chandra-betta and Indra-betta. Population 1,500. According to Jain tradition, Bhadra Bahu one of the six immediate disciples of the founder of their religion, died here while leading a colony from Ujjain into Southern India. On the summit of Chandra-betta stands the colossal statue of Gomateswar, 60 feet high, surrounded by numerous buildings. The hill itself is 3250 feet above sea-level. On the face of the opposite rock of Indra-betta are inscriptions cut in ancient characters a foot long. Shravanbelgole is known to have been an ancient seat of Jain learning, and is still the residence of the chief *guru* of that sect.

There is a considerable manufacture of brass utensils, which are exported to distant parts. The village contains about 75 Buddhist statues, and post office [m.].

Siskalbetta (*or Sisukali-betta*).—Lofty mountain, with a columnar peak, in the central range of the Western Ghats, which form the frontier between Hassan District and the District of South Canara.

Sukravaradasante—Village with post office [m.].

Udiawara—Village with post office [m.].

Yeslurpet—Village with post office [m.].

KADUR.

KADUR.—District forming the south-western portion of the Nagar Division of Mysore State. Bounded on the west by the Western Ghats, which separate it from the District of Canara ; on the north by Shimoga District ; on the east by the Chitaldrug District ; and on the south by Hassan District. Area, 2984 square miles. Population about 330,000 District head-quarters are at Chikmagalur, 130 miles from Bangalore.

PRODUCTS.—Among mineral products, iron is largely obtained and smelted along the foot of the hills, and corundum is found in certain localities. But the chief natural wealth of Kadur lies in its forests, which contain some fine timber, and also furnish shelter for the coffee plantations. The staple crops of the District are rice, wheat, cotton, and sugar-cane. The principal dry crop is *ragi*. The areca-nuts palm flourishes in the moist and sheltered valleys throughout the west. But the main source of agricultural wealth in Kadur is derived from coffee.

MANUFACTURES.—The chief articles of local manufacture are coarse cotton cloth, *kamblis* or rough blankets, oil, and oil-cake. Jaggery is also largely made from sugar-cane in certain tracts, and there is a considerable production of iron. Arrack and other spirituous liquors are distilled. A certain amount of catechu or Terra japonica is made, and a little salt. There are about 2,000 weaving looms and 115 oil-mills.

CLIMATE.—Kadur District offers a great variety of climate. May is the hottest month of the year. The heat in Kadur would often be excessive, if it were not for the breezes that blow from the mountains on the west and the north. The east winds, on the other hand, exercise an unhealthy influence, and it has been found necessary to shelter the town with a wide belt of trees. In the Malnad the temperature falls much lower, and the cold at night about Christmastime is very sharp. The rainfall of the District is variable, owing to the same geographical causes. In the Malnad, malarious or jungle fevers are always prevalent at certain seasons of the year, from which neither Europeans nor Natives are exempt. In the plains, the violent east winds are dreaded as promoting disease.

ADMINISTRATION.—For fiscal purposes, the District is divided into 6 *taluks*, namely—Chikmagalur, Kadur, Tarikere, Koppa, Mudigere, and Yedahalle. Revenue about 7½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, General Assistant and 1st class Magistrate, Treasury Officer, Police Officer, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant,

Executive Engineer, Head-quarter Inspector, Superintendent of Post Office, Revenue Sheristedar, Head Master, 2 District Munsiffs, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Agricultural Inspector, and Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. For further information regarding Chikmagalur town *see* Chikmagalur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajjampur.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Kadur. Population about 2,500. The town contains a fort, and post office [m. s.]. Weekly market held on Tuesdays.

Aldur.—Village with post office [m.].

Ayyankere (or *Dodda Madaga-Kere*).—An artificial lake at the eastern base of the Baba Budan Hills, formed by the embanking the Veda river. Circumference, 7 miles ; length of embankment, 1,700 feet; greatest depth of water, 35 feet. The construction of this work is assigned to Rukmangada Raya, King of Sakarayputna. The lake is studded with islands, and forms a scene of great beauty ; but the outlets have fallen into disrepair. There is a shrine on the embankment containing an inscription dating back to the 13th century.

Baba Budan, or Chandra Drona.—Range of mountains in Kadur District. They form a horse-shoe, opening towards the north-west, about 6,000 feet above sea-level, the highest peak, Mulaina-giri, being 6,317 feet ; other companion heights, Baba Budangiri (6214 feet) and Kalhatti-giri (6155 feet). The range runs out as an isolated spur of the Western Ghats ; the northern arm, commencing with the Hebbe hill, stretches eastwards without interruption for about 15 miles, whence bending southwards, it presents an unbroken wall of more than 20 miles. The conspicuous conical peak on the outer verge of the eastern face is Deviramnangudda, on which a beacon is lighted, at the Dipavali festival, which is visible for miles to all the surrounding country. A road passes along the eastern face from Chikmagalur to Tarikere ; midway is the settlement of Santaveri. The summits consist of grassy slopes, broken into ravines ; and the sides are densely clothed with forests, including teak and sandal-wood. Here was the scene of the first cultivation of coffee in India. and plantations are now scattered over their valleys. The coffee berry is said to have been introduced from Mecca about two centuries ago by a Muhammadan saint, who has given his name to the mountains. His body lies buried in a cave on the southern slopes, which is now under the custody of a Musalman *kalandar*, who resides at Attigundi, the principal village on the hills, and about a mile from the cave ; but the spot is equally venerated by Hindus, who regard it as the throne of Dattatraya A hot weather retreat for the European officials of the neighbouring Districts has been established at Kalhatti, in a north-east of the range, where there is also an experimental cinchona plantation. The rainfall is about 70 inches in the year. At the eastern base of the hills are two artificial lakes, which have been formed in early days by throwing embankments across narrow gorges. Their present utility for irrigation is small. Iron ore is largely obtained and smelted among the hills bordering the eastern slope of the range.

Balehonnur.—Village with post office [m.].

Ballal-rayan-durga.—Mountain in the range of the Western Ghats, 4,940 feet above sea-level, crowned by extensive fortifications, erected by a monarch of the Ballala dynasty (10th to 14th century).

Balur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Banakal—Village with post office [m.].

Banavar.—Village, situated 30 miles east of Chikmagalur. Population about 2,500. Post office [m.].

Bidarkere.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Kadur.

Bigganahalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Birur.—Town and mart, also railway station [R.], 4 miles from Kadur. Population about 4,000. Large traffic in cocoa-nuts, areca-nuts, grain, and other produce. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chikmagalur.—Town and *taluk*, head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, and chief town of the Kadur District. Population about 2,500. The main *bazar* is a wide thorough fair 2 miles long, and the weekly fair on Wednesdays, is attended by 3,000 people. Post office [m. s. t.].

Devanuru—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Kadur.

Garudagiri (or *Gardan-giri*).—Hill peak in Kadur District, 3,680 feet above sea-level.

Gonibide.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Hariharpur—Village and head quarters of the Koppa *taluk*. Population under 1,000. Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's station, and post office [m. s.].

Hiremagalur.—Village, one mile south-east of Chikmagalur. Population about 2,500. Chiefly composed of Sri Vaishnav Brahmans. The mythical scene of a 'sirpent sacrifice,' commemorated by a spear headed stone pillar, now regarded as efficacious in cases of snake bite. Inscriptions have been found dating back to the 11th century. There are several old temples.

Joladalu—Village with post office [m.].

Kadur.—Town in *taluk* of the same name, and railway station, 15 miles from Chikmagalur. Inscriptions and other monuments show that there was a Jain settlement here in the 10th century. Subsequently a fort was built by a local chieftain. Station of Amildar and Taluk Inspector. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kalasa.—Village situated in a valley 30 miles from Chikmagalur. Contains a large temple dedicated to Kaleswara, surrounded with ruinous mounds and inscriptions of the Bairasa Wodeyar family of Karkala dating from the 12th to 16th century. Subsequently a residence of the Aigar chiefs Post office [m. s.]. Areca-nut produced in the neighbourhood is reckoned the best in Mysore.

Kalasapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Koppa.—village in the *taluk* of the same name ; situated about two miles to the east of Hariharpur. Station of Amildar and Taluk Inspector. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kuduremukh ('*Horse. face*').—Peak of the Western Ghats, on

the boundary between Kadur District and the Madras District of South Canara ; 6215 feet above sea-level. It can be ascended from the west by a bridle-path. On the summit a bungalow has been erected as a summer retreat for the Malabar officials, and another has recently been built by the missionaries of the Basel Evangelical Mission.

Lakkavalli—Village with 1500 inhabitants. Post office [m.].

Mertigudda.—Mountain in Chikmagalur *taluk*, 5451 feet above sea-level. The ascent is very steep. The view from the summit is described as magnificent.

Mudigere.—Town in *Taluk* of the same name, also station of Amildar and Taluk Inspector. Post office [m. s. t.].

Narve—Village with post office [m.].

Sakrepatna.—Village, situated 15 miles by road north-east of Chikmagalur. Population about 2,000. The site of an ancient city locally identified with the capital of Rukmangada, a king mentioned in the *Mahabharat*. The objects of interest are—a monument to Honbilla, a watchman whose life was sacrificed in order to preserve the neighbouring tank. (Ayyankere) ; a huge gun ; and an immense slab of stone, 12 feet square and several inches thick, supported on four pillars. A large fair is held weekly on Fridays. At the annual car festival of Ranganath 3,000 rams are sacrificed in honour of the god. Post office [m.].

Sallebile—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Santaveri.—Village with post office [m.].

Shivani—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Kadur.

Sringeri (*Sringa-giri* ' *Hill of Sringa*).—Sacred village, situated on the left bank of the Tunga river. Population 2,000. According to local tradition, the spot where Vibhandak Rishi performed penance, and where Rishya Sringa, a celebrated character of the Ramayana, was born. In the 8th century, the famous Sivaite reformer Sankar Acharya settled here, bringing it is said, from Kashmir the image of Sarad-amma or Saraswati. The spiritual throne which he founded has been handed down in unbroken succession to the present day. The Sringeris wami or (Jagat guru) of the Smarta Brahmans, is a man of great learning. His claims to sanctity are admitted by all votaries of Siva. It is his habit to be absent for many years on tours to the farthest corners of India ; and the enormous contributions collected from the pious during these expeditions are lavishly expended on hospitality and charitable works. The *magani* of Sringeri, comprising a fertile tract, in the upper valley of the Tunga forms an ancient endowment of the *math* or conventional establishment over which the *guru* presides ; and a monthly grant of Rs. 1,000 is allowed in addition by the Mysore State. The village consists of a single long street, with a loop on one side encircling the small hill of Sringa-giri, on which stands the temple of Sarad-amma, the tutelary deity of the place. Several large festivals are held during the year, each attended by from 3 to 10 thousands people. On these occasions all classes are fed at the expense of the *math* ; cloths and bodices are distributed to the women, and pieces of money to the men. Post office [m. s.]

Tarikere.—Town and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name, 30 miles from Chikmagalur. Population about 5,500. Station of Amildar and Taluk Inspector. Contains also a fort and post office [m. s.].

Vastara.—Village situated at the entrance to the hill country lying west of the Baba Budan Mountains, 6 miles from Chikmagalur. Population about 1,500. Post office [m.].

Vedavati (or *Hagri*).—River of Southern India, tributary to the Tungabhadra. Formed by the junction of two streams—The Veda and the Avati—which both rise in the western slopes of the Baba Budan mountains in Kadur District, Mysore. The Veda is at first called the Gauri-halla, and does not assume its better known name until after it has issued from the great Ayyankere Lake. In a similar manner the Avati froms the Madaga-kere tank. The two streams both flow to the north-east, and unite just below the town of Kadur. Thence the Vedavati continues its north-easterly course into the District of Chitaldoorg. It receives many tributaries on its way from both sides ; and after penetrating the hill-gorge of the Mari-kanive and passing the town of Hiriyur, it turns due north,and passes into the Madras District of Bellary. Henceforth it assumes the name of Hagari, which is interpreted to mean 'freeing from the bonds of sin.' Continuing in a northerly direction, and leaving Bellary town about 10 miles to the west, it falls into the Tungabhadra just above the village of Huchahalli.

Yagate—Village with post office [m.].

Yedahalli.—Village and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name ; situated 30 miles north-west of Chikmagalur. Population about 2,000. Yedahalli is now the residence of several wealthy merchants, being an entrepôt of through traffic between the east and west of the country. Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's station, and post office [m. s.].

KOLAR.

KOLAR.—District forming the eastern portion of the Nandidoorg Division. Bounded on the north and north-east by Bellary and Cuddapah Districts, on the south-east and south by North Arcot and Salem Districts, and on the west by Bangalore and Tumkur Districts. Area, 1891 square miles. Population about 465,000. District head-quarters are at Kolar town, 10 miles from Kolar Road station.

PRODUCTS.—The agricultural products are substantially the same as those of the neighbouring District of Bangalore, except that the abundance of tanks encourages more attention to west crops and vegetables. The staple food of the people consists of *ragi* and *joar*, both of which come under the category of 'dry crops' Rice, also, is largely grown in the lower valleys. Besides various pulses and oil-seeds, the miscellaneous crops include sugar-cane, poppy, tobacco, and mulberry for silk-worms. Among vegetables are turmeric, garlic, chilli, and potatoes. The cultivation, also, of betel-leaf, tamarind and ground nut, is very considerable.

MANUFACTURES.—The staple industry of the District arises out of the extensive cultivation of sugar-cane, and consists of the manufacture of refined sugar, jaggery, and molasses. The weaving of coarse cotton cloth and rough woolen blankets or *kamblis* is common throughout the District, as also are the making of common pottery and the pressing of oil-seeds.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Kolar District closely resembles that of Bangalore, and shares in its general reputation for healthiness. The average rainfall for the year is 30 inches, which chiefly falls during the months of September and October.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 9 *taluks* of Kolar, Bowringpet, Chintamani, Mulbagal, Sidlaghata, Chikballapur, Bagepalli, Goribidnur, and Molur. Revenue, about 10 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, General Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Treasury Officer, Superintendent of Police, Assistant Surgeon, District Registrar, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, Head Quarter Inspector, Revenue Sheristedar, Supervisor, Head Master, Inspector of Schools, Agricultural Inspector, and Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. For further information regarding Kolar town *see* Kolar.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ambaji-durga.—Hill in Kolar District; 4399 feet above sea-level; formerly fortified by Tipu Sultan.

Avani.—Village of great sanctity with 800 inhabitants. It is the residence of a *guru* of the Smartha sect, and is associated with the mythical travels of the god Rama; the festival held in his honour is annually attended by 40,000 people, and forms the occasion of a great cattle fair. The hill overhanging the village is reputed to have been the residence of the poet Valmik, author of the *Ramayana*.

Avati—Village with post office [m.]. Population 1,000.

Bagepalli.—Village and-head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name. Population 1,200. Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Basettihalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Betmangala.—Village, situated on right bank of Palar river, 18 miles south-east of Kolar by road. Population 1,500. Post office [m.].

Bommasandra.—Village with post office [m.].

Bowringpet.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station called Kolar Road, 10 miles by road south of Kolar. Podulation under 2,000. Founded in 1864, on the opening of the railway, and named after Mr. L. Bowring, then Chief Commissioner. Includes the villages of Maramatlu and Hosingere. Station of Taluk officer and Inspector. Weekly fair attended by 1,000 persons.

Budikote (*'Fort of Ashes'*).—Village with 1,500 residents. Birth place of Haidar Ali. Small fair held weekly on Mondays. Post office [m.].

Buradagunte—Village with post office [m.].

Chikballapur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same

name ; situated 36 miles by road north-west of Kolar. Population 10,000. Amildar's and Munsiff's courts, Inspector's station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chintamani.—Municipal town, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 25 miles north-north-west of Kolar. Population 5,500. Named after its Maratha founder, Chintaman Rao. Considerable trade, chiefly in grain, gold, silver, and precious stones. The neighbourhood is famous for pomegranates. Station of Taluk officer and Inspector. Post office [m. s. t.].

Devanayakanapolya—Village with post office [m.].

Devankundi.—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Kolar town.

Dudkurugode—Village with post office [m.].

Ganjigunte—Village with post office [m.].

Goribednur.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the North Pinakini river, 56 miles north-west of Kolar. Population about 1,500. Station of Amildar and Taluk Inspector. Post office [m. s. t.].

Gudibanda.—Village, situated at the foot of a rock, crowned by fortifications, with a temple on the summit, 55 miles from Kolar. Population 2,000.

Gudupalli.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Kolar Road station.

Gumnayakam-palya.—Village, situated on a small rocky hill, crowned with fortifications.

Holur—Village with post office [m.].

Hosur.—Village with 2,000 inhabitants. Population 2,000. Weely fair held on Saturday. Post office [m.].

Jangamkote—Village with post office [m.].

Kaivara—Village with post office [m.].

Kamasamudram—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Kolar Road station. Post office [m.].

Kolar.—*Taluk* and chief town of the District of the same name ; situated 43 miles east-north-east of Bangalore by road. Population about 12,000. The town contains the usual District offices, school, dispensary, barracks, jail, etc. The chief building is the tomb of Fateh Muhammad Khan, the father of Haidar Ali. Weekly fair, and post office [m. s. t.]. The mulberry is cultivated for the rearing of silk-worms. Turkeys are exported in large numbers to Bangalore, Bellary, and other places. Manufacture of coarse blankets.

Kolar Road.—Railway station, 10 miles from Kolar town. Post office [m. s. t.]. From this station, a good road leads to the district that contains most of the gold mines of this part of India. The gold field proper is 7 miles distant, and well worth a visit.

Kurudamale (or *Kulumale* '*Hill of Assembly*').—Hill, 3,312 feet above sea-level. At the foot of the hill are the ruins of several large temples, with sculpture ascribed to Jakanachari, but apparently restored at a later date. The principal are those of Someswara and

Ganesha Tradition asserts that here the ancient gods mustered their forces for the attack on Tripura.

Lakkur—Village with post office [m.].

Malur—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 18 miles from south-west of Kolar. Population 3,000. Weekly fair on Thursdays. Roads to Hoskote, Masti, and Hosur in Salem District. Post office [m. s. t.].

Manchenhalli.—Village, situated on the right bank of the North Pinakini. Population 2,000. The car festival of Venkataramana swami, held for two days at the full moon of the month of Phalgun (February-March), is annually attended by 2,000 persons. Post office [m.].

Mandikallu—Village with post office [m.].

Masti.—Village in Malur *taluk*, with 2,000 residents. Weekly fair on Wednesdays. Post office [m.].

Mellur.—Village with 700 inhabitants. A large cattle fair is held annually for 14 days from the full moon in the month of Chaitra (March—April), in connection with the Gangadevi *parishe*, which is attended by 10,000 persons. Post office [m.].

Mittemari—Village with post office [m.].

Mulbagal.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 18 miles east-north-east of Kolar town. Population 5,000. Some old temples exist in the neighbourhood ; and the tomb of a Musalman saint annually attracts many pilgrims on the anniversary of his death. There is also a large temple dedicated to Anjaneyaswami or Hanuman. All Hindu pilgrims to Tirupati from the west must pass through Mulbagal, where they are required to undergo a ceremony of purification. Post office [m. s t.].

Muragamale—Village with post office [m.].

Namagondlu—Village with post office [m. t.].

Nandi.—Village, situated at the north-eastern base of the hill fort of Nandidrug. Population 700. Since 1825 it has ceased to be a military station. An ancient temple, dedicated to Bhoga Nandiswara, has some inscriptions in the *Granth* Character. An annual cattle fair, held at the Sivaratri festival is attended by 50,000 persons, and lasts for 9 days. Post office [m.].

Nandidrug (*The Hill Fort of Nandi*).—Fortified hill in Kolar District, 31 miles north of Bangalore, 4,810 feet above sea-level. The summit forms an extensive plateau, in the centre of which is a tank fed by perennial springs. In the immediate neighbourhood are the sources of many large rivers. At the north-east base is the village of Nandi.

Nagaragere.—Village with post office, [m.].

Nangali—Village with post office [m.].

Narasapur—Village with post office [m.].

Oorgaum—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Patapalaya—Village with post office [m.].

Penner (*or Pinakini*)—The name of two rivers in South India, which both rise near the hill of Nandidrug and flow eastwards through the Karnatic into the Bay of Bengal. Penner or Pennair is the name

adopted by European geographers ; but Pinakini, apparently derived from the bow of Siva, is that by which these rivers are known to the Kanarese inhabitants of Mysore. (1) The Northern or Uttar Pinakini has its source in the Chenna Keshava Hill north-west of Nandidrug, and after flowing in a northerly direction through the Districts of Kolar, Bellary, Anantapur, Cudappa, and Nellore, falling into the sea by several months 19 miles below Nellore town. Total length, 355 miles. (2) The Southern or Dakshin Pinakini also rises in the hill of Chenna Keshava. It flows fist in a southerly direction through the District of Bangalore and then turns east, and, after crossing the Districts of Salem and South Arcot, falls into the Bay of Bengal near Fort. St David, a few miles north of Cuddalore town. Total length, 245 miles.

Peresandra—Village with post office [m.].
Sadli—Village with post office [m.].
Sagalur—Village with post office [m.].
Sidlaghatta.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; 30 miles north-west of Kolar town. Station of Taluk Officer and Inspector. Post office [m. s. t.].

Srinivaspur.—Village, 14 miles from Kolar town by road. Population 3,000. Rough bits of horses, and other small articles of iron are manufactured. Post office [m. s.].

Sulikunte—Village with post office [m.].
Taradalu—Village with post office [m.].
Taylur—Village with post office [m.].
Tekal—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Kolar Road station. Post office [m.].
Tondebhavi—Village with post office [m.].
Vakkaleri—Village with post office [m.].
Vanarasi.—Village, 7 miles from Kolar town. Population 400. Scene of an annual festival, held for nine days from the 6th April, in honour of the god Iralappa. The number of people who assemble is estimated at 25,000, and the number of cattle brought for sale at 60,000. Scarcity of water on these occasions has been known to give rise to epidemic disease.
Varlakonde—Village with post office [m.].
Vemgal.—Village with post office [m.].
Yeladur—Village with post office [m.].
Yerkalve—Village with post office [m.].
Yidaguru—Village with post office [m.].

MYSORE.

MYSORE.—District forming the southern-most portion of Mysore State, included in the Astagram Division. Bounded on the north by Hassan and Tumkur Districts ; on the east by Bangalore District and the Madras District of Coimbatore ; on the south by the Madras Districts of Nilgiri and Malabar ; and west by Coorg. Area, 2,980 square miles. Population 90,5000 ; dwelling in 2,137 towns and villages. The administrative head-quarters are at Mysore.

PRODUCTS.—The great food staple is *ragi*, which is preferred by the labouring classes to rice, on account of its strengthening qualities. Among miscellaneous crops may be mentioned, tobacco, cotton, rice, wheat, sugar-cane, many vegetables, oil-seed, cocoa-nut, areca-nut, and coffee.

MANUFACTURE.—The chief industries of Mysore District are concentrated at Mysore city, and at Ganjam, the modern quarter of Seringapatam. The articles made are cotton cloth of fair quality ; *kamblis* or country blankets, coarse paper, and sugar. Cotton weaving and the manufacture of pottery and brass-ware are carried on in most villages, to meet the local demand. The winding of raw silk is a declining industry. At Hunsur leather articles, fine blankets and carts are produced.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Mysore is hotter than that of the neighbouring District of Bangalore, and exhibits greater extremes of temperature. The greater portion of rain falls between August and October ; May also is a rainy month. As the tracts lying close beneath the Nilgiri hills and the Western Ghats receive less rain than the open country. The prevalent disease is malarious fever, which is generally amenable to treatment. In the island of Seringapatam, and the *tarai* lying beneath the Nilgiri Hills, it is complicated with enlargement of the spleen and visceral congestions. Europeans are most liable to fever during the cold months from December to February. Both Europeans and Natives enjoy the best health during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon. Outbreaks of epidemic cholera, when they occur, generally commence about the month of April. Bowel complaints, and small-pox are also prevalent to some extent in the District.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 14 *Taluks* of Mysore, Chamarajnagar, Seringapatam, Hunsur, Yedatore, Heggaddevankote, Gundlupet, Nanjangud, Tirumakudlu, Narsipur, Malvalli, Mandya, Attikuppa, and Nagamangala. Revenue, 12 lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, 3 General Assistants, and Magistrates, Treasury Deputy Commissioner, Police Assistant Commissioner, Forest Officer with an Assistant, District Registrar, Superintendent of District Jail, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, Sanitary Engineer, 2 Executive Engineers, 2 Assistant Engineers, Head-quarter Inspector, Chaplain, Superintendent of Post Office, Revenue Sheristedar, Supervisor, 3 Munsiffs, Head Master, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Agricultural Inspector, and Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. For further information regarding Mysore town *see* Mysore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akkihebbal—Village with post office [m.].

Alisandra—Village with post office [m.].

Alur—Village with post office [m.].

Arakeri—Town with 2,600 residents. Post office [m.].

Arkavati.—An important tributary of the Cauveri river ; rises to the west of Nandidrug, and after flowing about 120 miles through Bangalore District, falls into the Cauveri on the south boundary of that District.

Attikuppa.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 1,500. Station of Taluk Officer and Inspector. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bandholi—Village with post office [m.].

Bannur—Village with post office [m.].

Basaralu.—Village with post office [m.].

Bedarahalli—Village with post office [m.].

Begur—Village with post office [m.].

Belakavadi—Village with post office [m.].

Bellur.—Village with post office [m.].

Beriya—Village with post office [m.].

Besagarahalli—Village with post office [m.].

Bettadapur.—Mountain, 4,350 feet above sea level. It is conspicuous for its conical shape, and on its summit stands a celebrated temple of Mallikarjuna, which has been struck by lightening. At the foot lies the village of Bettadpur, the principal seat of the Sanketi Brahmans ; population 2,500. It is associated with the name of Chengal Raya, a Jain prince of the 10th century, who is said to have been converted to the tenets of the Lingayats. Post office[m.].

Bhadaura—Village with post office [m.].

Biligiri-rangan.—Range of hills in the east of the Yelandur *jagir*, running north and south for about 11 miles, in Mysore District, and extending to the Hassanur Pass in Coimbatore District. On the highest point of the western part of the range, about 5,000 feet above sea-level, is the temple of Biligiri Rangaswami, the Sankrit Swetadri, from which the hills are named. The slopes are steep, and covered with groves of forest trees, including teak and sandal wood. Wild animals abound, especially elephant, bison, and *Sambhar* deer. The summit is reached by two paths, the best of which 9 miles long, is just passable for horses. There is a good cart road to the foot of the hills from the town of Yelandur, distant about 6 miles. At the top is a bungalow, near which is a cinchona plantation ; and in the neighbourhood is a neat little orchard, where some Indian and foreign fruit-trees are grown with great success. The temperature is moderate. There is a temple of great antiquity, built on the brink of a precipice. The Dewan Purniya has granted two villages as an endowment to the temple, which yields a revenue of Rs. 950. On the summit of a neighbouring peak are the ruins of an old fort.

Bilikere—Village with post office [m.].

Bindiganavale—Village with post office [m.].

Bukkinakere—Village with post office [m.].

Chamarajnagar.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 36 miles from Mysore town. Population about 4,500. The town contains a temple to Chamrajeswar, a palace, and post office [m. s. t.]. Two miles east are the ruins of an ancient city, locally known as Manipur.

Channapatna—Village and railway station, 51 miles from Mysore.

Chattanahalli—Village with post office [m.].

Chikrasinakere—Village with post office [m.].
Chikkaiyanachattra—Village with post office [m.].
Chilkunda—Village with post office [m].
Chinkurli—Village with post office [m.].
Chinnyya—Village with post office [m.].

Counchenkatta.—Dam accross the Cauveri river in Mysore District. Constructed advantageously a short distance from the head of a narrow gorge, and a few hundred yards above the cascade or rapids of Chunchan, which have a fall of 70 feet. The Ramsamudram channel leading from this dam, has a course of 26 miles. Both dam and channel were constructed by Chika Deva Wodeyar, Raja of Mysore (1672-1704). Annual festival, lasting for about a month is held near the falls in January, and is attended by 2,000 people.

Davalapur.—Village with post office [m.].
Davanur—Village with post office [m.].
Devaraj Mohalla—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ganjam.—Suburb of Seringapatam in Mysore District. It occupies the eastern or upper portion of the large island in the Cauveri river, on which Seringapatam is built. It is the most thriving part of the island, and the residence of several well-to-do merchants, with manufactures of cotton cloth. The Karinghata *jatra* or festival held in February or March is annually attended by 20,000 persons. Post office [m.].

Gargesvari—Village with post office [m.].
Gavadagere—Village with post office [m.].

Gopalswami-betta.—Isolated peak, forming the spur of the Western Ghats, in Mysore District, about 4,500 feet above sea-level. Crowned with fortifications, said to have been erected in the 12th century. On the summit stands a temple of Vishnu, attended by two Brahmans, at which a car festival is held annually.

Gundlupet.—Principal village in the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the Gundal river, 36 miles from Mysore town. Population 3,000. Station of Taluk officer and Inspector. Post Office [m. s. t.].

French Rocks.—Railway station, 11 miles from Mysore. see Hirode.

Hadinaru.—Village with 2,000 inhabitants. It is regarded as the cradle of the present ruling family. Post office [m.].

Halagur.—Village with post office [m.].
Hampapur.—Village with post office [m.].
Hanagadu.—Village with post office [m.].
Hangala.—Village with post office [m.].
Hanganur.—Village with post office [m.].
Haradanahalli.—Village with post office [m.].
Haravu.—Village with post office [m.].

Heggadadevankot.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 1500. Of mythical antiquity, and latterly the residence of a local chief. The site of a ruined fort. Station of *Taluk* Officer and Inspector. Post office [m. s. t.].

Hemmage.—Village with post office [m.].

Hirode.—(*or French Rocks*)—Village and railway station, 4 miles north of Seringapatam. Population about 3000. It derives its name of French Rocks from being the place where the French soldiers in the service of Haidar and Tipu were stationed. No troops are now quartered in the cantonments, which are distant about 2½ miles from the railway station. Post office [m. s. t.].

Hommaragahalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Honasoge.—Village with post office [m.].

Honnanahalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Honnu-hole.—(*or Suvarnavati, Golden Stream*)—A tributary of the Cauveri river, which runs through the south-east corner of Mysore District, and joins the Cauveri just within the Madras District of Coimbatore. The Honnu-hole valley is very fertile.

Hullahalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Hunsur.—Town in *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Lakshmantirtha, 28 miles from Mysore city, on the Seringapatam trunk road. Population about 6,000. It is also the head-quarters of the breeding establishment of the *amrit mahal*, a select breed of draught cattle said to have been formed by Haidar Ali for military purposes, and still kept up by Government. Until 1864, a tannery, a manufactory of country blankets, and a timber yard were maintained here by the Madras Government. The traditions of excellence in workmanship in these various trades are still continued by private enterprise. The breed of sheep, from the wool of which *kamblis* are made, has been improved by a cross with merinoes imported by the State. Bone-crushing works and large coffee works have also been established. Taluk Officer's and Inspector's station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kabbal-durga.—Conical hill in Malvalli *taluk*, in the watershed between the Shimsha and Arakavati rivers. It is fortified, and accessible only on one side by narrow steps hewn in the rocks. Used as a penal settlement under the Hindu and Musalman dynasties. It was dismantled and abandoned in 1864.

Kadakola—Village with post office [m.].

Kagalvadi—Village with post office [m.].

Kalale.—Village, situated close to the Mysore-Ootacamund road. Population 2,000. Large castor-oil trade. Post office [m.].

Kaliyur—Village with post office [m.].

Kanambadi—Village with post office [m.].

Kapini.—Tributary of the Cauveri river, rises in the Western Ghats, and after flowing in an easterly direction across the middle of Mysore District, falls into the Cauveri river near Narsipur. The confluence is a spot of great sanctity.

Karigatta.—Hill in Ashtagram *taluk* at the junction of the Lokapavani river with the Cauveri. An annual festival or *jatra* held in February or March, is attended by 20,000 people.

Kasturu.—Village with post office [m.].

Kavalandi.—Village with post office [m.].

Kikkeri.—Village with post office [m.].

Kiragavalu.—Village with post office [m.].

Kodaru.—Village with post office [m.].

Kottalvadi.—Village with post office [m.].

Kyatanahalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Maddur.—Village and railway station [R.], 40 miles from Mysore ; situated on the right bank of the Shimsha river. Population about 2500. Old town, with many temples and tanks. Said to have been originally named Arjunapura by the Pandyan prince Arjuna, when on a pilgrimage. The situation is unhealthy. Post office [m. s. t.].

Maddur Fort.—Railway flag station, 1 mile from Maddur town. The fort was dismantled by Lord Cornwallis in 1791.

Makodu—Village with post office [m.].

Malvalli—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated 15 miles from Maddur railway station. Population about 5500. The old fort, is now in ruins. Station of *Taluk* Officer and Inspector. Dak bungalow and post office [m s. t.]. From here the Falls of the Cauveri at Sivasamudram are 15 miles distant by road.

Mandimopalla—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mandya—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station, 28 miles from Mysore. Population 4000. According to local legend, while the country was yet primeval jungle, a *rishi* or devotee settled here, and the spot has ever since been sacred. *Taluk* Officer's court, Inspector's station and post office [m. s. t.]

Mangala—Village with post office [m.].

Mirle—Village with post office [m.].

Moti-talao (*Lake of Pearls*)—Large tank in Mysore District, formed by a dam carried accross the gorge where several hill streams unite. The embankment is said to have been constructed by the Vishnuite reformer Ramanujachari, who lived at the neighbouring town of Melukot.

Mudakdor—Sacred hill on the bank of the Cauveri river, near Talkad. The *jatra* or festival of the God Mallikarjuna, held for 15 days in January or February, is annually attended by 10,000 persons.

Muguru.—Village with post office [m.].

Mysore—Capital of Mysore State, also *taluk*, chief town, municipality in the *taluk* of the same name, and railway station ; situated towards the south at the foot of the Chamundi Hill. The streets are generally broad and regular, except in the fort, and the city has a clean and prosperous look. The palace is in the fort. The throne, made of fig-wood overlaid with ivory, is said to have been presented by the Emperor Aurangzeb. The ivory has since been covered with gold and silver plating. To be seated on this throne, constitutes the coronation ceremony in Mysore. This throne is the principal object of interest in the palace. The only other rooms in the palace worthy of mention are the Ambavilasa, with floor of chunam and doors overlaid with richly carved ivory and silver, where the late Maharaja used to receive his European guests. The other noteworthy buildings are the Jagan Mohan Mahal, and the old Residency now called the Lower Residency, and is now used

for the Session's Court, and the Representative Assembly, as well as for the accommodation of the Maharaja's European guests. The present Residency, which commands a splendid view of the whole city. Population 73680.

The fort is quadrangular, three of the sides being 450 yards long, and the fourth or south side somewhat longer Chamundi, the hill which overlooks Mysore, is 2 miles south-east of the fort. It is precipitous and rises to 3,489 feet above sea-level ; a fine road 5½ miles long leads to the top, on which is a temple. Human sacrifices were offered here until the time of Haidar Ali. Two-thirds of the way up is a colassal figure of Nandi, the sacred bull of Shiva, hewn out of the solid rock a well-executed work. Dak bungalow, 2 hotels and post office[m. s. T.].

Nagamangala.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; 28 miles from Seringapatam. Population 2,500. An ancient town, containing the remains of several temples and royal buildings. The whole town was sacked and reduced to ruins by the Marathas during the war with Tipu Sultan in 1792. Taluk officer's court, Inspector's station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nanjangad ('*Town of the Swallower of Poison*' so called from one of the attributes of Siva).—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same ; situated on both banks of the Kabbani and Gundal streams, 12 miles by road, south of Mysore city. Population 5,500. The town is celebrated for the temple of Siva, under his name of Nanjandeswara. The shrine receives an annual allowance from the State of Rs. 20,200. Car festivals are held monthly on the day of the full moon, two of which, in March and November, are attended by thousands of devoties from all parts of Southern India About a mile from Nanjangad is a fine bungalow. Station of Taluk officer and Inspector. Post office [m. s.].

Narsipur.—Village, situated at the confluence of the Kabbani river with the Cauveri, 18 miles south-east of Mysore city. Population about 1,500. A sacred, spot containing two ancient temples ; one dedicated to Vishnu, under his name of Gunja Narasinha, has an annual allowance from Government of Rs. 960. The other dedicated to Agasteswar, receives Rs. 1,820 a year.

Nelligere—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nurlaguppe—Village with post office [m.].

Palar (*Milk River*).—River of Southern India ; rising in the State of Mysore, and it flows south and east into North Arcot District, cutting off a small portion of North Salem, thence nearly due east across North Arcot, into Chingleput, and finally south-east until it falls into the sea ; a few miles south of Sadras. Total length, 230 miles.

Palhalli.—Village, situated on the right bank of the Cauveri river, 7 miles by road north of Mysore city and 3 miles west of Seringapatam. Post office [m.].

Papaghni ('*Sin-Destroyer*').—Sacred river. rising in Mysore State. After entering the Madanapalli *Taluk* in Cuddapah District, it flows through the large tank, Vyasa-samudram at Kandakur, and

thence north through the Pilkonda Hills at Vempali, thence it flows through the Cuddapah *taluk* into the Penner.

Paschamvahini—Railway station, 8 miles from Mysore.

Periyapatna (*now called Hunsur*).—Village, 110 miles from Bangalore and 90 miles south-east of Mangalore. Population about 1,500. An ancient place, with which the earliest Hindu traditions are connected, and formerly called Singa-patna. A king of Chola dynasty is said to have constructed a tank and a temple here in the 12th century. It is chiefly inhabited by traders, who export cotton and tobacco to Coorg and the west coast. Ruins of fort and post office [m. s.].

Sagarkatta.—Village with post office [m.].

Saligrama—Village with post office [m. s.].

Santebachahalli.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sargur.—Municipal village, situated on the right bank of the Kabbani river, 36 miles south-west of Mysore city. Population about 2,000. Post office [m.].

Seringapatam (*Srirangapatnam*).—Old capital of the State of Mysore, and one of the most historical places in India. It is now railway station, municipality, and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name ; situated in an island about 3 miles in length and 1 in breadth ; distant 10 miles from Mysore city. Population including the suburb of Ganjam about 12,000. The fort overhangs the river, and in the same condition as it was left after the famous siege. Inside the fort are the ruins of Tipu's palace, the old temple of Ranga Natha Swami, the Juma Musjid built by Tipu, the *Darya Daulat Bagh*, a summer palace of Tipu just outside. It contains the celebrated pictures representing the defeat of Baillie at Conjevaram in 1780. The Lal Bagh contains the mausoleum of Hyder Ali and his son Tipu. The double doors inlaid with ivory were given by Lord Dalhousie. District Munsiff's and Amildar's courts, Inspector's station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sindaghatte—Village with post office [m.].

Somnathpur.—Village, 12 miles from Malvalli. Contains a famous temple of Prasanna Channa Kesava. There are also the ruins of a large Shivite temple with inscriptions.

Sosale.—Village with post office [m.].

Talkad.—Ancient city in Narsipur *Taluk*, situated on the left bank of the Cauveri river, 28 miles by road from Mysore city. Population about 3,500. The origin of Talkad is lost in antiquity. About 30 temples are covered by the sand, of which the topmost pagodas of two still project above the surface. The temple of Kirti Narayan is occasionally opened, with great labour, sufficiently to allow of access for certain ceremonies. Post office [m.].

Tayur—Village with post office [m.].

Tirukanambi (*Trikadambapura*, ' *The city of the consort of the three-eyed Siva* ').—Village with 2,000 residents. The site of an ancient city. The early history is obscure. Remains of fine lines of fortifications are still to be seen, and the site of the palace is also pointed out. Twelve temples still exist. In the neighbourhood are many old tanks, now disused. Post office [m.].

Tirumakudlu.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Taluk Officer's court, Inspector's station and post office [m. s. t.].

Tonnur (or *Tondanur*).—Village, 10 miles nort-west of Seringapatam. Population about 700. A splendid tank called Moti Talao, and a Musalman tomb are the objects of interests.

Ummatturu.—An *inam* or revenue-free village, one of the endowments of the Chamrajnagar temple. Population about 2,000. Post office [m.].

Varuna—Village with post office [m.].

Virajanadi.—Artificial channel drawn off from the Cauveri river in Mysore District, by means of the Balmuri dam. It has a total course of 40 miles on the right bank of the river, and used to supply water-power to the sugar and iron factories which were at Palhalli.

Yedatore.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Cauveri river, 24 miles from Mysore city. Population about 2,000. Weekly fair is held on Fridays. Here is a conspicuous temple of Arkeswara, endowed by the late Maharaja, with bathing *ghats* leading down to the river, and an *agrahara* around. Taluk Officer's court, Inspector's station, and post office [m. s.].

Yelandur.—Town and a thriving place, situated on the Honnuhole river. Contains a temple of Gaureswar and a handsome house of the Jagirdar. Population about 3,500. Post office [m. s. t.].

Yeliyur—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Mysore.

Yelval—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

SHIMOGA.

SHIMOGA.—District forming the north-western portion of the Nagar Division of Mysore. Bounded along the north and west by the Districts of Dharwar and North Canara in the Bombay Presidency, on the south by Kadur, and on the east by Chitaldoorg. District. Area, 8797 square miles ; population 500,000. District head-quarters are at Shimoga town, 171 miles by road north-west from Bangalore.

PRODUCTS.—The mineral products include iron-ore, and laterite for building. Magnetic stones, occasionally found on the summits of the Ghats, are highly prized. The staple food crop of the District is rice, which is especially cultivated in the terraced valleys of the Malnad or hill country. Next to rice, the most important crop is sugar-cane. Miscellaneous crops include oil-seeds, a great variety of vegetables and fruits, pepper and cardamoms. The tract about Nagar produces the finest areca-nuts in Mysore.

MANUFACTURES.—The chief industries in the District are the weaving of coarse cotton-cloth and rough country-blankets or *kamblis*, and the making of iron implements, brass-ware, pottery, and jaggery from the sugar-cane. Oil is expressed from a great variety of vegetable products. At certain localities are special manufactures of striped carpets, Chintz,

coarse brown paper, stone jugs. and rope from various fibres. The carving of sandal-wood constitutes a speciality of the *gudigars* of Sorab, whose delicate and elaborate workmanship is considered superior to that of either Bombay or Canton. The chief articles turned out are caskets and cabinates, ornamented either with leaves and figures from the Hindu pantheon, or with a copy of any design that may be ordered. The trade of Shimoga is conducted with both the east and west coasts, and also Bangalore. There is no railway in the District.

CLIMATE.—The District of Shimoga offers great varieties of climate. The Ghats on the western frontiers are in some places only 8 miles distant from the sea ; and here the south-west monsoon strikes with its full force, bringing a rainfall of more than 150 inches in the year. But the District stretches from the Ghats for about 100 miles towards the central table-land of Southern India ; and the rainfall gradually diminishes, until it only amounts to about 25 inches at Chennagiri, most of which falls in October during the north-east monsoon. The sea-breeze from the west is distinctly felt as far as Shimoga town. Malarious fever of a persistant type prevails in the Malnad or hill country ; and the Natives appear to be even more exposed to its attacks than Europeans, when once the latter have become acclimatized.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 9 *Taluks* of Shimoga, Channagiri, Honnali, Shikarpur, Sorab, Sagur, Nagar, Tirthalli, and Kumsi. Revenue 19¼ lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, General Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Treasury Officer, Police Officer, District Munsiff, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, Head Master, Forest Officer, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, Amildar and Head-quarter Inspector, District Registrar, Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent Post office, Revenue Sheristedar, Inspector of Schools, Agricultural Inspector, and Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. For further information regarding Shimoga town *see* Shimoga.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agumbi.—Village, 54 miles from Shimoga, and 90 miles from Birur railway station. Post office [m.].

Anantapur.—Ancient town in Sagar *taluk*. Population about 700. Post office [m.].

Anavatti—Village with post office [m.].

Arga.—Village with post office [m.].

Ayanur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Basavapatna.—Village and the residence of the founder of the Tarikere family of Palegars, in the 16th century. Ruins of an old fort. Population 1,000. Post office [m.].

Belagavi (or *Belagami*).—Village in Shimoga District. Celebrated for its ruined temples, which for the taste and finish of their carving are not surpassed by any in Mysore. It abounds with inscriptions, of which sixty-two have been photographed and translated. Some of the sculptures have been carried away to the Mysore museum.

Benkipur—Village with post office [m.].

Chandragutti.—Projecting peak of the Western Ghats in Shimoga District ; 2836 feet above sea-level. Formerly a fortified stronghold of a series of local chieftains. On the summit is a temple dedicated to Renuka, the mother of Parasurama. The village at the eastern base has a population of 1,000. Post office [m.].

Channagiri.—Village and municipality, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; 25 miles by road north-east of Shimoga. Population 3,500. Station of Taluk Officer and Inspector, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chilur.—Village with post office [m.].

Gobardhangiri.—Fortified hill on the frontier between Shimoga District, and Madras District of South Canara, commanding the old pass that leads by the famous Falls of Gersoppa. The fort is in fair repair, but abandoned.

Hodekere—Village with post office [m.].

Hole-honnur.—Village, situated near the spot where the Tunga and Bhadra rivers unite to form the Tungabhadra. Population 2,000. Post office [m.].

Honnali.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also the residence of a Nawab of Afghan descent ; 24 miles north of Shimoga town. Population 2,400. Courts of a Taluk Officer and Munsiff ; Inspector's and post [m. s. t.] offices.

Humcha ('*Gold bit*').—Village in Shimoga District. Population about 1,000, almost Jains. Traditionally said to have been the capital of a Jain principality of the Solar line, founded by Jinadatta who came from Mathura (Muttra) in upper India. Existing ruins indicate the site of a large town. The succession of *gurus* or Jain priests has been continued from of old to the present day.

Humehadakatte—Village with post office [m.].

Ikkeri ('*Two Streets*').—Village in Shimoga District. Population about 200. The walls of Ikkeri were of great extent, formed of three concentric enclosures. In the middle stood the palace and citadel, built of mud and timber, and adorned with carving and gold. All that now remains is the large stone temple of Aghoreswara, containing effigies of three chiefs, represented as doing obeisance.

Jode—Village with post office [m].

Kallurkatte.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kavale-durga.—Hill in Shimoga District, crowned by ruined fortifications, 3,058 feet above the sea. By local tradition it is identified with the *Kamyakavnna* of the Mahabharata. Subsequently it was called Bhuvangiri, and was a stronghold of the Ikkeri chiefs. The old town, of the same name, lies to the west of the hill.

Keladi.—Village in Sagar *Taluk*. Population about 1,500. The principal building now standing is a large plain temple to Rameswara and Virabhadra.

Kodachadri.—Mountain of the Western Ghats, boundary between Shimoga District, and Kundalpur *taluk*, South Canara District ; 4,446 feet above sea-level. A well-known landmark. On the Mysore side it

rises 2,000 feet from the plateau, and is clothed with magnificent forests. Towards the west it falls precipitously to the plain of Canara for 4,000 feet, and affords a view as far as the sea. Half-way up is a temple to Huli Deva, the tiger-god.

Kubattur.—Village in Shimoga District; anciently called Kuntala-nagara. Associated by tradition with King Chandrahasa of the *Mahabharata*, whose romantic story is told at greater length in the Kanarese *Jaimini Bharata*. Ruins of temples in the Chalukyan style of architecture still exist.

Kumsi.—Village and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name. Taluk Officer's court, Inspector's station, and post office [m.].

Kuppugadde.—Village with post office [m.].

Magaravalli—Village with post office [m.].

Malur.—Village with post office [m.].

Mandagadde.—Village with post office [m.].

Nagar.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same neme. Amildar's court, Inspector's station, and post office [m. s.].

Nellur—Village with post office [m.].

Nyamti.—Municipal village with 3,000 inhabitants. Founded in the beginning of the present century. It has become a centre of through trade between the hill country and the plains. The marchants all belong to the Lingayat sect. The grain, coarse sugar, and areca-nut produced in the neighbourhood are exchanged for cotton cloth and other manufactured wares brought up from Bellary and Dharwar. Post office [m.].

Riponpet.—Village with post office [m.].

Sagar.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Varada river, 40 miles west-north-west of Shimoga town. Population 2,500. A centre of the areca-nut trade, and the residence of some wealthy merchants. Areca-nut, pepper, sandal-wood, and products of the highlands are exchanged for cotton cloth and other articles from the seaboards. Subdivisional offices, Munsiff's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Santebennur—Village with post office [m.].

Sharavati.—River of Southern India, which rises at Ambu-tirtha in Shimoga District; flows in a north-westerly direction through the District of Shimoga, and after breaking through the line of the Western Ghats by a sheer leap of 830 feet over the magnificent Falls of Gersappa into a pool 350 feet deep, falls into the sea at Honawar in the Bombay District of North Canara.

Shikarpur.—Municipal town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated near the right bank of the Choradi river, 28 miles north-west of Shimoga town. Population about 4,000. The old fort is now in ruins. A festival held for three days in April is attended by 8,000 persons. Weekly fair on Saturdays. Amildar's court, Inspector's station and post office [m. s. t.].

Shimoga (' *Shiva-mukha* ' ' *face of Shiva*').—Chief town of Shimoga District, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Tunga river, 171 miles by road north-west from

Bangalore. Population about 15,000. A weekly fair held on Tuesdays, is attended by 2,000 persons. Post office[m. s. t.].

Shiralkoppa.—Town and municipality in Shimoga District. Population about 2,500. Important mercantile centre, where the jaggery prepared from sugar-cane in the surrounding country is collected for despatch to the neighbouring Districts of Bombay and Madras. Piece goods and blankets are received in exchange. Government distillery. A weekly fair held on Sundays is attended by 2,000 persons. Post office [m.].

Sorab.—Municipal village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Dandavati river, 46 miles from Shimoga town. Population about 2,000. The principal centre of the industry of sandal-wood carving, for which the country round is celebrated. The *gudigars* or carvers chiefly manufacture boxes, caskets, and cabinets, which they cover with minute and complicated reliefs. The workmanship is considered finer than that of Bombay or Canton, and commands a high price. Amildar's court, Inspector's station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sowlanga—Village with post office [m.].

Sulekere.—Lake in the east of Shimoga District; artificially formed in ancient times by damming up the waters of the Haridra river, a tributary of the Tungabhadra. Its margin is about 40 miles in circumference; and, next to the Cumbum tank in Cuddapah District; it is probably the finest reservoir in Southern India.

Tavarekere—Village with post office [m.].

Tirthahalli.—Village, municipality, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Tunga river, 30 miles from Shimoga town. Population about 2,000. Derived its name from the number of *tirthas* or sacred bathing places in the Tunga. One of the hollows scooped out by the rushing water is ascribed to the axe of Parasurama; and at the Rameswara festival, held for three days in the month of Margashira or Agrahayan, thousands of persons bathe in this hole. There are two *maths* or religious establishments in the village, and several others in the neighbourhood, which lay claim to a fabulous antiquity, and are frequented by the members of various special castes. Amildar's court, Inspector's station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Tunga.—River in Mysore State, which unites with its town stream the Bhadra to form Tungabhadra. It rises beneath the peak of Gangmula in the Western Ghats, not far from the source of the Bhadra in Kadur District; and after flowing in northerly direction, enters the District of Shimoga, and joins the Bhadra near the village of Kudali. The principal place it passes is Shimoga town.

Ulavi—Village with post office [m.].

Varada—River of Southern India; tributary to the Tungabhadra. Rises at Varadamula near the town of Sagar in Shimoga District, and after flowing north through the same District, passes into the Dharwar District, and then turing towards the east, joins the Tungabhadra at the village of Galnatha below Havanur.

TUMKUR.

TUMKUR.—District in Mysore State ; being bounded on the north by Bellary District of the Madras Presidency ; and on the other three sides by Mysore territory. Area, 3420 square miles ; population about 420,000. District head-quarters are at Tumkur town, 43 miles from Bangalore by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The cultivated products of Tumkur are substantially the same as those in the neighbouring District of Bangalore, except that less mulberry is grown, and areca and cocoa-nut palms are more abundant. The staple food of the people is *ragi*, and various sorts of millet, which all belong to the category of 'dry crops.' The 'wet crops' are rice, sugar-cane, and wheat. Various pulses, oil-seeds, and vegetables are largely grown, and the supply of cocoa-nuts leaves a large surplus available for export.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal articles of manufacture, are coarse cotton cloths ; woollen blankets or *kamblis*, both plain and black and white cheek, of which the best are woven at Chiknayakanhalli ; rope made from cotton thead, from the fibre of the cocoa-nut and wild aloe, and from hemp and *munj* grass and also strong tape. In the Tumkur Disrrict there are about 3800 cotton looms, 3500 cotton spinning wheels. Among miscellaneous productions may be mentioned domestic utensils of pottery or brass-ware, furniture, agricultural implements and tools, iron and steel weapons, gold and silver ornaments, glass bangles, toys, and sealing-wax.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Tumkur District generally has the reputation of being equable and healthy, agreeing alike with Natives and Europeans. In the south and south-west it closely resembles that of the adjoining District of Bangalore, the heat being moderated by the high elevation and the abundant forests. Proceeding north from Sira, the temperature rises towards that attained on the lower level of Bellary. It has been observed that the eastern slope of every hill range is perceptibly warmer than the western. The hot season lasts from the middle of February to the middle of May. In some parts, especially in the neighbourhood of Kunigal, malarious fever prevails, of a very persistent type ; but on the whole, the fevers of the District are mild and amenable to treatment.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 11 *Taluks* of Tumkur, Maddagiri, Chiknayakanhalli, Sira, Gubbi, Tiptur, Pavagada, Kunigal, Koratagere, Tiruvenkere, and Huliyar. Revenue excluding forests, education, and public works, amounts to about Rs. 10¼ lakhs. *District Staff* —Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, General Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Treasury Officer, Police Officer, Forest Officer, District Registrar, Assistant Surgeon, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, Head Quarter Inspector, Chaplain, Revenue Sheristedar, Supervisor, Head Master High School, District Munsiff, Agricultural Inspector, and Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. For further information regarding Tumkur town *see* Tumkur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amurtur—Village with post office [m.].

Banasandra.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Tumkur.

Baragur—Village with post office [m.].

Beladhara.—Village with post office [m.].

Bellavi.—Village in Tumkur District. Population about 1,500. The streets are wide, with uniformly built shops. Weekly fair on Monday. Great mart for export products. Post office [m. s.].

Bhasmangi.—Hill in Tumkur District. Crowned with fortifications, and containing on its summit a temple of Bhasmangeswaram. It possesses a perennial supply of water. A few of the wild tribe of Bedars live half-way up, and cultivate the fields below.

Biyala—Village with post office [m.].

Boranakanave—Village with post office [m.].

Budhial—Village with post office [m.].

Bukkapatna.—Village with post office [m.].

Chelur—Village with post office [m.].

Chiknayakanhalli.—Municipal town and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name, 40 miles from Tumkur town. Population about 4,000. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in carrying trade. There are 7 well-endowed temples. The usual sub-divisional court and post office [m. s. t.]

Chittanahalli—Village with post office [m.].

Dandinsivara—Village with post office [m.].

Devarayadurga (*Hill of Deva Raja*).—Fortified hill, 9 miles east of Tumkur ; 3,940 feet above sea-level. It consists of three terraces, well supplied with water, and is now used as a summer retreat for the European officials of the District. On the summit there is a small temple. An annual festival is attended by about 3,000 persons.

Dod-guni—Village with post office [m.].

Echanur—Village with post office [m. t.].

Gubbi.—Tow and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station, 11 miles from Tumkur. Population about 4,000. Entrepôt for the trade in areca-nut between the high lands of Mysore and Walajah-pet in North Arcot, and also for local traffic. There are fairs both weekly and annual, frequented by merchants from great distances. Amildar's court, Inspector's station and post office [m.].

Gulur—Village with post office [m.].

Hagalvadi—Village with post office [m.].

Halkurike—Village with post office [m.].

Handanakere—Village with post office [m.].

Hebbur—Village with post office [m.].

Hirehalli—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Tumkur.

Holavanahalli—Village with 1,500 inhabitants. Post office [m.].

Honnavalli.—Village with 2,000 residents, of whom many are Brahmans. Celebrated for its groves of cocoa-nut palms. Post office [m.].

Honnudike.—Village with post office [m.].

Hoskote—Village with post office [m.].

Hulikunte—Village with post office [m.].

Huliyurdurg.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 40 miles south of Tumkur town. Population about 1,500, chiefly Muhammadans. Fortifications on the hill over the village, 3096 feet above sea-level. Amildar's Court, Inspector's station, and post office [m.].

Hutri-durga.—Hill in the south-east of Tumkur District. Crowned with fortifications.

Kadaba.—Village, 18 miles from Tumkur town. Population about 2,000, including a settlement of Sri Vaishnava Brahmans. Boasts a mythical antiquity, its large tank, formed by a dam across the Shimsha river, being fabled to have been constructed by Rama on his return from Lanka (Ceylon). Post office[m.].

Kallambella—Village with post office [m.].

Kanatur—Village with post office [m.].

Kandikere—Village with post office [m.].

Kardi—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Tumkur.

Kibbanhali.—Village with post office [m.].

Kodiganhalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Kolala.—Village with post office [m.].

Kora.—Village with post office [m.].

Koratagere.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Suvarnamukhi river, 16 miles from Tumkur town. Population about 2,500. Glass bangles and silk are manufactured. Amildar's court, Inspector's station, and post office [m. s.].

Kunigal.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the Bangalore-Hassan road, 22 miles south by road from Tumkur town. Population about 4,000. It is said to derive its name from a ' dancing stone ' Siva having danced here. A large tank has been constructed at the junction of three hill streams. An important establishment for breeding horses for the Mysore sillidars. Sub-divisional court and post office [m. s. t.].

Kyatsandra.—Village with post office [m.].

Maddagiri.—Town and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name, 24 miles north of Tumkur town, at the north base of the Maddagiri durga, and surrounded by hills. Population about 3000. Manufactures of iron, steel, cotton cloth, and blankets ; and a brisk trade in brass, copper, and silver utensils. Rice is largely exported. Two large temples of Venkatraman swami and Malleswara are conspicuous objects. Munsiff's and Amildar's courts and post office [m. s.].

Maddagiri-durg (*Honey Hill*).—Hill in Tumkur District ; 3935 feet above sea-level, crowned with old fortifications commanding the town of Maddagiri. On the summit are springs of water, with large granaries excavated in the rock.

Mahakalidurga (*Rock of the Great Gaddess Kali*).—Hill in Tumkur District ; 3,610 feet above sea-level, crowned with old fortifications.

Medegesi.—Village at the eastern base of the Maddagiri-durg. Population about 1,000. Post office [m.].

Mugadallbetta.—Village with post office [m.].

Muganayankote.—Village with post office [m.].

Myasandra—Village with post office [m.].

Nagasandra—Village with post office [m.].

Nidagal—Village with post office [m.].

Nitturu—Village with post office [m.].

Nonvinkere—Village with post office [m.].

Pallanayakanhalli—Village with post office [m.].

Pavagad.—Head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Station of Amildar and Taluk Inspector.

Rampur—Village with post office [m.].

Shamsha.—River in Mysore State. It rises in Tumkur District near Deveray-durg and flows in a southerly direction to join the Cauveri, just below the falls of Sivasamudram in Mysore District.

Shibi (*Sibi*).—Village, 15 miles north of Tumkur town. Population about 250. Celebrated for a temple of Vishnu, after his name of Narasinha. It is a plain structure, surrounded by a high stone wall. The annual festival, held for 15 days from the full moon in the month of Magh is attended by 10,000 people, and supplies the occasion for a great deal of trade.

Sira.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated 33 miles from Tumkur town, and 73 miles from Bangalore. Population about 3,500. The finest buildings now standing are the Jama Masjid of hewn stone, and the fort also of stone, with a regular moat and glacis. Manufacture of course blankets. Common sealing wax is also made. Amildar's court and Taluk Inspector's station. Post Office [m. s. t.].

Tarur—Village with post office [m.].

Tavarekere—Village with post office [m.].

Tiptur.—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 44 miles from Tumkur. Population about 2,500. Seat of a large weekly fair, held from Saturday morning to noon of Sunday, and attended by 10,000 persons, including merchants from the adjoining Districts of Madras and Bombay. Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Tirumane—Village with post office [m.].

Tovinkere.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Amildar's court, Taluk Inspector's station and post office [m.].

Tumkur.—Chief town, municipality, railway station [R.] and head-quarters of the *taluk*, and District of the same name; situated at the south-western base of the Devaray-durga Hills, 43 miles from Bangalore. Population 10,000. The town is prettily situated, and surrounded with gardens of plantains, areca-nuts and cocoa-nut palms, and betel vines. Some of the streets are wide. The native houses are mostly mud built, of one storey, and tiled. The European quarter lies to the north. The Deputy Commissioner's court-house is a conspicuous circular structure of three storeys. The other public buildings include

the usual offices for the Assistant Commissioner, Executive Engineer, and *amildar* ; a district school, barracks for the infantry, and cavalry force of Mysore State. A jail, dispensary, and travellers' bungalow, It is also the residence of a European missionary of the Wesleyan Society, who superintends a chapel and several schools. Post office [m. s. t.]. A weekly fair held on Thursdays. Glass bangles are extensively made here.

Turuvekere.—Town, situated 44 miles from Tumkur town. Population 2,000, mostly Hindus. Post office [m.].

Urdigere—Village with post office [m.].

Yediyur.—Village with 800 residents. A religious festival, held in the month of Chaitra, and lasting for five days on the occasion of the Siddhesvarana *jatra*, is annually attended by 10,000 people. Post office [m.].

Yelayur.—Village with post office [m.].

Yelladbagir—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Tumkur.

Yitakadibbanhalli—Village with post office [m.].

NELLORE.

NELLORE.—(*Nellur*).—District of the Madras Presidency, situated on the eastern or Coromandel coast. It is bounded on the north by the Kistna District ; on the south by the District of North Arcot and Chingleput ; on the east by the Bay of Bengal ; and on the west by the Western Ghats, which separate it from the Districts of Karuil and Cuddapah. Area, 8765, square miles. Population 1,463,736. The administrative head-quarters are at Nellore town, 159 miles from Madras by rail *via* Renigunta.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops of the District are rice, *cholam* or *jonna*, *ragi*, *varagu* or *allu*, *kambu* or sujjali, maize, oil-seeds, indigo, tobacco, cotton, chillies, wheat, cheyroot, and other dyes.

MANUFACTURES.—Spinning and weaving for local consumption is carried on in many villages. At the village of Kovur near Nellore town, fine shirtings and pocket-handkerchifs can be obtained to order on a limited scale. Other industries are weaving of hempen cloth, dyeing, the making of vessels, of brass, copper, and bell-metal ; the carvings of images, pillars, and cart-wheels from stone ; mat-making and boat-building. These are carried on only on a small scale. Indigo, which is manufactured almost entirely by Natives, is sent to Madras.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Nellore is generally regarded as dry and salubrious, being subject to no sudden changes of temperature. The most trying season for Europeans is the period from April to June, when the westerly wind blows from the inland plateau. The District receives its rainfall from both the north-east and the south-west monsoons, the former predominating in the north, and the latter in the south. The rainy months are June and July, October, November, and December. The principal diseases are intermittent fever of a mild type, chronic rheumatism, leprosy, elephantiasis or ' Cochin-leg, ' the curious affection of the foot known as Morbus entophyticus pedis, cancer of the face, and

guinea-worm. Diarrhœa and dysentery are common, and both cholera and small-pox often make their appearance in an epidemic form.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 9 *Taluks* of Nellore, Gudur, Ongole, Atmakur, Kandakur, Kavali, Kanigiri, Rapur, and Udayagiri. Revenue 42 lakhs; expenditure 5 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with a Sub-collector and Joint Magistrate, and 2 Assistant Collectors, 3 Deputy Collectors, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Assistant Commissioner Salt and Abkari Revenue, District and Sessions Judge, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Clergymen, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, 2 Executive Engineers, Local Fund Engineer, and 4 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Nellore town *see* Nellore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Addanki.—Town on the Gundlakamma river, 100 miles from Nellore *via* Ongole, 26 miles. Trade in grain. The temple of Singarikonda and the ruined fort of Hari Palakudu in the neighbourhood, possesses some archæological interest. Sub-magistrate's and Deputy Tahsildar's Courts, post office [m. s. t.], and travellers' bungalow.

Allur.—Town with population 5500, mainly rice cultivators. Three fine tanks provide ample irrigation—Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Allur cum Kottapatnam (*Akula Allur*).—Village and port on the sea-coast. Population about 6200. The export trade consists chiefly in the dry grains and oil-seeds of Cumbum, Dupad, and the Addanki country. The coast canal from Madras passes through the town. It is the station of a Superintendent of sea customs and of a Sub-magistrate.

Anamasamudrampet.—Village in Nellore District. Contains a fine mosque, one of the most ancient in this part of the country, and the scene of a great annual gathering in July of nine days, to celebrate the *Urusu*, a festival held in honour of the founder, Khwaja Rahmatulla. The mosque has an endowment of eight villages, its trustee holding the title of *Pirzada*.

Anantasagaram.—Town with 3000 inhabitants. Contains a fine mosque, and a remarkable tank, 40 feet deep, paved and riveted throughout; constructed 1522 A. D.

Armagon.—(*Arumugam*) Shoal and light-house on the coast of Madras, Nellore District. The shoal lies east by north of the light-house, which is situated near the village of Monapalliem, raised 75 feet above high-water mark, and visible for 10 or 12 miles.

Atmakur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 4000. Tahsildar's court, and post office [m. s. t.]

Bangarpett.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Biramganta.—Town and formerly a salt-station in Nellore District, 5 miles from Ongole.

Bitraganta.—Village in Kaval *taluk*, the annual fair held here

in honour of Venkateswara swami attracts 4000 persons. Weaving forms the chief industry of the place. Population 1200.

Boggeru—River in Nellore District. Rising among the *ghats* at Boggu Venkatapuram, it drains the country west and south of the Durgam, and flowing through Atmakur, it joins the Penner at Sangam, where the two rivers have overspread a considerable tract with alluvial deposits. The Atmakur *taluk* to some extent, and the Udayagiri *taluk* almost entirely, depend upon the Boggeru for irrigation.

Boochireddipalem.—Village, situated 10 miles west of Nellore. Population under 5000. In the neighbourhood are gneiss quarries, producing a fine building stone, and giving the town its chief industry—pillar and ornament cutting for pagodas, etc. At the annual festival, held here in April, in honour of Kodanda Ramaswami, when some 8000 persons assemble. Considerable trade is carried on by merchants from Nellore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chadalavada—Village with post office [m.].

Chennur—Village with post office [m.].

Chimakurti—Village with post office [m.].

Chundi—Village with post office [m.].

Darsi—Town in the zamindari *taluk*, situated 30 miles north-west of Ongole. Population 2500. Subordinate magistrate's court, plice station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Dudukur—Village with post office [m.].

Dugarazpatnam—Town in the Gudur *taluk*. Population 2500. Possesses a customs station and a fine travellers' bungalow. The salt manufacture at this place is of some repute. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ellasiri—Village with post office [m. s.].

Etamukala—Village with post office [m.].

Gudlur—Village with post office [m.].

Gudur—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; 24 miles from Nellore town. Population 5000. The usual sub-divisional courts, sub-jail, police station, travellers' bungalow, a small temple, a Lutheran Church, and good camping ground. Post office [m. s. t.].

Gundamorla Bar—An opening into the sea about 2 miles south of the Gundlakamma river ; about 325 yards wide, and 7 feet deep.

Indukurpet—Village with office [m. s. t.].

Iskapalli—Village, also a seaport and customs station, 23 miles from Nellore. Population 2200. Post office [m.]. There are granaries and godowns on the beach for the storage of grain. Good anchorage for large sailing vessels and steamers.

Ittamukkala.—Town in Ongole *taluk*. Population 4000. Seaport with coasting trade, and the second customs station in the District. The Assistant Superintendent of sea customs at Ittamukkala has power to grant ship's papers and thus save the delay of reference to the principal port, Kottapatnam. The anchorage is good.

Jaladanki.—Village with post office [m.].

Kaligiri.—Village with post-office [m.].
Kalujuvalapad.—Village with post office [m.].
Kalvoy.—Village with post office [m.].

Kandakur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 7000. It contains an old hill fort. Noted for its breed of cattle. Tahsildar's court, and post office [m. s.].

Kanigiri.—Town and fort in the *taluk* of the same name. Population 3000. In the neighbourhood is a remarkable hill, which forms a striking feature in the landscape for many miles round. On its summit, about 1500 feet above sea-level, is a table-land of about a square mile, where tradition says a town once stood. The hill was fortified, and was formerly a place of great strength. The remains of some of the batteries still exist. Tahsidar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Kanuparti.—Village with post office [m. t.].
Karadu.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Karavadi.—Village with post office [m.].
Kattakintapalli.—Village with post office [m.].

Kavali—Town and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name, 142 miles from Madras. Population 5000. Tahsildar's court, police lines, school, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kistnapatam—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Kota—Village in Gudur *taluk*. Population 4500. Station of a Sub-magistrate. Police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kottapatam (*Kotapatnam*).—Port in Ongole *taluk*. Population 6500. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kovur.—Town in Nellore *taluk*. Population 4600. An agricultural centre, 3 miles north o' Nellore town on the north bank of the Penner. Police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kurichedu.—Village with post office [m.].
Manubolu.—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Nellore.
Mogullur.—Village with post office [m.].
Mypaud—Village with post office [m].
Nandavaram—Village with post office [m. s.].
Nandipaud—Village with post office [m.].
Nayudupet.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nellore.—Chief town of the *Taluk*, also municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Penner, 158 miles from Madras. Population 30,000. Nellore town, which is traditionally said to be situated in the famous wilderness *Dandaka Aranyam*, is of considerable antiquity. Its ancient name was *Sinhapur* ('lion city') ; later it was called *Durgametta*, a name which survives in one of its suburbs. It is united with the sea, which is distant 12 miles to the east, by the river Penner. The town of Nellore is tolerably clean and airy. The houses are irregularly built, but there are some good streets occupied by the wealthier inhabitants. The houses of the European residents are on the south of the town, along the bank of a large tank, on the farther side of which

rises the temple-crowned hill of Narasinha Konda. The offices of the Collector are in the old fort; opposite stands the police office, which was formerly a range of barracks. There is an English Church, a jail, 2 hospitals, a poorhouse, 2 schools, (one for boys and the other for girls), a travellers' bungalow, and post and telegraph offices.

Ongole.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the Musi river, 74 miles from Nellore. Population 10,000. Contains Munsiff's and Tahsildar's courts, a Bench of 5 honorary magistrates, dispensary, a station of the American Baptist Mission and post office [m. s. t.].

Padili.—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Pamuru.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Peddapabani.—Village with post office [m.].

Pellur.—Village with post office [m.].

Penchalakonda—Peak in the Veligonda Hills, and the highest point in the Eastern Ghats within that District. Elevation above sea level, 3000 feet. Ancient pagoda on the hill, resorted to by numerous pilgrims and visitors.

Podulkur.—Village with post office [m.].

Ponnalore.—Village with post office [m.].

Potakamar.—Village with post office [m.].

Ramapatnam—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rapur—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 2600. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s.].

Rayavaram—Village with post office [m.].

Sangam—Anicut and village, situated on the north bank of the Penner river, 38 miles from the sea, and 20 miles above the anicut at Nellore town, the object of the anicut is to extend irrigation along the northern bank of the Penner, commanding an area of 220 square miles. Post office [m. s. t.].

Santanutalapadu—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sarvepalli—Town in Gudur *taluk*; population 5500, Contains the ruins of an old Rohilla fort. Its irrigation tank is one of the finest in the District, and is filled from the Penner anicut.

Singaraya-konda—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sitarampur—Village with post office [m.].

Stonehousepet—Village with post office [m. s t.].

Streharikota—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sulurpeta—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sunnapugunta—Village with post office [m.].

Surveypulli—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sydaporum—Village with post office [m.].

Tada—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Theatto—Village with post office [m.].

Tungatur—Town situated on the trunk road from Madras to Ganjam, about 20 miles south of Ongole town. Population 7500. Police station, and traveller's bungalow.

Udayagiri—*Taluk* or Sub-division of Nellore District; also village and hill, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 4000. The hill, which was once strongly fortified, is quite isolated, being 8 miles from the main chain of the Eastern Ghats; 3079 feet above sea-level. The ruins of several Hindu temples still remain; but all trace of fortification on the hill has disappeared. Tahsildar's court, and post office [m s. t.].

Valaparla—Village with post office [m.].

Valumpalli—Village with post office [m.].

Vendodu—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Nellore.

Venkatachallam—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Nellore.

Venkatagiri—Zamindari estate in Nellore District. Area 2117¼ square miles The estate includes the whole of the Venkatagiri *taluk*, besides large tracts in the neighbouring Government *taluks*. The estate pays to Government a *peshkash* or permanent revenue of Rs. 374,310. The present Zamindar claims to be the twenty-seventh in lineal descent from the founder of the family.

Venkatagiri.—Zamindari *taluk* of Nellore District, also chief town railway station and head-quarters of Venkatagiri *taluk* and *Zamindari*, 46 miles from Nellore town. Population 8000 Contains Sub-magistrate's and Deputy Tahsildar's courts, Rajah's palace and travellers' bungalow; and post office [m. s. t.]. In a small temple to Eswara, Brahma Ootsavam feast is celebrated annually in the month of June or July, the Lutherans have a church here. Fine lace cloths are manufactured. Good shooting is obtainable on the surrounding hills.

Vinjamoor—Agricultural village in Udayagiri *taluk*; population 5000. Post office [m.].

Wollapaliem—Village with post office [m.].

NILGIRI.

NILGIRI ('*Blue Mountains*').—District and range of mountains, Madras Presidency. It is bounded on the north by Mysore State; on the east and south-east by Coimbatore District; on the south by portions of Malabar and Coimbatore; and on the west by Malabar. Area, 957 square miles. Population 99,797. The administrative head-quarters are at Ootacamand, 360 miles from Madras (327 miles by rail, thence 34 miles by road).

PRODUCTS.—The crops grown on the Nilgiris include wheat, barley, and other cereals; peas, beans, potatoes, garlic, onions, mustard, castor-oil-seeds, etc. Besides potatoes, peas, turnips, cabbages, cauli-flower, beetroot, celery, parsnips, artichokes, and nearly every variety of English vegetable grow well. Of fruits, the grape, plum, brazilcherry, raspberry, apple, peach, pear, and orange are grown. The commercial important products of the Nilgiris are coffee, tea, and cinchona.

MANUFACTURES.—There are no special manufactures in the District, except the weaving of a coarse cotton cloth by the Badagas. Several

European industries exist, for local purposes solely; and there are two breweries.

INSTITUTIONS.—The Nilgiri Library at Ootacamand and the Lawrence Asylum at Lovedale are the only institutions deserving notice.

LANGUAGES.—The languages spoken are English, Kanarese, and Tamil.

CLIMATE.—Situated as the Nilgiris are, at an average elevation of 6,000 feet; equidistant from two seas; sharing two monsoons; and isolated from mountains of similar height, they possess a climate which, for equability of temperature, for mildly invigorating qualities, for great salubrity, and for immunity from the distributing influences common to the climate of most hill stations, is almost unrivalled within the tropics. The hottest season is in April and May, but its occurrence depends upon the character and period of setting in of the south-west monsoon. The European population suffer chiefly from fevers and rheumatism.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 Sub-divisions or *taluks* viz.—Ootacamand, Coonoor and South-east Wainad. Revenue, 5 lakhs; expenditure 3 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate and Persian and Hindustani Translator, Head Assistant Collector, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Forest Officer, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Inspector General of Jail, Cantonment Magistrate and Magistrate 1st class, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 4 Chaplains, Clergyman, Civil Surgeon, Government Botanist, and Director of Cinchona Plantations, Curator of Government Parks and Gardens, Government Quinologist and Local Fund Engineer. For further information regarding Ootacamand town *see* Ootacamand.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Benhope.—Village with post office [m.].

Bhavani.—River rising in the Kunda group of the Nilgiri Hills. It enters the low country, and after a winding course eastward, 105 miles in length, during which it receives several affluents, the Moyar being the chief, it joins the Cauveri at the town of Bhavani.

Cherambadi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Coonoor.—Town and *taluk* of the same name, also sanitarium, situated 6,000 feet above the sea-level, at the south-east corner of the Nilgiri plateau, and at the head of the principal pass (the Coonoor Ghat) from the plains; distant 363 miles by rail from Madras, and 12 miles from Ootacamand, and 21 miles from Mettupalaiyam railway station. Population about 5,000. The municipal limits extend over about 7 square miles. Coonoor contains a Sub-magistrate's court, hospital, Sim's park (public garden), four places of worship (1 Roman Catholic, 1 Church of England, and 2 of other denominations), and many schools, a library, shops, and 3 hotels for the convenience of Europeans. Coonoor is one of the principal sanitaria of the Presidency, and second only to Ootacamand in natural advantages. The town is built on the sides of the beautiful basin formed by the expansion of the Jakatala valley, at the mouth of a great gorge, surrounded by wooded hills. It possesses a cool and equable climate. The town is well kept. It has

about 20 miles of excellent roads and beautiful pleasure drives along the sides of which grow hedges and roses, while the fushia, dhalia, and heliotrope attain the proportions of shrubs. Altogether, it forms one of the most lovely hill stations in India and commands magnificent views of mountains precipices, great stretches of hill forests, and the plains spreading out in a vast expanse of fertility beneath. The European settlement is on the upper plateau ; the Native quarter on the lower slopes of the valley. Post office [m. s. t.]. A pleasant picnic from Coonoor can be made to the Katherine Water Fall. The road leads for about 3 miles along the skirts of pretty woods and then after turning into a narrower one not shaded by trees, reaches (4 miles) a rocky bluff called Lady Canning's seat. Below to the south lie extensive coffee plantations. The path then descends considerably, and turns south to a high bluff with a path all round it, overlooking the chasm into which the stream that makes the Katharine Fall descends. The view here is fine. The waterfall does not exceed 300 feet in height, but the ravine is very deep. From Coonoor another trip may be made to the *Hulikal Durg* or Tiger Rock fort, but the expedition requires the whole day and is fatiguing. Wellington, a military station and depôt for troops, is situated about 2½ miles from Coonoor. From Wellington Barracks to Ootacamund is 10½ miles.

Devala.—Chief town of the *taluk* of South-east Wainad ; situated about 4 miles from the head of the Karkur *ghat*, on the high road trversing Wainad to Vytheri. The village has long been known as a coffee centre, but has increased of late greatly in importance, owing to its being the centre of the gold fields of South-east Wainad. It has a hotel, post office [m.], telegraph and police stations ; the hills around are studded with bungalows inhabited by the European employes of the gold companies.

Devashola—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dooabetta.—The highest peak of the Nilgiri mountains ; height 8,760 feet above the sea.

Gudalur.—Town, situated at the foot of the Neduwatham *ghat* on the road to Ootacamand, and at the junction of the main roads from Mysore and Malabar. Population 2,000. Gudalur has become the centre of the South-east Wainad coffee industry, and is a place of growing importance. Sub-Magistrate's court, police and post [m. s. t.] offices.

Guynd—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jakatala.—Military station in the Nilgiri Hills. See Wellington.

Kaity (*Kaiti*).—Village situated in a valley of the same name, 3 miles from Ootacamand. Population 3,000. Notable as one of the earliest settlements on the Nilgiris. The valley is closely cultivated with barley, wheat, and other cereals, potatoes, and garden crops. Three miles distant is the missionary out-station of Nikambe. Post office [m.].

Kalhatti.—Village, situated 3 miles below the head of the Segur *ghat*, and 8 miles from Ootacamand on principal road to Mysore. Elevation above sea-level, 6,700 feet. There is a travellers' bungalow, which

is resorted to by tourists, who come for the sake of the view of the waterfall (177 feet) close by ; also a botanical garden kept up by Government. Oranges, apples, peaches, and pears thrive particularly well. Police station.

Karaimadai.—Village and railway station, 3½ miles from Mettupalaiyam.

Kartairi.—River, rising near the station of Ootacamand. After flowing through the rich coffee-growing tract of Kartviriat an elevation of 6,000 feet, it descends upon the plains in a series of beautiful waterfalls and cascades at Kullar, and finally falls into the Bhavani near Mettupalaiyam. A considerable trade in grain is carried on. Population 500. A small but rising village has sprung up of late years on the saddle to the south of the large waterfall near the junction of the roads from Ootacamand, Coonoor, etc.

Katary—Village with post office [m. t.].

Kilkolagiri—Village with post office [m.].

Kilkundah—Village with post office [m.].

Kolakambai.—River, coffee-growing tract, hill, peak (5,600 feet above sea-level), whth a waterfall north-east of the peak, having an unbroken fall of 400 feet, in the District of the Nilgiri Hills.

Kotagiri.—Hill station and tea growing centre in Nilgiri District. Area, 12 square miles. Population 4.000. It is 17 miles from Ootacamand and 12 miles from Coonoor, at an average height of 6,500 feet above sea-level. The climate is best on these hills. The station has a few European houses and a small church. Near Kotagiri is the military sanitarium of Dimhatti, now abandoned. A *ghat* or pass in fair order leads from Kotagiri to the plains of Coimbatore. A bench of 5 honorary magistrates, dispensary, rest house, bazar, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kullakamby—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kullar.—Village lies low, being the dak (post) station (5 miles from Mettupalaiyam), where the ascent of the Coonoor *ghat* begins.

Kundahs.—Range of mountains in Nilgiri District. The western wall of the Nilgiri plateau, rising abruptly from Malabar. The summit of the ridge is rocky and precipitous, and the sides, covered at places with grass, slope down to the valley of the Kundah river, which separates this range from the rest of the table-land. The three highest points are Avalanche peak, 8502 feet ; Bear hill, 8,353 feet, and Makurti, 8,402 feet. From Ootacamand the view of the Kundah range is remarkably beautiful. The Bhavani river rises in this range. The best big game shooting on the Nilgiris is to be found here.

Lovedale.—Hill station. The Lawrence Asylum is situated here.

Makurti (*Taigannam*).—Peak in the Kunda range, and a favourite point for excursions ; 20 miles west of Ootacamand ; elevation above sea-level, 8,403 feet. The ascent of Makurti is by a zig-zag path cut on its eastern face. Its western face is an almost unbroken wall-like precipice, several thousand feet in depth. Makurti is a spot held sacred

by the Tudas as the residence of a personage whom they believe to be the keeper of the gates of heaven.

Mettupalaiyam—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Ootacamand. Hotel.

Moyar.—The most important stream in the Nilgiri plateau, rising on Makurti Peak. After receiving the drainage of two large valleys, it flows past Paikara and Nediwattam, and enters the plains at the north-west corner of the range. It joins the Bhavani at Denaikankotai.

Musnigudi—Village with post office [m.].

Naduvatam—Village with post office [m. s. t.]. Some important Government plantations are situated here.

Nellakota—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ochterlony.—A beautiful valley, 39 square miles in extent, at an average elevation of 3,000 feet above sea-level ; situated below the south-western wall of the Nilgiri Hills. There are 24 coffee estates, occupying about 4,000 acres. Cinchona and tea also flourish.

Ootacamand (*Ontikalmanda*).—Chief town of *Taluk* of the same name, also municipality, and administrative head-quarters of Nilgiri District. Population 13,000. Ootacamand is the chief sanitarium of the Madras Presidency, and during the summer months head-quarters of the Governor of Madras and of the Commander-in-chief. The nearest railway station is Mettupalaiyam (Mettapolliem), 327½ miles from Madras, on the Madras Railway, and 32¼ miles by road from Ootacamand *via* the Coonoor new *ghat*, and 24½ miles by the old road. The whole journey from Madras occupies twenty-two hours by rail and road. The station reposes in an amphitheatre encircled by noble hills, adorned by an artificial lake nearly a mile and a half long. A splendid vegetation, belonging to the temperate zone, but here growing with tropical luxuriance, refreshes the eye of the traveller from the plains ; delicate European plants rising into hardy shrubs and English flowers forming hedgerows. Riding, driving and all manly sports are possible. For Ootacamand has a great advantage over Simla and other Himalayan Hill stations in being situated on an extensive plateau with wide tracts of grass land and downs suitable for roads in its neighbourhood. The chief resident officials are the Collector of the District, the Deputy Collector the Sub-Magistrate and the Sub-judge. The number of European visitors is greatest from March to June. From November till February, when the climate is at its best, the population consists almost exclusively of permanent residents. The large number of European coffee planters around Ootacamand gives its resident society an unusual stability. The place is well supplied with churches, hotels, schools, hospitals, shops, etc. There is a branch of the Bank of Madras ; and a newspaper is published here. The public library, (1859) and the Lawrence Asylum. (1858). The Botanical Gardens (51 acres), the Kalhatti Garden and the Burliyar Garden are branches. The Hobart Park contains cricket and other recreation grounds. There is a good club, and a pack of fox-hounds is kept up. The Government telegraph office, the District jail, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pundalur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rangaswami.—Peak in the Nilgiri Hills, situated near the Gazzallathi Pass. Height above sea-level, 5937 feet.

Wainad, South-east.—*Taluk* of Nilgiri District. Head-quarters are at Devala.

Wellington (*or Jakatala*)—Hill station and military cantonment in the Nilgiri District. Jakatala Hill, a spur running to the south-east from Doddabetta, or middle range of mountains about 1½ miles from Coonoor, and 9 miles from Ootacamand, is 6100 feet above sea-level, well sheltered, partially exposed to the monsoons. Population about 2000. Wellington is the principal military sanitarium of Madras, with a handsome range of barracks, built in 1857. The climate is most salubrious, temperate, and invigorating. In the cold months the days are clear and bracing. The mornings are always refreshing ; and if the character and time of the setting in of the south-west monsoon be regular, the months of the middle part of the year are pleasant and healthy. The station is planted throughout with numerous ornamental trees, which afford shelter and add to its beauty. Fruits of all kinds grow luxuriantly, particularly oranges, peaches, the wild gooseberry, red and white raspberry, brazil-cherry, limes and citrons. The station contains Cantonment magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t]. Wellington Barracks (3 miles from Coonnoor) are finest in India, and are worth a visit.

Yadapally—Village with post office [m.].

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.—A Native State or feudatory kingdom, roughly co-extensive with the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India, which takes its name from its capital, Haidarabad City. The form of the territory, inclusive of the Haiderabad Assigned Districts, known as Berar, is that of a trapezium. Haiderabad is by far the largest and most important Native State in India. It is bounded on the north-east by the Central Provinces, on the west by the Bombay Presidency, and on the south-east by the Madras Presidency. Including Berar, the area is (1891) 100,463 square miles. Population 1443 4120.

COUNTRY.—The Nizam's dominions are situated on the table-land of the Deccan, and averages about 1800 feet above the level of the sea. With the exception of the valley of the Tapti in the north-west, the country slopes eastwards towards the Bay of Bengal. From the extent of the territory, there is much variety of surface. Some parts are mountainous ; others, flat or undulating. There are rich and fertile plains and numerous tracts too barren to be cultivated.

HISTORY.—The dynasty of the Nizam was founded by Asaf Jah, a general of Turkoman descent in the service of the Emperor Aurangzeb. In 1713, he was appointed Subhadar of the Deccan, with the title of *Nizam-ul-Mulk* (Regulator of the State), which has since become hereditary in the family. The Mogul Empire was at this time torn by internal dessension and threatened by the rising power of the Marathas. Asaf Jah was able, with little difficulty, to assert his independence,

though he was less successful in repulsing the inroads of Maratha cavalry. At his death in 1748, he was firmly established as an independent sovereign, with Hyderabad for his capital, and a kingdom about as extensive as the present State. The present Nizam (His Highness Assuff Jah Muzuffer-ul-Mimalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Dowlah Meer Mahboob Ali Khan Bahadur Futteh Jung, G. C. S. I.,) is in point of rank the first Muhammadan ruler in India, and is entitled to a salute of 21 guns. The military force of the Nizam consists of 71 field and 654 other guns, 551 artillery men, 1400 cavalry, and about 18000 infantry, besides a large body of irregulars.

Climate.—The climate of the dominions during the greater part of the year is temperate and agreeable, being a medium between the extremes of heat and cold. The rainfall is mainly dependent on the summer rains brought up by the south-west monsoon; but the eastern and southern portions of the country are also influenced by the autumn rains, when the same currents are deflected on the eastern coast. From its peculiar geographical position, the country is thus brought within the influence of these vapour-bearing currents from almost opposite points of the compass; and, although they may be said to be general for nearly three-quarters of the year, the summer monsoon, from its greater depth and volume, exercise a far more important influence over the country than the winter monsoon. It might also be expected that the distribution of rain would vary according to the distance from the coast, but in descending over the Western Ghats the portions immediately to the east of these hills receive less rain, while the increase beyond is only gradual. There is, however, a limit to this increase, and as the country falls in the valleys of the principal rivers, the upper currents veer round towards the eastern coast and constitute the winter monsoon. Hence the rains of the summer monsoon are quite general, though not equally distributed throughout the country. The average rainfall during the year is 32 inches. Ophthalmic diseases are prevalent in the sandstone district. The wells in general yield impure, unpalatable water, productive of disease, especially the dracunculus or guineaworm, from which those who use the water from tanks or streams are exempt. The total number of tanks in the State is about 18,500.

Products.—Good building stone is found in some parts; coal is worked in a few places; the diamond mines, in former times, yielded some large gems. The principal grain crops are rice, wheat, maize of various kinds, *joar*, *bajra*; of oil-seeds—mustard, sesamum, and castor-oil plants. Melons, cucumbers, gourdes, and some other cucurbitacea are largely grown, and form important articles of diet. The gardens produce onions, garlic, carrots, radishes, potatoes, sweet potatoes, coriander, ginger, turmeric, and various kinds of amaranth used as pot-herbs. Tobacco is cultivated, but not to a great extent. Cotton, indigo, and sugar-cane are the more important objects of the agriculturist's care. Fruit of many different kinds is plentiful. Gums are found in the jungles. Horses, for military or general purposes, are not reared in the same number as formerly. Flocks of sheep are everywhere to be seen.

MANUFACTURES.—Among the manufactures of the country may be mentioned the ornamental metal ware of Bidar; the gold-embroidered cloth (*kankhab*) of Aurangabad, Gulburga, and other towns; and the excellent paper of different kinds which is made by the inhabitants of the hamlet of Kaghazpur, near the famous fortress of Daulatabad. Cotton spinning factory was established a few years ago at Gulburga.

COMMERCE.—The principal exports are cotton, oil-seeds, hides, and grain; the imports are salt, timber, European piece goods, and hardware.

PEOPLE.—Excluding Berar, the population in 1891 amounted to 11,537,040, of whom about one-tenth were Muhammadans; and the remaining were Hindus. Owing to the general distribution of arms among all classes, the people of Haidarabad, as of other Native States, present to the casual observer a more formidable appearance than is borne out, perhaps, by anything in their actual character or disposition. Telugu is generally spoken in the south-east; Canarese in the south-west; in the northern and western parts Marathi is commonly used.

GOVERNMENT.—His Highness the Nizam. *His Highness's Staff*—Secretary, 2 Aide-de-camps, Surgeon in attendance; Superintendent of Toshat Khana, Superintendent of Farash Khana, Superintendent of Silah Khana, Superintendent of Stables and Police Guards. Superintendent of Private Purse, Superintendent of Carriages, Pay Master of His Highness Household, Superintendent of Gird Troops, Superintendent of Kitchen; Prime Minister and His Excellency's staff; Peshkar; and 4 Muin-ul-Mahams (Departmental Ministers) one is in charge of the office of Minister, Military, Revenue and Financial Departments; the other is in charge of the office of Minister of Justice; the third is in charge of the office of Minister of Police; and the fourth holds the office of the Minister, Miscellaneous Departments.

CONSTITUTION OF GOVERNMENT.—His Highness the Nizam is the head of the Government of the Dominions, and all important matters are referred to His Highness for sanction or final orders by the Minister. His Highness also exercises the prerogative of calling for any papers, statements or reports in connection with any matter disposed of, or undergoing investigation by any of the Courts, Departments or other tribunals in his Dominions. Under instructions from His Highness the Minister waits upon him thrice a week with papers and other State documents for disposal or explanation. From His Highness also emanate all honors and titles of distinction conferred upon deserving officials of the State, lists being periodically submitted to His Highness by the Minister for that purpose.

COUNCIL.—A Council of State has been formed for the purpose of dealing with important questions concerning the welfare of His Highness and the State. The Council meets twice a month at 2 o'clock on Thursdays at any place where His Highness happens to be at the time and deals with important questions and enacts Laws.

The Council of which His Highness is President, is composed of eight of the Chief Nobles of the State, including the Minister.

The following Secretariats are under the Prime Minister :—

1. Political and Finance.
2. Home and Railway.
3. Revenue Department.
4. Judicial and Police.
5. English Office.
6. Daftar Mulki.
7. Public Works.
8. Regular Troops.
9. Irregular Troops.

The Secretaries of these Departments either see and transact business with the Minister at stated intervals, or submit their papers for perusal and orders in office boxes which are returned when their contents have been disposed of. The Minister, subject to the control of His Highness, exercises complete supervision over the Financial and General Administration of all the Departments of the State.

The Peshkar exercises a share in the administration of the Irregular Troops.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.—The head of the District administration is the Subadar or Commissioner. The dominions are divided into four divisions, each of which is controlled by a Subadar. The Revenue, Police, Municipalities and District Public Works are in the Subadar's charge, and he has one Revenue and one Judicial Assistant. The Subadar of Western Division has no control over the civil jurisdiction of the division, a special District Judge with Munsiffs and Mir Munsiffs having been appointed for civil judicial work. The duties of the Inspector General of Revenue are to advice Government on all Revenue matters, to inspect and report upon Revenue Offices, and to make tours in the Districts with the view of suggesting any necessary improvements to Government in the Revenue administration.

TALUKDARS.—The 16 Districts, into which the dominions are divided, are each in charge of a Talukdar, who corresponds to the Deputy Commissioners in Berar or the Pujab. The Talukdar is vested with extensive powers (subject to the control of the Subadar) in Revenue, Civil and Criminal matters. Each Talukdar has one Judicial Assistant. In the Western Division, however, the Talukdars exercise no control in civil cases. Each Talukdar is assisted by a Second Talukdar, whose office corresponds to that of a first-class Assistant Commissioner. He usually has his head-quarters in the most important taluka in the district, and disposes of Revenue, Police and Civil cases under the order of the Talukdar. The Third Talukdar has charge of the Treasury and resides at the head-quarters of the District, where he assists the Talukdar in Revenue and Judicial work, and has also the control of the Irregular Trpoos stationed in the district.

TAHSILDARS.—Each Tahsil or Taluka is in charge of a Tahsildar, who is responsible for the collection of the Revenue instalments in his Tahsil, and is also in charge of the Tahsil Treasury. He is also vested with Civil and Criminal powers to a limited extent, except in the Western Division.

ADMINISTRATION.—The revenue of the Nizam's Dominions, Berar excluded, may be stated at 3 crores, inclusive of receipts from all sources. The only feudatory of the Nizam is the Raja of Gudwal, who is independ-

ent in his internal administration so long as he pays an annual tribute of Rs. 115,000.

The land revenue is still collected in kind in some parts of the country ; the rate for irrigated crops being half to the Government and half to the cultivator. The Government has a mint and currency of its own. The rupee, called the *halli sicca*, is rather smaller than the British rupee. Education has made some progress.

DIVISIONS.—The State is divided into four divisions called the Eastern, the Western, the Northern, and the Southern divisions. The first comprises the Districts of Khammam, Nalgunda, and Nagar Karnul; the second comprises the Districts of Aurangabad, Beed, Parbhani, and Nander ; the third comprises the Districts of Mehdak, Indur, Bidar, Yalgandol, and Sirpur Tandur ; and the fourth comprises the Districts of Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagur, and Naldrug (all of which see separately). For certain administrative purposes, Haiderabad is regarded as constituting a District by itself, with an area of 2 miles, and a population of 392,700 souls.

AURANGABAD.

AURANGABAD.—District in the Western Division, Nizam's Dominions. Population about 32,000. District head-quarters are at Aurangabad town, about 300 miles from Haiderabad.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 10 *Taluks*. *Administrative Staff*—Subedar with an Assistant, Civil and Sessions Judge, 3 Talukdars, Tahsildar, Deputy Inam Commissioner, Civil Judge, Educational Inspector with a Deputy, Head Master High School, District Superintendent of Police, Hakim, Superintendent Customs Department, Superintendent of Post offices, Executive Engineer with 2 Assistants. For further information regarding Aurangabad town *see* Aurangabad.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajanta (*Adjunta*) or Indhyadri, also known as *Satmaln* and *Chandor*.—Hill ranges at the south-west extremity of Berar, running into the Nizam's Dominions, and skirting the Bombay District of Khandesh. They support the northern side of the great table-land of the Deccan, and form the watershed of the feeders of the Godavari and Tapti rivers. With their spurs and continuation, known as the Satmala range, they cover the whole of the Basim and Wun Districts, and the southern half of Buldana District, in Berar, rising into peaks of over 2000 feet in height. One of their passes contains the famous rock temples of Ajanta described in the following article.

Ajanta (*or Nizambad*).—A village and ravine celebrated for its cave temples, situated at the head of one of the passes (*ghats*) that lead down from the Ajanta or Indhyadri Hills on their south-west face, and near to the Berar and Khandesh frontiers ; 220 miles north-east of Bombay, 55 miles north-north-east of Aurangabad, and 24 miles north of the field of Assaye. Four miles north-north-west of the town, are the caves to which it gives name. The best route for visiting these striking memorials of Buddhism is from Pachora station (G. I. P. Railway) to Fardapur (30 miles by bullock cart) where there is a traveller's rest-

house. A bridle-path leads from Fardapur to the ravine of Lenapur (3½ miles), in which the caves lie. Another route from Ahmednagar *via* Aurangabad, also from Jalna. These Buddhist caves are 29 in number, carved in the amygdaloidal trap, and are among the best specimens of cave architecture in India. Post office.

Ambar (*Ambad*).—Chief town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated near the centre of the *taluk*, in an undulating plain, and surrounded on three sides by the low hills, 17 miles from Jalna. Tradition ascribes its foundation to a Hindu prince, named Amba, who, wearied of the cares of Government in his own State in Northern India, is said to have taken up his abode in a small cave to the east of the town, which he founded and named after himself. The site of the cave is now occupied by a handsome temple. The town once enjoyed great prosperity, of which it retains but a remnant now. Principal trade, cotton and grain. Population about 4000. Contains no buildings of any interest. There is a small fort in the eastern quarter, in which the *tahsildar* resides and holds his court. Weekly market, held on Thursdays. An annual fair, lasting ten days, is held in connection with the temple at the cave, which is visited by several thousand people. Post office.

Aurangabad.—Town and *taluk*, also military station, and head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the Kaum river, a small perennial stream which takes its rise in the neighbouring hills, and a tributary of the Godavari. The river Kaum separates the city from the cantonment. Distance from Ahmednagar 68 miles, and from the Nandgaon railway station, 56 miles by Tonga road. Aurangabad is the thriving city, which was first named Kirkee, and was founded in 1610 by Malik Ambar. Town population about 20,000. The trade of the place has, however, revived considerably of late years, and a large traffic in wheat, cotton, and in manufactured goods and hardware, is now carried on. Aurangabad contains the ruins of many buildings, among which is a palace built by Aurangzeb. The most interesting building is the tomb of his daughter, which resembles the Taj at Agra. Eight miles from Aurangabad is the fortress of Daulatabad, which can be seen by an order from the Subha of Aurangabad. Six miles from Daulatabad is Roza, which contains the tomb of the Emperor Aurangzeb, a Mahomedan college and masjid. The caves of Aurangabad situated in the Sichel range of hills are about 2 miles to the north of the city. A mile to the west of the town are situated the cantonments, for a force of cavalry, artillery and infantry ; population 9000. The coin is Halli Sicca currency. Good grapes, peaches, English figs and oranges can be had here when in season. The town contains an English Church, Roman Catholic Chapel, Post and Telegraph Offices, Travellers' bungalow, Police Office, a Mess House, an Anglo-Vernacular School, a Telugu Mission School, a Shop for the sale of English goods. From Aurangabad Ajanta caves, 54 miles ; and Ellora caves, 14 miles.

Baizpur.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Bhokardan.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Gandapur.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Jalna.—Town and cantonment also head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Kundalika stream, opposite the town of Kadirabad, 38 miles from Aurangabad. Population 7,000. A British cantonment occupied by a regiment of the Haidrabad Contingent, is situated on a gentle declivity to the east of the town, at an elevation of 1652 feet above the sea, in an arid tract of country. Population 10,000. The only public buildings of note are the *sarai*, a stone-built rest-house, and a mosque. There are 3 Hindu temples. The only manufactures carried on in Jalna now are those of cotton cloths, gold and silver lace. A fort, erected in 1725, now occupied by a *tahsildar's* guard, stands in the east quarter of the town. In the fort is a remarkable well, the sides of which are excavated into galleries and chambers. The gardens of Jalna, to the north of the fort, are celebrated in the Dekhan, and the fruit is sent in large quantities to Haidrabad, Bombay, and other distant places. Half a mile to the west of Jalna is the Moti Talao, an immense tank, supplying the town with water. The coin used is British and Halli Sicca. Jalna contains Munsiff's and Tahsildar's courts, post and telegraph offices, travellers' bungalow, and two churches, one of which belongs to the Free Church Mission, and has a school attached to it. Old Jalna city is in ruins. Jalna is about 15 miles from Devilgam Rajah, where a *jatra* is held annually in honour of Balajee at the Dassarah festival. The chaplain from Aurangabad makes a visit periodically.

Kadirabad.—Town situated opposite Jalna, on the Kundalika stream. It is a town of recent growth, and has a considerable trade in English manufactured goods and country produce. Station of a Hakim.

Kanad.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 40 miles from Aurangabad. Kanad was formerly the capital of the extensive provinces of the same name, is now a city in ruins. Tahsildar's court and post office.

Khuldabad.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, contains courts of a Munsiff and Tahsildar. Post office.

Paithan (*Pattan*).—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Godavari river, about 30 miles south of Aurangabad town. Population 12,000. Paithan is one of the oldest cities in the Deccan, but no authentic record exists regarding its foundation. The towns contains a number of Hindu temples, some of which are decorated with exquisitely carved wood-work. The silk looms of Paithan were once famous throughout the Deccan ; and their productions fetched fabulous prices. Some exceedingly good work is still turned out ; but the demand having decreased of late years, the out-turn is small. A remarkable sect of religious mendicants, known as Manbhaus, was founded at Paithan by Khrishna Bhat, the spiritual adviser of a Raja who ruled at Paithan about the middle of the 14th century A. D. Station of a Tahsildar, Munsiff, and a Hakim. Post office.

Roza.—Moghal village, about 16 miles from Aurangabad, and 44

miles from Chalisgaon railway station. To see all the caves in one day it would be well to go down the *ghat* in the morning and put up in Kylas Cave for the day. An *oorus* (a fair) is held here annually on the 7th February, at which thousands of persons assemble. Mausoleums of the Saints Muntajibuddin Zar Zari Baksh and Burhanunadin Ghuriban Nawaz will repay a visit. Stone chains, hewn out of solid rock, are suspended in one of the tombs. Wild ducks and small game plentiful.

Sillur.—Village and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court.

Torodah—Village with post office.

BEED.

Beed (*Bhir*).—District in the Western Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 4,487 square miles. Population 562,000. District head-quarters are at Beed town.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *Taluks*. *District Staff*—Three Talukdars, Tahsildar, Civil Judge, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Hakim, and 2 Assistant Engineers. For further information regarding Beed town *see* Beed.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amba Jogai.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, a celebrated temple, and post office. Station of Hakim.

Ashti.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, and post office.

Beed.—Town and *taluk*, also head-quarters of the District of the same name. Besides the usual public offices, the town contains schools, post and telegraph offices.

Gevrai—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Kej—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Manjalegaon.—Village with post office.

Nekenoor.—Village with post office.

Pathrur—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Patodah—Village with post office.

BEDAR.

BEDAR.—District in the Northern Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 488 square miles. Population about 800,000. District head-quarters are at Bedar town, 75 miles from Haidrabad.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 7 *taluks*. *District Staff*—Three Talukdars, Judicial Assistant to First Talukdar, District Superintendent of Police, Hakim and Assistant Engineer. For further information regarding Bedar town *see* Bedar.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Algol.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Aurad.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Bhalki.—Village with post office.

Bedar (*Bidar*).—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated near the right bank of the Manjera, 75 miles from Haidrabad. Bedar was once the capital of the Bahmani Muhammandan dynasty. The ruins of the fort and many large tombs are worth visiting. The place is noted for the metalware to which it has given its name. Tahsildar's court and post office.

Digwal.—Village with post office.

Janwada.—Village with post office.

Jukul.—Village and head-quarters of Naib Tahsildar. Post office.

Karimungi.—Village and head-qurters of Tahsildar.

Kohir.—Village with post office.

Narainkhed—Village with post office.

Nillanga—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Rajura.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Udagir.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Walandi.—Village with post office.

GULBURGA.

GULBURGA (*Kulburga*).—District in the Southern Division, Nizam's Division. Area, 4,011 square miles. Population 64,000. District head-quarters are at Gulburga town, 138 miles from Haiderabad town by rail.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 7 *Taluks*. *District Staff*—Subedar, Revenue, and Judicial Assistants to Subedar, 3 Talukdars with a Judicial Assistant to First Talukdar, Tahsildar, Deputy Inam Commissioner, Educational Deputy Inspector, Head Master High School, Superintendent of Police, Superintendent Revenue Survey and Settlement, with 5 Assistants and 5 Sub-Assistants, Hakim, Superintendent of Customs, and Executive Engineer with 3 Assistants. For further information regarding Gulburga town *see* Gulburga.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Andola—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Chincholi.—Village and head-quarters of *taluk* of the same name. Station of Tahsildar and Hakim. Post office.

Chipatur.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Gulburga. Post office.

Dharur.—Village and railway station, 57 miles from Wadi.

Gadwal.—Village with post office.

Gangapur Road.—Railway station, 10 miles from sacred Gangapur village. Bullock carts and ponies are always available.

Gulburga (*Kulburga*).—Chief town of the *taluk*, and head-quarters of the District of the same name, also railway station ; situated on an undulating plain, which presents a somewhat dreary expanse of black soil, distant 90 miles from Raichur. Besides the usual District Staff, there is also a Hakim. Gulburga (the original capital of the Deccan) contains the central jail, the post office, the old ruined fort, dak bungalow, large

cotton mill, and the Muhammadan tombs. An *oorus* is held annually in November in honour of a Muhammadan saint—Bundal Nawaz here.

Gurmatkal.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.
Hallikhed—Village with post office.
Humnabad.—Village with post office.
Jewargi—Village with post office.
Kallani—Village with post office.
Korangal.—Village and head-quarters of a Tahsildar.
Kosgi—Village with post office.
Kotpalli.—Village with post office.
Mahagaon.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.
Martur.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Gulburga.
Mulkaid Gate.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Wadi.
Nalwar.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Gulburga.
Nawandgi.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Wadi.
Savalji.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Gulburga.

Seram.—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of Tahsildar, 24 miles from Wadi. Station of Hakim, and post office. Seram is an historical town situated on the bank of the river Seram—an old palace and other ruin buildings, and a fort worth seeing. A granite pillar-monolith, about 48 feet, stands on a raised platform. This town is said to be constructed on 3,000 wells 3,000 Hindu temples, and 3,000 houses, all of which are said to be under-ground. There is a subterranean passage which requires exploring to unearth the supposed treasure which abounds in the vault.

Shahabad.—Village and railway station [R.], 17 miles from Gulburga. Rest camp for British troops. Lime-stone quarrying is carried on extensively. Large quantities of the stone are exported. Dispensary and post office.

Tandur.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Wadi. Post office.

Wadi.—Village and railway junction station [R.], 23 miles from Gulburga. Rest camp for troops *en route* to and from Bombay, Madras, and Secunderabad. Dharmasala or *sarai* close by. Post office.

HAIDERABAD.

HAIDERABAD (*The city of Hyder*).—A District in the Native State of the same name, also chief city and capital of the Nizam's territory, and railway station ; situated on the right bank of the river Musi, which is here between 400 and 500 feet wide, and is crossed by three bridges in the immediate vicinity of the city. It stands at a height of about 1,700 feet above sea-level, and is distant 532 miles from Madras, 491 from Bombay, and 1584 miles from Calcutta. Haiderabad was founded in 1589 by Kutab Shah Muhammad Kuli, who removed the seat of Government from Golconda on account of its want of water. The city is about 6 miles in circumference, with a stone wall, flanked with bastions, encircling it. It has no ditch. The scenery around Haiderabad is very picturesque, the country being undulating and hilly, and dotted with

numerous granite peaks and isolated rocks. Of the latter a pile to the north of the city, springing to the height of about fifty feet from the plain, is the most remarkable. It is styled Tipu's Look-out. A flight of steps is built on one side of the rock, from the summit of which a view of the country for miles may be attained, terminating in the direction of the west with the gloomy old fort of Golconda, with the massive tombs of the Kutub Shahi Kings in the foreground. Close by is a peak styled the Black Rock, from the summit of which there is a delightful view of the city of Haiderabad, and the great cantonment of Secunderabad with the noble Hussain Sagar lake between the two. Viewed from here Haiderabad appears to occupy the middle of a gently undulating plain, bounded on all sides with rock summit. Approached from the west the city presents a most striking appearance. The tapering minarets of the Char Minar and the lofty domes and massive building of the Mecca Masjid are visible long before the rest of the buildings which comprise the city are discernible. The gardens and pleasure houses of the Nizam and the court nobles which meet the gaze on all sides give a most picturesque effect to the view.

The city, which is very regularly built, contains thirteen gates, viz., the Chadarghaut, Delhi, Afzul, Champa, Char Mahal, Purana Pul, Dudhni, Aliabad Chaklipur, Ghaziband, Mir Jumla, Yakatpur, and Dandpur. The main roads run from east to west and north to south, radiating from the Char Minar (Four Minarets), which is about the most central portion of the city. The streets are lined with lofty houses and spacious bazars, the most notable of the latter being the cloth bazar, a handsome row of buildings facing an ornamental garden containing fountains and cisterns, the arms bazar, where weapons of all kinds and of most curious design may be purchased, and the markets in the Chauk.

The street architecture is not imposing, and there are few buildings with any pretensions to architectural merit. Perhaps there is no city in India with a population so varied or so warlike. Every man goes about armed with a weapon of some kind, while the military classes are literally armed to the teeth. Here may be seen the Arab, the Sidi, the Rohilla, the Pathan, the Maratha, the Turk, the Sikh, Persians Bokhariots, Parsis, Madrasis, and others.

The places worthy of notice in the city are the Nizam's Palace, Minister's Palace, Shamsu-l-Umrao's Baradari, the Char Minar, the Char Caman, Char Suka hauz, (cistern of four roads) The Purana avalnar (old Palace) The Ashurkhana, Mecca Masjid, the Public and Nawab's gardens, and the magnificent race stand (Mulkupet). The meet is held annually in November.

Haiderabad is a geat Muhammadan strongfold, and contains several mosques. As the chief city of the State and seat of the Government, all departments connected with the administration of the State are located here ; the principal of these are as follow.

JUDICIAL.—High Court consisting of a Chief Justice and 8 Puisne Judges ; Suburban Court, Small Cause Court, City Magistrate's Court, Darul Kaza Court, and Arab's Court.

EDUCATIONAL.—Director of Public Instructions, Inspector of Schools, Nizam's College, Madrasa-i-Alya, Oriental College, Collegiate School, City High School, Mufeed-ul-Anam School, Mahboob College, and Mahomedan College.

COMMERCIAL.—Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras, the Haiderabad Deccan Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld. (Head office Chudderghat).

MISCELLANEOUS.—Medical, Railway, Printing, Stamp, Military Public Works, Ecclesiastical, etc.

SOCIETIES.—The Youngmen's Improvement Society (Chudder ghat) and the Society of Saint Vincent De Paul.

CLUBS AND HOTELS.—His Highness the Nizam's Club ; the Haidarabad Club ; His Highness the Nizam's Volunteer Club, and a couple of small Hotels at Chudderghat.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTES.—The Somasundram Library and Reading Room ; the Albert Reading Room and Library ; and the Mahomedan Library. The Haidarabad Museum is also an object of interest.

SUBURBS.—The suburbs of the city, which are seven in number, cover an area of about eight and a quarter square miles, or nearly four times as great as that occupied by the city itself. The names of suburbs are as follows.—Afzul Ganj, Chadarghat, Nampalli, Sarurnagar, Yakutpura, Jahanamah, and Karwan.

Afzul Ganj, which adjoins the city on the north, is a suburb of comparatively modern origin, most of the small upper storied houses which line its principal street having been erected in the reign of the Nizam after whom it is named, who also built the fine masjid near the bridge, for one of his wives, at a cost of one lac of rupees. The only building of note besides the masjid in this suburb is the hospital which adjoins it.

Adjoining Afzulganj is the Begum bazar, the chief grain market of Haiderabad.

The Filkhana or Elephant quarters are just beyond the Begam Bazar. Here may be seen rows of these large animals picketed out in the open air. It has been calculated that Haiderabad contains upwards of 500 elephants, more than any other city in India. Many belong to private individuals, as elephant riding is a favourite method of locomotion in the city, and alll State visits are paid in this manner.

The Cavalry Lines are situated opposite the elephant quarters. The men have good barracks and accommodation for their horses. Gosha Mahal is a military suburb adjoining Chadarghat on the west. Sultan Abu-l-Hussain laid out a pleasure garden with cisterns and fountains, and built a residence here for his Zenana. The place is now used for troop lines, the Infantry and Artillery of the Nizam's Regular Troops being stationed here. This is the place which is said to have been connected with Golconda by an underground tunnel.

Asafanagar.—A small village beyond the Gosha Mahal troop lines on the road to Golconda. There are some fine gardens here and a large

tank. The largest of the gardens belongs to a wealthy Hindu banker whose family has for many years been associated with the Government in financial matters.

Jahanamah.—This suburb is situated to the south-west. It contains the beautiful gardens and palace of Nawab Bashir-u-daula. The gardens, which were laid out many years since, are unsurpassed in Haiderabad. The palace and the detached bungalows about the grounds contain great numbers of the most ingenious mechanical toys, majority of which were collected by the Nawab Shamsu-l-umrao who died in 1877. The gardens also contain a large collection of birds.

Nampalli.—This suburb, which is but a small one, lies to the north of the city. The railway station, which is sometimes termed Nampalli, is situated in it. It is chiefly remarkable for the great number of burial places it contains ; indeed the ground to the south-west of the station is literally one vast Necropolis. Mussalman tombs of every design, with and without domes, some standing in the midst of beautiful gardens, others crumbling to dust by the roadside, are to be seen. The road leading in the direction of Asafnagar is lined for a considerable distance with these mementos of bygone generations. The most noteworthy is the tomb of Naru-d-din Shaha Kadri, close to the railway station. He was the spiritual adviser of the late Nizam. The anniversary of the Saiyad's death is celebrated by an *urus* or festival, which is attended by His Highness and many of the city nobles.

The Residency.—The residency is situated a mile and a half to the north of the city, about the centre of the suburb. The building is a lofty and spacious mansion situated on the bank of the river Musi, and is built after the model of the Government House at Calcutta. The following are the principal buildings at Chadarghat :—

Hiderabad Railway Station.
The Residency Mansion and Garden.
St. George's Church and Schools.
Methodist Episcopal Church.
Cutwall's Choultry (with clock-tower).
Post Office.
Anglo-Vernacular School (with clock-tower).
Police Office, Thuggee Office, Court House, Residents's Court, Judicial Department and Residency Offices.
Medical School and Dispensary.
Government Telegraph Office.
Branch Bank of Madras.
Public Rooms, Library and Reading Rooms, combined in one building.
College of "*All Saints*" (Catholic).
Christ's Church (for Protestant Native Christians).
Wesleyan Chapel.
Theatre Royal (supported by Chuddorghat community).
The Haiderabad College and Schools.
Travellors' bungalow.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aler—Village and railway station, [R] 48 miles from Haiderabad. Jaghir of Nawab Byram Jung is 3 miles north where there is a "Hindu temple of Parasnath." Dharamsalla.

Bhowangir.—Town and railway station, [R], 35 miles from

Haiderabad. Population 4000. An annual fair is held in honour of a shepherd named "Bhonadu," hence the origin of the town. The old ruins, guns, the palace, &c., are worth seeing. The shrine of a Mahomedan Saint "*Shah Jamal Bahar*," it is said, was buried alive is hard by.

Bibinagar.—A small town and railway station, 27 miles from Haiderabad. Small game available.

Bolaram.—Military cantonment and head-quarters of the Haiderabad Contingent Troops; situated 6 miles north of Secunderabad. The place is healthy. Several kinds of English vegetables and fruits thrive well. The British Resident remains in this station for about four months in the year. The palatial European Cavalry Barracks, double stoned, deserve notice. A Protestant Church, 2 Catholic Chapels (Irish and Goa), and 2 Schools (1 for boys and 1 for girls). The Band of the Infantry Regiment plays in the garden once a week. Coins—British and Halli Sicca. Post office.

Fatehnagar.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Haiderabad.

Ghanapur—Village and railway station, 85 miles from Haiderabad. Good shooting obtainable in the adjacent hills and tanks. Country wild, but rather picturesque. The railway runs through fairly wooded hills.

Ghatkesar.—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Haiderabad.

Golconda.—Fortress and ruined city, 6½ miles from Haiderabad. Originally it was a large and powerful kingdom of the Deccan. The mausolea of the ancient kings are well worth a visit. Golconda fort is now used as the Nizam's treasury and also as the State prison. The famous diamonds of Golconda were not found here, but merely polished and cut, being found at Partial, near the south-eastern frontier of the Nizam's territory.

Moula Ali.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Haiderabad.

Raghunathpalli—Village and railway station, 80 miles from Haiderabad.

Raighar.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Haiderabad.

Sarurnagar.—This is a small and pleasantly situated suburb about four miles south-east of the city. The Nizam and some of the city nobles have pleasantly laid out gardens and handsome residences, and frequently reside here for a few days in the hot weather, when the heat in the city is so great as to be unbearable. The Nizam's preserves are in the immediate vicinity.

Secunderabad—A British military cantonment and railway station, 6 miles north-east of Haiderabad city. Population 75000. Secunderabad which is named after the Nizam Sikander Jah, is the largest military station in India, and forms the head-quarters of the Haiderabad Subsidiary Force, which constitutes a division of the Madras Army. The water supply from wells is not abundant. Immediately to the south-west of the cantonment is a large artificial reservoir or tank, known as the Hussain Sagar, about 13 miles in circumference.

The parade ground of Secunderabad is of great extent, upon which a force of seven or eight thousand troops can be manœuvred with ease. To the right of it are the public rooms, to which members are elected by ballot. The rooms contain a theatre and library, &c., as well as dining and luncheon saloons. Close by is the cemetry, containing the graves of many officers who have died here. The following are the principal buildings at Secunderabad :—Railway Station, Court House, St. John's Church, Brigade Orphanage and English School, Public Rooms, Victoria Theatre, Library and Reading Room (all combined in one building) Haiderabad Volunteer Rifles' Club, Masonic Lodge, (St. John, No. 434), Travellers' Public Bungalow, Post Office near the Railway Station, Band Stand, S. P. G. Bible Depôt, Tamil Mission Chapel, (American Baptist), Mission School for Native Christian children, Workshop for European and East Indian women, under the superintendence of a Committee of ladies, Cutwall Police Choultry, Grant Police Nakah or Tannah, with a clock-tower attached to it, Mahboob College, Mahomedan College, Albert Reading Room, "Deccan Times." Printing Press, for News Papers, Catholic Orphanage and Nunnery. Theosophical Society, the Railway Tennis Club, the Students Literary Union, the Anjuman Islam, Alms House, Civil Dispensary and Masonic Lodges.

Tirumalcherry.—Military station and an entrenched camp, 3 miles north-east of Secunderabad. It contains the barracks of the European regiments of the subsidiary Force as also of the Horse Field and Heavy Artillery. The camp is well supplied with water from wells, and has a commissariat store and bakery. The military prison here is popularly called Windsor Castle, from its high tower and castellated look. The European Hospital and a handsome white building are also worth a visit here.

Wangapalli—Village and railway station, 42 miles from Haiderabad.

INDUR.

INDUR.—District in the Northern Division, Nizam's Dominions. The administrative head-quarters are at Indur.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 9 *taluks*. *District Staff*—Three Talukdars with a Judicial Assistant to 1st Talukdar, Tahsildar, Superintendent Revenue Survey and Settlement with eleven Assistants, Superintendent of Police, Assistant Superintendent Forest Department, Hakim, Executive Engineer, and Post Master.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adlur.—Village and head-quartets of Tahsildar.
Arinur.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.
Aula.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.
Balkundah.—Village with post office.
Banaswada.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.
Bichkunda—Village with post office.
Biloli.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.
Bimgal.—Village and head-quarters of Naib Tahsildar. Post office.

Bodhan.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.
Edlabad.—Village with post office.
Ellaredipet.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.
Honhan—Village with post office.
Kamareddipet—Village with post office.
Madanur—Village with post office.
Madhol—Village with post office.
Mekkhed.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Narsapur—Village with post office.
Nirmal.—Fortified town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the old Secunderabad—Nagpur road. Station of a Tahsildar, Hakim, and post office [m.]. The fortifications are now in ruins.
Rajurah Manikgarh.—Village with post office.

KHAMMAM.

KHAMMAM.—District in the Eastern Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 9,778 square miles. Population about 700,000. Head-quarters are at Khammam town.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 9 *taluks*. *District Staff*—Subedar with a Revenue Assistant and also a Judicial Assistant, 3 Talukdars, Judicial Assistant to 1st Talukdar, Tahsildar, Deputy Inam Commissioner, Superintendent of Police, Hakim, Superintendent Customs Department, Educational Inspector (Eastern and Northern Divisions) with a Deputy, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, Assistant Conservator of Forests, and Post Master.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ambal—Village with post office [m.].

Bonakalu.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Dornakal.
Chintakani.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Dornakal.
Chintalapalli.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Warangal.
Chinterigal.—Village with post office.
Chiriyal.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Dornakal.—Village and railway junction station [W. & R.], for Singareni coal fields, and for Yellandu ; 53 miles from Warangal. Post office.
Ellandalapadur.—Village with post office.
Garia.—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Dornakal.

Hanamkundah.—The head-quarters of all Nizam's district officers, is 4 miles to the north-east of Kazipet The town is about 1,050 feet above sea-level. Population 10,000. The " jail birds " manufacture coarse cloth. towels, carpets, &c. The surrounding country is undulating with granite hills. This is a great commercial city—the exports being carpets, grain, hemp, hides, timber, oil-seeds, &c. The whole town will repay a visit. Iron are obtainable at *Mupararam* about 7 koss distant.

Tradition says the "famous Damascus steel" was manufactured here by a "Persian Mahomedan." Station of a Hakim and post office.

Jangaon—Village and railway station, 73 miles from Haiderabad.

Jintral—Village with post office.

Kallur—Village with post office.

Kandikunda.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Kasamudram—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Warangal.

Kazipet.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Warangal. This place takes its name from a large tomb close by, a picturesque place with immense rocks. On one rock "two horns" like boulders about 120 feet high are seen on approaching the station. Many tanks about the place. Water fowl are obtained. Warangal, is 7 miles further.

Khammamett.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Dornakal.

Kodar—Village with post office.

Maderali—Village with post office.

Madira.—Village and railway station, 42 miles from Dornakal.

Manukota.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Dornakal.

Mudhara.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Nekonda.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Warangal.

Nellikuddur—Village with post office.

Pakhal.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office. There is a large lake or tank, situated close to Pakhal village.

Paluncha.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar Post office.

Papatapalli—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Dornakal.

Singareni.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Dornakal. Coal mines, 9 miles.

Warangal.—Ancient town and head-quarters of Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar. Post office. Population 3,500. This is the capital of Telingana, founded in A. D. 400. This place is noted for carpets.

Wardannapet.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Yellandu.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Dornakal.

Yerupalayam.—Village and railway station, 52 miles from Dornakal.

LINGASAGUR.

LINGASAGUR.—District in the Southern Division, Nizam's Dominions. Population 335,000. District head-quarters are at Lingasagur town, 9 miles from Mudgal, and 56 miles from Raichur.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *Taluks*. *Administrative Staff*—Three Talukdars, Judicial Assistant to 1st Talukdar, Tahsildar, Superintendent Customs Department, Superintendent of Police, and Hakim.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Elbarga—Village with post office.

Gangavati—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Station of Tahsildar and Hakim, and post office.

Gurgunta—Village with post office.

Hanamsagar—Village with post office.

Kanakgeri—Village with post office.

Kotargiri—Village w th post office.

Kuppal—Village with post office.

Kustagi.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Lingasagur.—Town and head-quarters of the District of the same name. Post office.

Malnur.—Village with post office.

Mudgal.—Town and fort with 3500 inhabitants. A small Roman Catholic colony and post office.

Oopat—Village with post office.

Shahpur.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Shorapur.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar, 22 miles from Yadagiri railway station. Station of a Hakim and post office. Noted for its copper and brassware.

Sindhnur.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Sirwar—Village with post office.

Tawargirah.—Village with post office.

MEHDAK.

MEHDAK.—District in the Northern Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 1,779 square miles. Population about 300,000. District head-quarters are at Mehdak town.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *taluks*. *District Staff*—Subedar with 2 Assistants (1 revenue and 1 judicial), 3 Talukdars, Judicial Assistant to 1st Talukdar, Tahsildar, Superintendent Revenue Survey and Settlement, Deputy Inam Commissioner, Educational Inspector, Superintendent of Police, Hakim, and Assistant Engineer.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Andole.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Daulatabad.—Town and fort, 10 miles north-west from Aurangabad, and 28 miles north-west of Haiderabad. Population 2,000. The fortress, also known by the name of Deogiri, has from remote antiquity been the stronghold of the rulers of the Deccan. On the summit of the rock is a small platform, on which are mounted a cannon and flagstaff. A short distance outside the ditch is a minaret 210 feet high, said to have been erected in commemoration of the first conquest of the place by the Muhammadans in 1294. The minaret is in good preservation, and from its summit a fine view of the surrounding country is obtained. Close to the minaret are the ruins of an extensive Jain temple. Near the temple are the ruins of the Chini Mahal (China Palace), where Sultan Ab-ul-Hasan, better known as King Tanashah, the last of the Golconda sovereigns, was kept a State prisoner by Aurangzeb. At present there is a force of about 100 military police stationed there.

Good grapes, peaches, English figs, and oranges can be had here when in season.

Ellora (*Elura or Verul*).—Village 13 miles from Aurangabad, and 7 miles from Daulatabad. Population about 1,000. The village is partly walled, and contains a Muhammadan shrine famed throughout the Deccan for its marvellous healing powers. Ellora is famous for its rock-caves and temples. These contain, besides the symbols of Sanskrit mythology and statues of the Hindu deities, several Jain and Buddhist objects of worship. The caves extend along the face of the hill for a mile and a quarter. They are divided into three distinct series, the Buddhist, the Brahmanical, and the Jain, and are arranged almost chronologically.

Most of the caves have got distinguishing names from the local Brahmans ; but it may be quite as convenient, for the sake of reference, to number them from south to north, beginning with the Buddhist caves, of which there are twelve. and passing through the Brahmanical series, of which seventeen are below the brow of the scarp, and a large number of smaller ones above, and ending with the Jain ones, of which there are five at the extreme north. There are also some cells and a colossal Jain image on the north side of the same spur in which is the Indra Sabha. The chief building, called the Kailas—a perfect Dravidian temple, complete in all its parts—is said as one of the most wonderful interesting monuments of architectural art in India. A Brahmin guide shows the caves ; and a fee of one anna per head is paid to the Nizam's peon.

Fardapur.—Village 4 miles from Ajanta pass. Travellers' bungalow for visitors to Ajanta caves.

Kalabgar—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Lingampalli—Village with post office.

Mehdak.—Chief town of the *taluk* and head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Manghera. Population 7,000. Mehdak is built on the northern and eastern sides of a high hill which was at one time strongly fortified. The fortification consisted of two lines of wall, one at the base and the other around the summit of the hill. Contains the usual district staff and post office.

Merchal—Village with post office.

Pattancheru—Village and station of Hakim. Post office.

Ramayampet—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Sadaseopet—Village with post office.

Singareddipet—Village and station of a Hakim. Post office.

Tekmal—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

NAGAR KARNUL.

NAGAR KARNUL.—District in the Eastern Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 5573 square miles. Population 550,000. District head-quarters are at Nagar Karnul.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 8 *Taluks*. *District*

Staff—Three Talukdars, Judicial Assistant to 1st Talukdar, Tahsildar, and Superintendent of Police.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amirabad—Village and head-quarters of Naib Tahsildar. Contains hospital and post office.

Devarkadra—Village and head-quarters of Naib Tahsildar.

Farrucknagar—Village with post office.

Ibrahimpatam—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Jarcharla—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Kalwokarti—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Kayalkunda—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Mahbubnagar——Village with post office. Station of Assistant Engineer.

Maisaram—Village situated 10 miles south of Haidembad city. The head-quarters of a regiment of the Nizam's infantry. Maisaram is chiefly remarkable as containing the ruins of some Hindu temples which were destroyed by Aurangzeb after the capture of Golconda, and from the materials of the largest of which a handsome mosque was constructed. Pieces of black polished basalt, which formed portions of the supports of the doorway of the temple, were removed to the Mecca Masjid at Haiderabad. Post office.

Makhtal—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nagar Karnul—Town and head-quarters of the District. Besides the usual district offices, it contains Naib Tahsildar's court and post office.

Narayanpet—Town and head-quarters of Tahsildar, Munsiff's court, hospital and post office [m. s. t.]. Noted for its manufacture of cotton cloth (especially *saris* or Loogdas).

Pargi—Village and head-quarters of Naib Tahsildar. Post office.

NALDURG.

NALDURG.—District in the Southern Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 3,997 square miles. Population 540,000. District head-quarters are at Dharaseo town.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 7 *taluks*. *District Staff*—Three Talukdars, Judicial Assistant to 1st Talukdar, Tahsildar, Superintendent Customs Department, Superintendent of Police, and 2 Assistant Engineers.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alaud—Village with post office.

Ansa—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Bhom—Village with post office.

Dharaseo—Fortified town and head-quarters of Tahsildar, 12 miles from Tuljapur. Good tank, hospital, and post office [m. s t.].

Dhoki.—Village with post office.

Ermalia.—Village with post office.

Heeroli.—Village with post office.

Kolam.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Latur—Village and station of a Hakim. Post office [m. s. t.].

Naldrug.—Fortified and chief town of the District of the same name. Population 3,500. Contains the usual district offices and post office.

Nimbalah.—Village with post office.

Parinda.—Town and *taluk*, also old fortress in Naldurg District ; situated on the frontier of Ahmednagar District. The greater portion of the town is now in ruins, but the fortifications are in good order. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office.

Tooljapur.—Town and head-quarters of Tahsildar, about 30 miles from Madha railway station. A celebrated temple to goddess Tukai is the principal object here There is a large fair held annually in Ashvin (October) in honour of the goddess Tukai attended by 10,000 persons. Hospital and post office.

Wasi.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

NALGUNDA.

NALGUNDA.—District in the Eastern Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 4,131 square miles. Population 500,000. District head-quarters are at Nalgunda town.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *taluks*. *District Staff*—Three Talukdars, Judicial Assistant to 1st Talukdar, Tahsildar, Superintendent of Police, Hakim, and Assistant Engineer.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bhongir.—Village with post office.

Devalpalli.—Village and head-quarters of a Tahsildar.

Dewarkundah—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Miryalgudah—Village with post office.

Nalgundah.—Chief town of the *taluk*, and head-quarters of the District of the same name. Post office.

Ramannapet.—Village with post office.

Sooriapet.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Vemalkunda.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar hold their courts here.

Wadapalli.—Village with post office.

NANDER.

NANDER.—District in the Western Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 4,122 square miles. Population 760,000. District head-quarters are at Nander town.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 8 *Taluks*. *District Staff*—Three Talukdars, Civil Judge, Superintendent of Police, Hakim, and Supervisor.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ardapur.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Bhaisa.—Town and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, and post office.

Deglur.—Village and head-qurters of Tahsildar. Station of Hakim and post office.

Hadgaon.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Kandhar—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Munsiff's court, and post office.

Karkheli—Village with post office.

Madhole—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Hospital and post office.

Madnur—Village with post office.

Mukher.—Village with post office.

Nander.—Chief town of the *taluk* and head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Godavari river, 145 miles from Haiderabad city, and 45 miles from Hingoli. Population 14,500. School and post office.

Omri—Village with post office.

Sadbhad—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Wadhonali.—Village with post office.

PARBANI.

PARBANI.—District in the Western Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 4,334 square miles. Population 585,000. District head-quarters are at Parbani town.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *Taluks*. *District Staff*—Three Talukdars, Tahsildar, Civil Judge, Munsiff, Superintendent of Police and Hakim.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aunda—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Basmathnagar—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Gangakhed—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Hingoli (*Ingoli*).—Town situated on the route from Haiderabad to Akola, 80 miles from the latter, and 28 miles from Bassim. Population 15,000. Hingoli is one of the stations of the Haiderabad Subsidiary Force. It is about 20 miles from the Berar frontier. It is a great cotton mart. Travellers' bungalow, church, hospital, Victoria garden, post and telegraph offices. Fourteen miles to the south-west, in the village of Hundah, are the ruins of a huge temple dedicated to Mahadeo.

Jithur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar hold their courts here. Post office.

Jolah—Village with post office.

Kalamnuri.—Village with post office.

Manwat—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Narsi.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, and post office.

Parbani.—Chief town of the *taluk*, and head-quarters of the Dis-

trict of the same name ; situated 45 miles from Hingoli. The usual District and Sub-divisional staff, and post office [m. s. t.].

Partur—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Patheri—Village with post office.

RAICHUR.

RAICHUR.—District in the Southern Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 2,328 square miles. Population 316,000. District head-quarters are at Raichur town.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *taluks*. *District Staff*—Three Talukdars, Judicial Assistant to 1st Talukdar, Tahsildar, Superintendent of Police, Hakim, and 2 Assistant Engineers.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alpur.—Village and head-quarters of Talukdar. It is also a station of Hakim and post office.

Biswapur—Village with post office.

Chiksagar—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Raichur.

Deodrug—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Diggaon—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Ergirah—Village with post office.

Krishna.—Railwaway station, situated on the banks of the river of the same name, 16 miles from Raichur. Hindu travellers frequently break journey at this station in order that they may bathe in the river, which is considered sacred. A good Dharamsala near to the station. Post office [m. s.].

Manvi—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Matmari—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Raichur.

Raichur.—Old town and fort, also railway junction station [R.], of the G. I. P. and Madras Railways ; and head-quarters of the *Taluk* and District of the same name ; situated in the south-west corner of the Nizam's Dominions, nearly midway between the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers, 60 miles from Lingsagar. Population 16,000. The railway station is 1½ miles from the town. The fort presents a picturesque appearance ; the citadel, protected by a double line of fortification, rises 290 feet about the plain. A short distance from the west gate of the fortress are the remains of a strongly built palace, now utilized as a jail. The town stands to the east of the fort. It is well built, and traversed by good streets. Raichur is famous for its glazed pottery and slippers. The fort contains several pieces of artillery, one of which is 27 feet in length. Tahsildar's court, police station, dharmsala (Chuttram), and post office [m. s. t.].

Raichur Cantonment.—Railway station and head-quarters of an Infantry Regiment of the Haiderabad Contingent with a gradually increasing bazar ; distant 6 miles from Raichur railway station.

Saidapur Road—Railway station, 28 miles from Raichur.

Tungabhadra—Railway station, 17 miles from Raichur.

Yadagiri.—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated close to the Bhima river, 43 miles from Raichur, and 22 miles from Shorapur. Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office.

SIRPUR TANDUR.

SIRPUR TANDUR.—District in the Northern Division, Nizam's Dominions. Area, 5,022 square miles. Population 215,000. District head-quarters are at Sirpur Tandur.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 *Taluks*. *District Staff*—Amaldar, Tahsildar, and Hakim.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Edlabad—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Hakim.

Rajura Manakgarh—Town and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Station of a Superintendent of Customs and post office.

Sirpur Tandur—Head-quarters town of the *taluk*, and chief village of the District of the same name.

YALGANDAL.

YALGANDAL.—District in the Northern Division, Nizam's Dominions. District head-quarters are at Yalgandal.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 9 *taluks*. *District Staff*—Three Talukdars, Judicial Assistant to 1st Talukdar, Superintendent of Police, and Assistant Engineer.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Chinnur.—Town and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Station of Hakim and post office.

Jagtiyal—Town and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Station of a Hakim and post office.

Jimikunta—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Karimnagar—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Hospital and post office.

Laksettipet—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Mahadeopur—Village and head quarters of Tahsildar. Hospital and post office.

Manthani—Village with post office.

Siddipet—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Hospital and post office.

Sirsillah—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

Sultanabad—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. Post office.

SALEM.

SALEM.—District in the Madras Presidency. It is bounded on the north by Mysore and North Arcot ; on the east by Trichinopoly, and by South and North Arcot ; on the south by portions of Coimbatore and Trichinopoly ; and on the west by Coimbatore and Mysore. Area, 7,529

square miles. Population 1,962,591. The administrative head-quarters are at Salem town, 206 miles from Madras by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops are rice and *ragi*, the latter being almost exclusively the food of the labouring class. *Ragi* grows to perfection in the Balaghat. *Kambu* or spiked millet is about the same as in the Talaghat; but gram, though remarkably fine is an uncertain crop, and yields little more than half as much as the other staple grains.

INDUSTRIES AND TRADE.—The chief industry of the District is weaving, which is carried on in almost every large town or village. The weavers of Salem and Razipur are especially noted. Carpets of great beauty and superior workmanship are made in the Salem jail. In Salem town there are several cutlers whose wares are famed for temper and finish throughout India. Sugar, cotton, hides, indigo, saltpetre, salt, grains, areca-nut, coir, jungle produce, coffee, clothes, etc., pass freely in and out of the District.

CLIMATE.—On the lower hill ranges, fever prevails for a great part of the year. Strangers, especially if they drink the water, are most liable to attack, though the anæmic faces and enlarged spleens of the acclimatized population show that they have by no means an immunity from the scourge. In the plains, during the rainy season, large tracts are liable to a peculiary weakening sort of fever, which in some years causes considerable mortality. Cholera rages through the District at times. Cattle disease is rarely absent, rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease being the most common forms.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 9 *taluks* of Salem, Namakal, Tiruchengode, Atur, Tirupatur, Hosur, Dharmapuri, Uttankarai, and Kristnagiri. Revenue 26¼ lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Session Judge, Collector and District Magistrate, Sub-Collector and Magistrate, 2 Assistant Collectors, 2 Deputy Collectors (Treasury and general duties), Munsiffs' and Tahsildar's courts, a Benche of 7 Honorary Magistrates, Forest Officer, Superintendent of District Jail, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, Local Fund Engineer, Head-quarter Inspector, Chaplain, Telegraph Master, 3 Supervisors, Head Master Salem College, and Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. For further information regarding Salem town *see* Salem.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adamankotta.—Village 35 miles from Salem. Nearest railway station Mallapuram, 12 miles by foot path through jungle. Post office [m.].

Anchittai-durgam—Hill fort in Salem District. Notable for its gallant defence. The village of Anchittai in the vicinity is 8 miles from the nearest Mysore boundary.

Ariyanur.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Salem.

Atur.—Chief town of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the trunk road from Salem to Cuddalore, and on the Vasishthanathi river. Population 8500. Head-quarters of the Tahsildar, and of the forest, Public Works, and police departments; has a charitable dispensary, travellers' bungalow, two schools, and weekly market. Cart-making,

iron-smelting, and the manufacture of indigo (four factories being at work) form the chief industries. The water of the river has a bad reputation. A large fort and post office [m. s. t.] Trade in grain.

Baddireddipalli—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Salem.

Bagalur—Village with post office [m. t.].

Barugur—Village with post office [m.].

Berigai—Village with post office [m.].

Denkanikota—Town in Hosur *taluk*, Salem District. Population 4500. Situated 94 miles north of Salem, and 16 miles south of Hosur town. The head-quarters of the Sub-magistrate, the forest overseer, and Inspector of Police. Trade in grain. The water-supply is good. Fever is very prevalent. Post office [m. s t.].

Dharmapuri—Chief town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated 42 miles by road north of Salem. Population 7500. It contains the subordinate, judicial, and magisterial courts, police station, school, and dispensary. The town is healthy, and the water-supply abundant. Post office [m. s.].

Harur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hosur—Chief town of the *taluk* of the same name ; 18 miles from Mullur. Population 6000. The head-quarters of a Sub-magistrate ; tahsildar's and munsif's courts ; police station ; Anglo-vernacular and girls' school. Four miles to the south is Mattakeri, a remount depôt from which all the cavalry and artillery in the Madras Presidency are supplied. Post office [m. s. t.].

Indur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jagadevi—Village with post office [m.].

Jakkasamudram—Village with post office [m.].

Jalarpet—A Zamindari village, and railway junction station [R], 70 miles from Salem, and 5 miles from Tirupatur. Population 800. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jawadi—A range of mountains in Tirupatur *taluk*, extending over an area of 344 square miles, with 143 villages. Population 18000. The greater part of the hills is inhabited by Malailis, a hill tribe, who style themselves Vellalars and Pachai Vellalars. The climate of the range and its valleys is unhealthy, and unsuited to Europeans.

Kadatur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kadiampati—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Salem.

Kagankarai—Village and railway station, 62 miles from Salem.

Kalipaty—Village with post office [m.].

Kallavi—Village and railway station, 50 miles from Salem. Post office [m. s.].

Kalrayan—Mountain range in Salem District, averaging from 3000 to 4000 feet above sea-level. Inhabited almost exclusively by Malayalis. Population 6000. The principal part of the group is in the middle of Atur *taluk*. This portion is divided into the Piriya and Chinna (big and little) Kalrayan. There is a great temple to Kari Raman on the Periya Kalrayan.

Kapilamalai—Village with post office [m.].

Karimangalam—Village with post office [m.].

Kaveripatam.—Town and fort in Krishnagari *taluk*, situated on the right bank of the Penner. Population 4,000. Considerable trade in oil-seeds, grain, woven goods and cattle. Post office [m. s. t.].

Keelamangalam—Village with post office [m.].

Ketandapatti.—Village and railway station, 78 miles from Salem. Post office [m.].

Kollamallai.—Mountain range lying in the Atur and Namakal *Taluks*. Estimated area, 180 square miles ; 13 *nads* or hill divisions, with 12,000 inhabitants (Malayalis or hillmen). General elevation from 2500 to 3500 feet ; highest point in the range, 4,663 feet above sea-level. They bear an evil reputation at certain seasons for malarious fever of a deadly type. Forest produce—Sandal-wood black-wood, and other valuable timbers, fire-wood, and charcoal.

Kotandipatti.—Village with post office [m.].

Krishnagiri.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the Madras-Bangalore road, 18 miles from Rayakota. Population 5,000. It consists of two portions, Old and New Krishnagiri. The latter known as Daulatabad. Both portions are clean, and well laid out in broad streets. To the north towers the *durgam* or fortified hill, rising almost perpendicularly, 800 feet over the town. The fortifications are said to have been built by Jagadeva Rao, but most probably are due to Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan. Dilapidated ramparts, reservoirs, and ruined barracks now alone mark the former purpose of the site. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kunnathur—Village with post office [m.].

Mallapuram.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Salem. Post office [m.].

Marandahally—Village with post office [m.].

Matigiri.—Village with post office [m].

McDonald's Choultry—Railway station, 13 miles from Salem.

Melagiri.—Mountain range occupying the south and south-east of Hosur *taluk*. Average elevation, about 3,500 feet ; highest point, Ponasiheta, 4969 feet. The hills are inhabited by Malayali hillmen, and are thickly covered with bamboo. There are also some sandal-wood forests. Water is bad and scarce, and the whole tract is very malarious, fever of severe type being common.

Moothookoondapally.—Village with post office [m.].

Morappur.—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Salem.

Mullur—Village with post office [m.].

Namageripetai—Village with post office [m. s.].

Namakal.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also the residence of a Deputy Collector, 27 miles from Sankaridurg railway station. It is built at the foot of a fortified rock (the Durgam), which rises 300 feet above the plain, and is very difficult of access. Namakal is held in much honour by Hindus. Local tradition marks it as the abode of Vishnu. Population 5,500. The weavers of Namakal

form a numerous community. Civil and criminal courts, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nunjai-Elavar—Village with post office [m.].

Omalur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pachamalai.—Mountain range in Trichinopoly and Salem Districts. Average height above sea-level, 2,000 feet; length of range, about 20 miles.

Pachur—Village with post office [m.].

Palakod—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Paramatti—Village and head-quarters of a Sub-magistrate. Post office [m. s. t.].

Paundamangalam—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pauparaputty—Village with with post office [m.].

Pennagaram—Village and head-quarters of Sub-magistrate. Post office [m. s. t.].

Puthupetai—Village with post office [m.].

Rajapurm—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rasipur.—Town, situated at the entrance of the valley east of the Salem—Namakal road. Population 8,000 The station of a Sub-magistrate. Principal industries—silk-weaving, brass work, iron smelting, and sugar-boiling.

Rayakotta—Village in Krishnagiri *taluk*. Population 1,200. North of the town stands the *durgam* (hill fort) Rayakotai, one of the Baramahal fortress, until recently occupied by troops. The remains of the fort still exist, as does also the European cemetery at the foot of the hill. Post office [m. s.].

Salem (*Selam*).—West central *Taluk*, also chief town of the *taluk*, municipality, railway station [R.], and head quarters of the District of the same name. Population 67,800, mostly Hindus. The town is straggling and extensive, being about 3 miles long and 2 miles broad. The river Tirumanimutar divides the native town into two quarters. The Europeans live in a suburb named Hastampatti. The railway station lies in another suburb, Suramangalam, 3½ miles distant. On the eastern side is Salem proper, where most of the merchants and officials live; on the south is Gugai, the weaving quarter. The western side comprises the fort (now no longer existing) and Shevapett, the latter named from a fair held there on Thursdays. Adjacent to the fort are most of the public buildings. The *mahal* in the fort was originally the palace or residence of one of the tributary chiefs of Salem. Salem is a busy trading place, with a considerable weaving industry. The town is clean, and well cared for. The town is prettily situated. 900 feet above sea-level, in a long valley with the Shevaroy Hills towering above These hills are only 6 miles distant, and the ascent to the plateau is only 7 miles. This is the most convenient station for travellers proceeding to Yercaud or the Shevaroy Hills. The journey to the foot of the Ghaut can be made in carriages and the ascent either by pony or palanquin. Post [m. s.] and telegraph offices.

Sankaridrug—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Salem. Population 1,500. The village is situated at the foot of the Durgam

or Durg, a square mass of gneiss rising 1,000 feet above the plain, and 2,345 feet above sea-level, completely terraced with fortifications, while half-way up, like a pearl set in emeralds, a white mosque nestles amongst the rich foliage which still covers part of the hill. On the summit is a small plateau, with a good supply of water stored in the rock. Viewed from below, the hill is a source of interest to the geologist, from the very fine specimens of granite veins piercing the gneiss, which have been exposed in the course of ages. The fortifications on the summit show traces of European engineering. Sub-magistrate's court, Roman Catholic chapel, and post ofifce [m s. t.].

Sellipoliem—Village with post office [m.].

Sendamangalam—Town in Namakal *taluk*. Population 13,000. A considerable amount of iron is smelted here. Post office [m. s. t.].

Shevapet.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shevaroy.—Hill range in Salem District. The hills occupy a total area of 151·67 square miles, with a plateau of about 20 square miles ; a high plateau (Yercaud) on the southern portion of the eastern block of about 10 square miles ; and plateaux (Puliyur and Nagalur) on the east and west sides of the Green Hills. The last-named form the western portion of the Shevaroys, and are separated from the eastern portion by the valley of the Vanniar. Average elevation, 4,500 feet; highest point in the Green Hills, 4510 feet above the sea. The total population of the hills is about 12,000. The native inhabitants of the plateau and slopes consist of Vellalars or Malayalis.

Three regular *ghats* or passes lead to the table-lands—(1) of Salem *ghat*, on the south, which commences at the fifth milestone from Salem, about 5½ miles long, is the favourite *ghat* pass, as coolies are more easily obtained ; it is in some parts very steep : (2) the Ahtur *ghat* commences at the Shevaroy Hills station on the Madras Railway south-west line ; the distance by it to Yercaud is about 11 miles : (3) the Mallapuram *ghat* on the north ; distance from Mallapuram station on the Madras Railway south-west line to Yercaud, about 19 miles. This *ghat* is of easy gradient for the first 9 miles, but very steep in its ascent to the Nagalur plateau. Besides these well-known *ghats*, the hills are accessible by footpaths from many other points.

The vegetation does not differ materially from that of other hill ranges of Southern India. The base of the Shevaroy mountains is covered with the common forms of vegetation found in the adjoining low country. The middle region is clothed with a zone of bamboo jungle, which ascends to a height of about 3,000 feet, where it abruptly terminates. Teak, blackwood, and sandal-wood are also found, in favourable situations, up to this elevation. The teak, is a stunted form, is met with on the mountain plateau at an elevation of 4,500 feet. The soil and climate seem to be peculiarly adapted for gardening operations. Among imported plants which thrive readily may be mentioned the pear, loquot, peach, apple, guava, strawberry, plantain, citron, orange, lime, lemon, and Brazil cherry. The Australian acacias, eucalyptus, and the casuarina grow ; the silk oak (Grevillea robusta) flourishes. Cinchona

has been introduced, and is thriving. The number of coffee plantations is nearly 300. The tea-plant grows luxuriantly. Oranges are common, especially the Seville and sweet varieties. The lemon, lime, and shaddock succeed equally well.

The principal localities on the Shevaroys are Yercaud, the Green Hills, Nagalur, Puliyur, Puttipadi, Maramangalam, and the Talasholay spur A small detachment of police from Salem District is stationed on the hills. A Deputy *tahsildar* resides at Yercaud, and the Salem *munsif* visits the place once every three months to decide suits. There are European residents at Yercaud, and visitors resort to the station for the hot weather and holidays ; accommodation is scarce. Church, post office, dispensary, reading-room, club, and hotel.

The Green Hills are higher than any other portion of the range, and vary from 4,500 to 5,400 feet above sea-level. They differ much in appearance from any other portion of the Shevaroys. The Shevaroy range possesses a very equable climate. Partaking as it does of both monsoons, the rainfall is considerable, being an annual average of from 65 to 70 inches, or double that of the rainfall on the surrounding plains. The moisture of the air is tolerably constant during the year. A malarious type of fever occasionally prevails, but it is chiefly confined to the planters and others who live in, or visit, the jungles at the lower elevations. It is not improbable that some forms of disease, which are aggravated by the climate of the Nilgiris, may be treated with benefit on the Shevaroys, such as rheumatism, affections of the liver, bowel complaints, etc. Monumental remains are common, and consist of cairns or cromlechs, much resembling those found on the Nilgiris.

Shoolagiri—Village with post office m.].

Singarapetai.—Village with post office [m.].

Suramangalam.—Suburb of Salem town, and railway station, 4 miles from Salem. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tenkaraikotti—Village with 300 inhabitants. A mud fort, commanding one of the entrances to the Baramahal, gave this village some importance in the Mysore wars.

Thadavoor—Village with post office [m.].

Thally—Village with post office [m.].

Thammapatti—Town in Atur *Taluk*, situated at the foot of the Kollamallai Hills, on the river Swathanati. Population 3,600. Iron smelting industry.

Thathingarpet.—Town in Namakal *taluk*. Population 4,000. Manufacture of white cloth similar to that of Namakal. Post office [m.]

Thinnapatty.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Salem.

Thoramangalam.—Village with post office [m.].

Tiruchengod.—Chief town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated 7 miles from Sankaridrug, at the foot of a huge rock, some 1,200 feet above the plain, and 1,903 feet above sea-level, on the summit of which is a temple of some repute. Population 6,000. There is an important temple in the town The chief trade is weaving. The making of sandal-wood balls forms an important item in the local industries. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Tirumanai Muttar (*'the River of the Pearl Necklace'*).—River in Salem District; rising in the Shevaroy Hills, it flows past the town of Salem, south through Tiruchengod and Namakal *taluks*, into the Cauveri. A valuable source of irrigation.

Tirupatur.—Chief town, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 5 miles from Jalarpet railway station. Population 15,000. Tirupatur is the head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector of the District, and contains the usual sub-divisional offices, Munsiff's court, hospital, 2 Christian missions, telegraph and post [m. s.] offices. It is one of the most important towns in the District, and the centre of a network of roads. A brisk trade in grain and hides is carried on here. The tank is one of the largest in the District.

Uttankarai.—Head-quarters town of the *Taluk* of the same name; situated about 24 miles south of Jalarpet railway station. Population 1400. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Valapadi—Village with post office [m].

Vaniyambadi.—Municipal town, railway station, and head-quarters of a Sub-magistrate, 9 miles from Jalarpet Post office [m. s. t.].

Vellar (Vasishthanadi).—River of the Madras Presidency, formed by the streams of the Tinunda and Kalrayan hills in Salem District. It flows through the Atur pass into the plain of South Arcot, and across the latter District into the sea at Porto Novo; total length about 135 miles. A little above Vriddachalam, it receives the waters of the Manimuktar (or Manimuktanadi), which also rise in the Kalrayan hills.

Velur—Village with post office [m.].

Vepanapalli—Village with post office [m].

Yedapady—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Yelagiri.—Hill tract in Salem District; average elevation above sea-level, 3500 feet; highest point, 4437 feet. There are 7 Malayali villages, with a population of about 1,000, cultivating wheat and millet. Fever is not so prevalent here as on the other hills of Salem.

Yercaud.—Sanitarium and town in Salem *Taluk*. The principal and oldest station in the Shevaroy Hills, 4828 feet above sea level, and the head-quarters of the Sub-magistrate and other civil officers. There is also a bench of 5 honorary magistrates. Population 1,600. There are about 70 or 80 permanent European and Eurasian residents, but in the hot weather this number is greatly increased by visitors from Madras and Salem. Good hotels, church, 2 chapels, a Dissenters' meeting-house, a dispensary, and other conveniences for visitors. The European houses are surrounded by flourishing coffee-gardens. The distance from Salem is 14 miles, and from Shevaroy hill-station, on the south-west line of the Madrs Railway, 12 miles. This railway station is 3 miles from the foot of the hills. The climate is mild and pleasant. At a certain season of the year, fever of a mild type prevails. The scenery about Yercaud, and the views of the plains and the neighbouring ranges, are of great variety and beauty. Post office [m. s. t.].

Yethapur—Village with post office [m. s.].

TANJORE.

TANJORE. (*Tanjavar*).—District in the Madras Presidency. Tanjore forms a portion of the Southern Karnatic. It is bounded on the north by the river Coleroon, which separates it from Trichinopoly and South Arcot Districts ; on the east and south-east by the Bay of Bengal ; on the south-west by Madura District ; and on the west by Madura, and Trichinopoly Districts and by the State of Pudukota. Area, 3709 square miles. Population 2,228,114. The administrative head-quarters are at Tanjore city, 217 miles from Madras by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crop of the District is rice, and it is raised almost by artificial irrigation. The dry crops are chiefly, *waragu*, *kelvaragu* or *ragi*, *kambu*, *keriru* or *dal*. Green crops are common in Tanjore, and are grown chiefly in backyards of houses and on river margins. The green crops generally raised are onions, radishes, sweet potatoes, and the various kinds of greens of which those most prized are coriander and fenugreek. A very small quantity of cotton is also grown. Plantain and betel-vine gardens abound in the delta, where sugar-cane, and tobacco are also cultivated. Cocoa-nut palms and mango trees are abundant all over the District, except in the south-west, where, owing to the dryness and the laterile soil, few trees flourish.

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.—The manufactures for which Tanjore District is celebrated are metal wares, silk cloth, carpets and pith-work. The chief articles of import are cotton piece-goods, cotton twist, and metals from Europe ; and timber and areca-nuts from the Straits Settlements and Ceylon. Rice is by far the most important article of export, alike by sea and land. By sea, it is exported almost wholly to Ceylon ; inland to Trichinopoly, Madura, and Salem.

MEDICAL ASPECTS.—The rainfall, as elsewhere on the Coromandel coast, varies considerably from year to year. The south-west monsoon sets in June, and continues more or less till September ; but the rainfalls only at long intervals, and rarely for two hours continuously. The north-east monsoon sets in in October or November, and continues more or less till January. The rains during this part of the year are more continuous and on the whole, more copious. The District enjoys some rain in nearly every month ; but it is heaviest from August to December inclusive, and lightest in March. The hottest season of the year is from March to May After this period, the freshes in the rivers, and the occasional showers of the south-west monsoon, tend to keep the atmosphere to some extent cool. Storms and cyclones are of frequent occurrence on the coast ; but Palk's Bay, which bounds the District on the south, affords protection to the shipping during bad weather. None of the diseases can be regarded as endemic. The diseases most common are fevers, small-pox, and cholera, all more or less epidemic.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 9 *taluks* of Kumbhakonam, Nannilam, Negapatam, Tanjore, Mayavaram, Tirutturaipandi, Mannargudi, Puttukota, and Shiyali. Revenue about 75 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate and Agent with a Sub-Collector, 2 Assistants and 2 Deputy Collectors, District Forest Officer, 2 Deputy Com-

missioners Revenue Settlement with an Assistant, Assistant Commissioner Salt and Abkari Revenue, District and Session's Judge, Subordinate Judge, Munsiff, 8 Honorary magistrates, Superintendant of Jail, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Port Officer, Principal Provincial College, Clergymen, Civil Surgeon, Political Agent for Karikal, British Consular for Karikal and Pondicherry, 2 Executive Engineers and Local Fund Engineer. For Further information regarding Tanjore town *see* Tanjore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adaikamangalam—Village 3 miles from Tiruvalur railway station. Post office [m.].

Adichapuram.—Village 16 miles from Nidamangalam. Post office [m.].

Adirampatanam (*Adrampet*).—Village and sea-port, 36 miles from Tanjore. The population is largely engaged in sea-fisheries and saltmanufacture. The sea-trade is chiefly with Ceylon. Customs and salt stations. Nearest railway station Nidamangalam, 32 miles *via* Mannargudi. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ammachatrani—Village with pest office [m.].

Ammanichuttrum—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ammapet—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Tanjore. Post office [m. s.].

Anaikarai-Chatram—Village with post office [m s.].

Antandavapuram—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Mayavaram. Post office [m.].

Arantangi—Tract and fortress, which in the early history of the Province played a conspicuous part. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Arasalar (*Arasalaiar*, '*The Pipal-leaf River*').—An estuary of the Cauveri in Tanjore District. It branches from the right bank of the main stream, and after flowing nearly due east for 40 miles through a rich plain, falls into the sea at Karikal.

Ariyalur—Village with Munsiff's court and post office [m s. t.].

Arundangi—Tract and fortress in Tanjore District.

Atchaveram (*Achapuram*).—Village in Tanjore District. The pagoda notable for its defence is in 1749, against the Tanjore army.

Avadayarkoil—Village with post office [m. s.].

Avoor—Village with post office [m.].

Ayyampet—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Tanjore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Budalur—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Tanjore. Post office [m. s.].

Calimere Point—A low promontory in Tanjore District, forming the most southerly point of the Coromandel Coast The point ought not to be approached within 5½ or 6 fathoms. A pagoda, called Calimere Pagoda, stands about a mile from the shore, and 5½ miles to the north-north-west of the southern extremity of the point. From this pagoda, the direction of the coast is about north ½ west to Negapatam ; distance, 37 miles ; all the land in space is low and planted with cocoa-nut trees. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chinniamalpuram.—Village with post office [m.].

Coleroon.—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Mayavaram. A fair is held here weekly every Monday at which cattle, poultry, leather, clothes, grain etc. are sold.

Darasaram—Village with post office [m.].

Devikota—Small ruined fort, situated 24 miles north of Tranquebar on the Coromandel coast, at the mouth of Coleroon river.

Elathur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Enamgudi.—Village with post office [m.].

Ganapati-Agraharam—Village with post office [m.].

Gandharvakota—Village with post office [m. s.].

Govindacoody—Village with post office [m.].

Harithwaramangalam—Village with post office [m.].

Kabistalum—Village with post office [m. s.].

Karuntattamkudi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Katumavadi.—Village with post office [m.].

Kivalur.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Negapatam. Post office [m. s.].

Kodavasal.—Village and head-quarters of Sub-magistrate. Post office [m. s. t.].

Komal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Konarirajapuram—Village with post office [m.].

Koorchy—Village with post office [m.].

Koothanallur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Koradacheri.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Tanjore. Post office [m. s.].

Kotapatam—Village with post office [m.].

Koviladi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kulikarai.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Tanjore.

Kumbhakonam.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also municipality, and railway station [R.], situated in the richest tract of the Cauveri delta, 24 miles from Tanjore city. Population 54,000, mostly Hindus, of whom nearly 20 per cent are Brahmans. Formerly the capital of the Chola Kingdom, it is one of most ancient and sacred towns in the Presidency. In addition to a number of Hindu temples, for the most part in good repair and well endowed, it contains a Government College, civil and criminal courts, and a bench of 8 honorary magistrates, etc. Being much frequented by visitors and pilgrims, a brisk trade is carried on. There are 20 hotels for Natives and 8 chuttrams A Mahamohan tank is one of the principal objects here. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kuttalam.—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Tanjore. In this neighbourhood are temples to which there is much resort. Clothes for Native women are manufactured here. Two rest and 3 refreshment houses, and post office [m. s. t.].

Madukarai—Village with post office [m. s.].

Manalmedu—Village with post office [m. s.].

Manamalkudi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mannargudi.—Municipal town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated 20 miles from Tanjore town. Population about 20,000. There is a fine pagoda with a popular car festival; and the town is the chief seat of the Wesleyan Mission in the District. Active trade in cloth of local manufacture and metal ware. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, a bench of 8 honorary magistrates, dispensary, with a lying in ward and a midwifery class. Post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Nidamangalam, 9 miles.

Mariyammankoil—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mayavaram (*Correctly Mayuram 'a peacock'*).—Town, municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated on the bank of the Cauveri, 19 miles from Kumbhakonam. Population 23,000. The town 3 miles distant is a place of pilgrimage. There are here a Siva and Vishnu temples. The bathing feast takes place annually during the month of November and lasts for about a month during which time about 20,000 persons attend. A fair is held every Monday and Thursday Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, a bench of 8 honorary magistrates, 4 schools, and post office [m. s t.]. The suburb of Kornad about a mile from the railway station is noted for the manufacture of cloth, known throughout Madras Presidency as Kornad cloth, worn by native women of the better classes.

Melapathi—Village with post office [m.].
Melatur—Village with post office [m. s.].
Minisal—Village with post office [m s. t.].
Mutupet—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Nagore—Town and port, situated 3 miles north of, and officially included within the Negapatam municipality. The harbour is conveniently situated at the mouth of the river Vellar, and a considerable trade is carried on (in native vessels) in areca-nuts, spices, timber and ponies, with the Straits and Burma. Nagore has a celebrated mosque with a minaret 90 feet high, and is resorted to during its annual festival by Muhammadan pilgrims from all parts of India. Post office [m. s. t.].

Nannilam.—Village and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated 15 miles north-west of Negapatam. Population about 3,000. Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s].

Narasingampet.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Kumbhakonam. Post office [m. s.].

Narthancoody.—Village with post office [m.].

Natcharkoil—Village with post office [m.].

Negapatam(*Nagai-pattanam, 'Snake town'*).—Town and *taluk*, chief port, also terminus of South Indian Railway [R], and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated 48 miles from Tanjore. Population (with Nagore) about 60 000. The town contains the courts and offices of a Sub judge, a District Munsiff, a Head Assistant Collector and a Tahsildar, and the chief Government salt depôt of Tanjore. There is also a bench of 7 honorary magistrates. Among the principal buildings are a Jesuit College, a Wesleyan mission establishment, and 2 large Hindu temples. There is also a fine dispensary, maintained by

local subscriptions. The port carries on an active trade with Ceylon, Burma and the Straits Settlements. The South Indian Railway Company has here its principal Locomotive Workshops and general stores depôt Post office [m. s. t.] Passengers for Penang and Ceylon embark here. Coasting steamers frequently call.

Nidamangalam—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of a Sub-magistrate, 19 miles from Tanjore. Post office [m. s. t.]. The Corayar Head close to this village is worth inspecting. Three rivers discharge at the head by means of a sluice which is a fine piece of masonry.

Oothoocodu—Village with post office [m.].

Papanasam (*Removal of Sin*).—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Tanjore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Pateeswaram—Village with post office [m.].

Patukotta—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated 27 miles south-east of Tanjore town. Population about 5,000. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, police station, sub-jail, dispensary, fort, and post office [m. s. t.].

Peralum—Village with post office [m. s.].

Porayar—Suburb of Tranquebar port and town. Post office [m. s.].

Pullabudangudi—Village with post office [m.].

Pundanallur—Village with post office [m.].

Puttur—Village with post office [m.].

Rajagiri—Village with post office [m.].

Rendankatalai—Village with post office [m.].

Saliyamangalam—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Tanjore. Post office [m. s.].

Sathubave-Chatrum—Village with post office [m.].

Serangolam—Village with post office [m.].

Shiyali.—Town and head quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, also railway station, 12 miles from Mayavaram. The town contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, some Hindu temples, and 5 refreshment rooms for Natives. Shiyali is noted for a manufacture of fine korray mats. The Chittray feast is celebrated annually during the month of May. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sholapuram—Village with post office [m].

Sickinaikenpet—Village with post office [m.].

Sikkil.—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Negapatam.

Sunderaperumalkoil.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Tanjore.

Swami Mallai—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tanjore.—*Taluk* and town also head-quarters of the District of the same name, municipality, and railway junction station ; situated near the head of the delta of the Cauveri river, 37 miles from Trichinopoly town. Population 54,000. As the capital of one of the greatest of the ancient Hindu dynasties of Southern India, and in all ages one of the chief political, literary, and religious centres of the south, the city of Tanjore is full of interesting associations. Its monuments of Hindu

art and early civilisation are of the first importance. The great temple is known throughout the world. The gigantic sacred bull sculptured out of one solid rock is also an admirable object. The fort, which is now almost dismantled, covers a large area. Within it is the chief part of the native town and the palace, which is still occupied by the family of last Raja. There are some fine halls in the palace, which also contains the large and valuable library that belonged to the Raja. Tanjore is famous for its artistic manufactures, including silk carpets, jewellery, *repousse* work, copper ware, and curious models in pith and other materials. The South Indian Railway connects Tanjore city with Negapatam on the east and Trichinopoly on the west. There are four large temples here, which draws crowds of worshippers during festivals. There are 4 Chuttrums and 50 refreshment houses for Natives. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Thalanayar—Village with post office [m.].

Tirucadayur—Village with post office [m.].

Tirucuttupallee—Village with post office [m. s.].

Tirumalaivasal—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tirumalrayapatnam—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tirumangalacoody—Village with post office [m.].

Tirunagaswaram.—Town in Kumbhakonum *taluk*. Population about 6,000. One of the principal seats of weaving industry in the District. Post office [m.].

Tirupanandal—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tirupundi—Village with post office [m s.].

Tirupuvanam.—Village with post office [m.].

Tiruturaipundi.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 4,000. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Tiruvadamarudur (*Madhyarjunum*).—Town and railway station, 5 miles from Kumbhakonam. Containing, with its suburbs a population of 3,000 persons. There are three chuttrums and three refreshment houses for Natives. The temple is dedicated to Mahalingasawmy. Two festivals take place annually during the month of December or January, and during April or May to which a large number of people resort. The feast on each occasion lasts for one week. There is a Sub-magistrate's office, a Sub-Registrar's office, a Police station and a Local Fund Dispensary at this place, also a palace in which one of the descendants of the Tanjore Royal family resides. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tiruvadi.—Sacred town in Tanjore *Taluk* ; situated on the river Cauveri, 7 miles north of Tanjore city. Population 9,000. Munsiff's and Sub-magistrate's courts, and post office [m. s. t.].

Tiruvalur—Town and railway station, 34 miles from Tanjore. Sub-magistrate's and Munsiff's courts, and post office [m. s. t.]. The pagoda is of great extent and is ornamented by a large tank. The traveller who is interested by Hindu temples will be repaid for making a halt here of a few hours.

Tiruvengadu—Village with post office [m. s.].

Tiruvesaloor—Village with post office [m.].

Titachery—Village with post office [m.].

Titte—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Tanjore.

Tranquebar (*Tarangambadi*).—Sea-port town in Mayavaram *taluk* ; situated 22 miles north of Negapatam. Population with the native suburb of Poraija, 6500 Tranquebar is now within the jurisdiction of the Sub-Collector of Tanjore, and the Sub-Registrar is stationed here. Tranquebar is a mission station. The place is healthy. Fort and post office [m. s. t.].

Urttanad-Chatram—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vailankanni—Village with post office [m].

Vaithisvarankoil—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Mayavaram. Post office [m. s]. The temple of this place is dedicated to Vaithisvarsawmy, Thyanayagee, and Moothoocoomerasawmy, and to it monthly at the feast of Kirthicay a large crowd of worshippers is invariably drawn.

Valangaman—Town in Kumbhakonam *taluk*. Population about 8000 Munsiff's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Vallam—Village and head quarters station of Sub-magistrate. Post office [m. s. t.].

Vallam-Vadakusetti—Town in Tanjore *taluk*, situated 7 miles from Tanjore city. Population about 8000. The quartz crystals (pebbles) found here are made into spectacles, of which the Natives think highly.

Vallipalayam—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Valloothoor—Village with post office [m.].

Vedaraniam—Village and head-quarters of a Sub-magistrate. Post office [m. s. t.].

Veppathur—Town in Kumbhakonam *taluk* ; population about 6000 Post office [m s.].

Vittar—River in Tanjore District, branching from the Vennar, an affluent of the Cauveri ; about 6 miles north-west of Tanjore city, and falling into the sea near the port of Nagar

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TINNEVELLY.

TINNEVELLY.—District occupies the extreme south-eastern corner of the Indian Peninsula Bounded on the north and north-east by the Madura District ; on the south and south-east by the Gulf of Mannar ; and on the west by the Southern Ghats Area, 5,387 square miles ; population 1,916,035 Administrative head-quarters are at Palamcotta, 445 miles from Madras by rail.

PRODUCTS.—Tinnevelly is a fertile District, and ordinarily enjoys good season. The chief agricultural products are rice, *ragi*, *cholam*, *kambu*, and pulses Garden produce chiefly plantains. Drugs and narcotics—chiefly tobacco and coffee. The palmyra palm flourishes in the almost rainless tracts of red sandy soil to the south.

COMMERCE.—The principal exports are cotton, coffee, jaggery, chillies, etc. Sheep, horses, cows, and poultry are also sent to Ceylon. The

coast is interesting on account of the pearl and shank (shell) fisheries. The pearl fishery is very ancient.

LANGUAGES.—The principal language is Tamil. The only other languages which are spoken by any considerable number of persons are—Telugu, Kanarese, Gujarathi, Hindustani and Patnul.

CLIMATE.—Tinnevelly, lying immediately under the Southern Ghats, receives very little of the rainfall of the south-west monsoon, though parts of it are watered by streams which rise in the hills The rainfall on the hills dividing Tinnevelly from Travancore is probably 200 inches a year. The climate in the north is very similar to that of Madura, but there is a considerable difference towards the centre, and along the fertile banks of the Tambraparni The northern monsoon seldom reaches these quarters before the end of November, and generally is not so heavy as in the Central Karnatic. In common seasons, the rains are over about the end of December. . . . This District has one peculiarity of climate, which is that a fall of rain is always expected late in January, sufficient to raise the rivers and replenish the tanks. The hottest month is April. Kuttalam is the sanitarium of the District. Tinnevelly is not reckoned unhealthy.

ADMINISTRATION.—For fiscal purposes, the District is divided into 9 *taluks* of Tinnevelly, Ottapedaram, Tenkarai, Nanguneri, Ambasamudram, Tenkasi, Srivilliputur, Satur, and Sankaranainarkoil. Revenue, 40 lakhs ; the total cost of all officials and police about 7 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 3 Assistants and 2 Deputy Collectors ; District Forest Officer, Assistant Commissioner Salt and Abkari Revenue, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, 2 District Munsiffs, Superintendent of jail, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Port Officer and Superintendent of Pearl Fisheries, Clergyman, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Inspector of Schools, 2 Executive Engineers, Local Fund Engineer, and 5 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Tinnevelly town *see* Tinnevelly.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Achenkoil.—Village with well-known temple of Shiva, and a pass (called on the British side Shenkotai) which connects Tinnevelly District with Travancore State, but, being more difficult for traffic than the Ariankavu road, is less used. The temple lies in an exceedingly wild part of the hills.

Alvarkurchi.—Town situated on the right bank of the Tambraparni river, 19 miles south-east of Tinnevelly town. Population 6,000. Post office [m.].

Alvartirunagari—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ambasamudram.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population 9,000. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Arumuganeri.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Aulankulam—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Autoor—Village situated near the mouth of the Tambraparni river. Population 6,000. Post office [m. s.].

Christianagaram—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chokampati.—Estate in Tinnevely District. Formerly of considerable importance, but now split up into 18 sub-holdings. Chief town of the Estate with 6,000 inhabitants, almost all Hindus.

Courtallum (*Kuttalam*).—Village in Tenkasi *taluk*, and the sanitarium of the District from June to October, 36 miles from Tinnevelly. Population about 1,500. Although only 450 feet above sea-level, Courtallum receives the south-west monsoon through an opening in the Ghats, and possesses the climate and flora of a much higher elevation. The scenery is greatly admired, and the water falls are considered sacred by the Natives. The smallest cascade is 100 feet high, and below it is a beautiful bathing-pool and pagoda. There are several bungalows occupied for a few months every year by European officials and their families from Palamcotta and Trivandrum. Courtallum is much visited by Hindu pilgrims. Post office [m.].

Elavarasanandal.—Group of agricultural hamlets in the District. Population about 15,000.

Ellarampuni—Village with post office [m. s.].

Etaiyapuram.—Town with 5,000 inhabitants. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ettiapuram.—Zamindari or estate in Otapidaram *taluk*. Population about 130,000, dwelling in 349 villages. Revenue of the Zamindar, Rs. 287,810 ; *peshkash* , or tribute to Government Rs. 88,820. Chief manufacture, toddy. The tenantry are well-to-do.

Gangaikondan.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Tinnevelly. Choultry and post office [m. s.].

Idaiyangudi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kadambur.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Maniyachi. Post office [m. s.].

Kadayam.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kadianallur.—Town in Tenkasi *taluk*. Population 8,000. A trading town on the road to Travancore, by the Achenkoil Pass. Police station, and post office [m.].

Kalakad.—Town in the Nanguneri *taluk*. Population 7,000. Police station, weekly fair on Thursday, and post office [m. s.].

Kalugumalai—Village with post office [m.].

Karaichutu.—Town in Tenkarai *taluk*. Population 6,000. Considerable trade in palm-sugar (jaggery) and rice.

Karivalamvandanallur—Village with post office [m.].

Karungalam—Village with post office [m.].

Kayalpatam.—Town and port in Tenkarai *Taluk*, 18 miles from Tuticorin. Population about 12,000. The sea-borne trade, chiefly in pearls and precious stones ; rice and cocoa-nuts from Ceylon, timber and areca-nuts from Travancore, and palmyra jaggeri. Large salt manufacture. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kayatar.—Village with post office [m].

Khansapuram—Village with post office [m.].

Koilpatti.—Revenue free village and railway station, 13 miles

from Satur. Population 1,500. Weekly market on Monday. Police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kulasekharapatnam.—Town and seaport in Tenkarai *taluk*. Population 15,000. One of the trade centres of the District. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Kulattur—Village with post office [m.].

Kulladakurichi.—Town in Ambasamudram *taluk*. Population about 12,000. It is a wealthy trading and agricultural town, situated on the river Tambraparni. The town derives its importance from the rich rice lands about it. Many of the inhabitants are wealthy and intelligent Brahman landowners. Post office [m. s.]

Kumarapuram.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Tuticorin.

Kurukalpatty.—Village with post office [m.].

Madavarvilagam.—Town in Srivilliputur *taluk*; population about 1200. It is a suburb of Srivilliputur town, and contains a fine pagoda and a tower dedicated to Siva.

Manapad—Village with post office [m.].

Manapad Point.—Promontory in Tenkarai *taluk*, about 30 miles south of Tuticorin. A high sandy promontary, based on rock, jutting boldly into the sea, and having a small white-washed church on its summit, visible in clear weather for 12 or 13 miles. The breakers extend 3 or 4 miles to the north-east of this Point, and about 1 mile to the south-east. The port of Kulasekharpatanam may be known by the ruins of a large church half buried in sand, and the mouth of a small river, too shallow for internal navigation, opening into the bay to the north of Manapad Point.

A dangerous shoal has its nearest part 5 miles south-west from Manapad Point. A depth of 12 fathoms is found all round this extensive shoal. It extends east-north-east, and west-south-west 10 miles, having an average breadth of one mile. From its centre, a tongue projects in a northerly direction.

Maniachi—Village and railway junction station, 18 miles from Tinnevelly. Post office [m.].

Manoor—Village with post office [m. s.].

Megnanapuram—Village with post office [m. s.].

Melapalaiyam.—Town situated 3 miles from Tinnevelly town. Population about 7,000. Police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Mudalur—Village with post office [m.].

Murappanad.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nachiarkovil (*also called Srivilliputur*).—Town in the Srivilliputur *taluk*; population about 1,300. There is a fine pagoda here.

Nagalapuram—Village with post office [m].

Nanguneri.—Town and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name. Population 4,500. It has a richly endowed temple. Weekly fair. Sub-magistrate's and Tahsildar's courts, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nazareth—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Otapidaram.—Head-quarters town of the *taluk* of the same name.

Population 3,000. Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m s. t.].

Padukkapathu—Village with post office [m.].

Palamcotta (*Palamkottah*)—Town in Tinnevelly *taluk* and head-quarters of the Collector, and municipality, with a church, jail, telegraph and post office [m s. t ; situated 2½ miles east of Tinnevelly, and 1 mile from the Tambraparni river. Population about 20,000. The fort is now dismantled and the garrison removed. Palamcotta is considered healthy. Most of the civil officers of the District reside at Palamcotta. Anglo-vernacular school, and a school for boys under the care of the Church Mission Society ; also a boarding-school for poor christian boys and girls, and a training school for christian girls.

Panagudi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pannikulam—Village with post office [m. s.].

Papagudi—Village with post office [m.].

Papanasham (*Removal of Sin*).—Village, situated about 6 miles west of Ambasamudram, and 24 miles to the west of Tinnevelly. Noted as a place of pilgrimage, and for the falls of the Tambraparni river. The cataract is only 80 feet high, but the body of water is very great. The pagoda is much venerated. The fish here are fed by the Brahmans, and come up for food when called. There is a large cotton spinning mill

Pasivanthanai—Village with post office [m.].

Parungalam—Village with post office [m.].

Petai.—Town in Tinnevelly *taluk*. Population 8,000. Post office [m. s].

Piranoor—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pudukotai—Village with post office [m.].

Puliangudi.—Town in Sankaranain *taluk* ; situated on the old Madura road. Population about 6,400. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Puthiamputhur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Puthukudi—Village with post office [m].

Radhapuram.—Town in Nanguneri *taluk* ; population 2,500. Head-quarters of a Sub-magistrate, and a mission station of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rajapalaiyam.—Town in Sriv lliputur *taluk* ; population 12,000. Police station, and post office [m s. t.]

Sankaranainarkoil.—Head quarters town of the *taluk* of the same name, 10 miles from Vasudevanullur. Tahsildar's court and post office [m s.].

Satankulam.—Town in Tenkarai *taluk*. Population 5500. Important agricultural town, with wealthy inhabitants, engaged in money lending Post office [m s. t].

Satur.—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the north bank of Vaipar river, 55 miles north of Tinnevelly town Population about 2,000. Tahsildar's court and post office [m. s. t.]. Ten miles to the west is located an important zenana mission. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sawyerpuram—Village with post office [m. s.].
Sedanganullur—Village with post office [m.].
Seitur—Village with post office [m.].

Settur.—Town and Zamindari in Srivilliputur *taluk* with 6,500 inhabitants. The Zamindar is of the Marwar caste The Zamindar pays annually a peshkash or fixed revenue of Rs. 12,540. The rental amounts to Rs. 36,240. Post office [m.].

Shermadevi—Town in Ambasamudram *taluk*, situated on the Tambraparni river, 12 miles west of Tinnevelly. At present residence of the Head Assistant Collector of the District. Population about 8000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Singampatti—Village with post office [m.].
Sirutandanallur—Trading town in Tenkarai *taluk*, situated near the mouth of the Tambraparni river. Population about 6000.

Sivagiri—Town in Sankaranainarkoil *taluk*, and the head-quarters of the Zamindari of the same name, which pays peshkash (revenue) to Government of Rs. 54,580. Population about 14000 The cattle here are of a superior breed. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sivakasi—Town in Satur *taluk*, 12 miles from Srivilliputur. Population about 10,000. Active trade with Travancore, chiefly in tobacco. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Srivaikuntham—Town in Tenkarai *taluk*, 24 miles from Tuticorin. Population about 8000. The fort is occupied by a caste of Sudras called Kottai-Vellalars. Sub-magistrate's and Munsiff's courts. There is also a fine temple, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Srivilliputur (*otherwise called Nachiarkoil*).—Chief town of the *taluk* of the same name, 24 miles from Satur railway station. Population 18000. Munsiff, Deputy Collector, and Tahsildar hold their courts here. There is also a bench of 5 honorary magistrates. Temple, with an annual car procession attended by about 10,000 people. The centre of the local traffic of the *taluk*. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Surandi—Village with post office [m s. t.].
Suvisashapooram—Village with post office [m. s.].
Tachanallur—Village with post office [m.].

Tambraparni—River in Tinnevelly District ; rising in the Western Ghats. It runs in a south-easterly direction to Shermadevi, then north-east between Tinnevelly and Palamcotah, then again south and east to the sea ; total length, about 70 miles. The District of Tinnevelly is largely dependent on this supply of water, the distribution of which is regulated by eight anicuts across the bed of the river. Near its source rises another stream of the same name, sometimes called the Western Tambraparni, which flows westward into Travancore.

Tataparai—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Tuticorin.
Tenkarai—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the south bank of the Tambraparni river, about 20 miles south-west of Tuticorin, and about the same distance south-east of Tinnevelly town. Population 6000. Tahsildar's court.

Tenkasi—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name; situated 25 miles north-west of Tinnevelly town, on the Tinnevelly-Quilon road. Population 12,000. The place derives its name (the southern Benares) from its great sanctity. It possesses a fine and much revered temple on the main road to Travancore, and is a busy centre of trade. Tahsildar's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Thenthiruparai—Village with post office [m.].

Tinnevelly—*Taluk* or Sub-division of Tinnevelly District, also chief town of the District of the same name; and municipality, 1½ miles from the left bank of the Tambraparni river, and the terminus station of the Tinnevelly branch of the South Indian Railway. It is the largest town in the District to which it gives its name; but the administrative head-quarters are on the other side of the river at Palamcotta, 2½ miles distant. The great Siva temple, and the Hindu College are the most important objects here. Tinnevelly is notable as an active centre of Protestant missions in South India. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tiruchendur (*Trichendoor*).—Town in Tenkarai *taluk*, situated on the coast, 18 miles south of Tuticorin. Population about 8000. The town contains a wealthy and much frequented temple (with interesting inscription), built out into the sea. Annual cattle fair, and post office [m. s. t.].

Trikarangudi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Tulukapati.—Village with post office [m.].

Tuticorin (*Tuttukudi*).—Town, municipality, seaport, and terminus of South Indian Railway, 443 miles from Madras by rail. Population 27,000. The appearance of the place and of its neighbourhood is very unattractive. In parts, the subsoil is so shallow that no trees or plants will grow, and elsewhere there is nothing but heavy sand with palmyra-palms and a few bushes. During the south-west monsoon, the dust is intolerable. Although the total rainfall is scanty, any heavy shower used formerly to cause much inconvenience from want of drainage. The water-supply is derived from the Tambraparni river, being brought from a reservoir 4 miles distant through open channels and masonry conduits, and stored in dipping-wells and tanks. It gets polluted on the way, and the supply sometimes fails. The local wells are all salt. Tuticorin is a commercial town, exporting large quantities of cotton, coffee, corn, cattle, etc. In the value of its foreign trade, Tuticorin stands second in the Madras Presidency, and sixth in all India. There are several European merchants and steam cotton presses here. The Madras Pearl Fisheries are controlled from this port. The anchorage is 5 miles from the shore. There is a weekly steamer hence to Colombo. Small schooners sail twice or thrice a week from Tuticorin to Ceylon, whence a passage may be had in a small steamer to the coast opposite Rameswaram; and the temple at the latter place may thence be visited in a boat, or a boat may be hired at Tuticorin to go to Rameswaram direct. It is, however, often impossible to land at Rameswaram on account of the surf. The temples there are, however, well worth seeing. The town possesses Muniffs' and Sub-magistrate's courts, also a bench of

8 honorary magistrates ; Bank of Madras, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. There are several catholic churches, a convent of European nuns, and 4 priests.

Vadakangulam—Village with post office [m.].

Vadaku Valiyur—Town in Nanguneri *taluk*, situated about 8 miles south of Nanguneri. Population about 6000. It is the largest village in the *taluk*, with a fine tank well supplied from mountain sources. Police station, and place of pilgrimage.

Vagaikulam—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vaippar—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vallioor—Village with post office [m s.].

Vasudevanallur—Town situated on the Madura-Travancore road. Population about 6000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Veerakaralam—Village with post office [m.].

Veeravanallur—Town situated about 5 miles east of Ambasamudram. Population 13,000. Large weaving trade. Post office [m.].

Villatikulam—Village and head-quarters of a Sub-magistrate, Post office. [m. s. t.].

Virudupati—Town and railway station, 71 miles from Tuticorin. Population about 6000. It is an active trading centre. There are several presses of cotton here, and this commodity is sent hence to the coast for shipment. Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Vizianarayanam—Town situated about 10 miles south-east of Nanguneri. Population about 5,000. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Watrap—Town situated in a fertile valley on the Madura boundary, about 6 miles north of Srivilliputur. Population about 6000. Post office [m. s. t.].

TRAVANCORE STATE.

TRAVANCORE (*Anantasayanam*).—A Native State in the Madras Presidency. It is on the south-western coast of India, extending from Cape Comorin to Cochin. It formed the southern portion of the ancient division of Kerala. Bounded on the north by the Native State of Cochin ; on the east by the British District of Madura and Tinnevelly ; on the south and west by the Indian Ocean. Area, 6,730 square miles, containing 3719 towns and villages. Population (1891) 2,557,736. About four-fifths of the population speak Malayalam.and one-fifth Tamil. Revenue, Rs. 6,666,000. Expenditure about 56,000. The State is in subsidiary alliance with the British Government, to which it pays a tribute of Rs. 800,000 a year. Trivandrum is the chief town and the residence of the Maharja about 100 miles from Tinnevelly by road.

COUNTRY.—Travancore is the most picturesque portion of South India. The Western Ghats, which in some points are more than 8,000 feet in height, are mostly covered with forest. The undulating tract between them and the sea contains numerous villages, palmyra and cocoanut palm groves, and rice fields. The rivers spread themselves out near the sea into lakes or lagoons, connected here and there by canals, and forming a line of smooth water nearly the whole length of the coast.

HISTORY.—There is no correct account of the early history of Travancore The tradition is that the whole Malayalam coast was reclaimed from the sea by Parasurama, and colonized by certain Brahmans, known as Namburis, whose rule, after lasting for a considerable time, came to an end in 68 B C. The Brahmans then elected Kshattriya chief to rule for periods of 12 years. This system lasted for 4 centuries. The last and greatest of this rulers Cheraman Perumal (Deputy of the Chera Kings) divided his dominion among his vassals, the eldest of whom received the southern portion, of which Tiruvankodu was the capital. The State has since had a succession of princes. Tipu Sulatn invaded Travancore ; but was driven out with the aid of the English, with whom a treaty had been formed. In 1809, 30,000 Nairs rose in rebellion against the English ; but they were soon subdued and the country has since enjoyed unbroken peace.

MINES —There are no important mines. Iron is abundant. Alum, sulphur, lignite, and plumbago exist, but are not worked.

PRODUCTS.—Rice, cocoa-nut, areca-nut, vine, pepper, and cardamoms, are the chief products. The jack tree is very useful both for its fruit and timber. Tapioca is also extensively cultivated.

TRADE, &c.—The exports are chiefly products of the cocoa-nut palm, pepper, areca-nuts, timber, cardamoms, coffee, ginger. The imports are cloth, tobacco, rice, cotton and copper.

EDUCATION —Education is liberally supported. The Trivandrum High School and College contain about 1,700 pupils, There is also a Girl's school at Trivandrum, superintended by an English lady, with 70 pupils. There are 24 district schools, 244 Government vernacular schools, and 440 aided schools. The total attendance of pupils amounts to 36,000. By far the largest number of schools belong to the Church, to London and Roman Catholic Missions. The attendance in them is about 16,000. There is a special school for the education of the children of *tamburans* or chiefs.

CLIMATE.—Every variety of climate and temperature is found in the State. The climate of the lower country is much the same as that of Malabar ; and is influenced in the same way by the long seaboard and the heavy south-west monsoon. From March to the beginning of May it is hot. From June to September is the wet season. October to February is the cold season. The most characteristic endemic is the disease known as ' Cochin leg ; ' and fevers are prevalent in some of the inland tracts.

GOVERNMENT.—His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanch Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Maharajah of Travancore. Dewan, with his Private Secretary, Hoozoor Deputy Peishcar with a secretary, Manager, Head Sirkar Vakil, Hoozoor Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Peravagay Sheristedar, Treasurer, Devaswam Sheristedar, Superintendent of Unjel, Mint Superintendent, and Director of Vernacular Education.

POLITICAL OFFICERS.—British Resident with an Assistant, Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, and Residency Surgeon.

ADMINISTRATION.—For administrative purposes the State is divided into 4 divisions—Northern, Quilon, Padmanabhapuram and Trivandram. The Judicial establishment consists of 18 Munsiff's courts, 60 Criminal and five *Zila* courts (Trivandram, Nagercoil, Quilon, Aleppy and Paravur) all controlled by a *sadar* or High Court (consisting 5 Judges) at the capital. The State has no distinct organized police force, as far as the superivising and controlling agency is concerned ; the *Diwan peshkars* or Divisional officers, the Tahsildars, (31 in number) and Sub-magistrates are the police functionaries. There are 4 jails, two at the capital, Trivandrum, one at Quilon, and the fourth at Aleppy. The military force of the State consists of about 1,400 infantry, 60 cavalry, and 30 artillery men, with four guns. The chief is entilted to receive the salute of 19 guns. According to Malabar custom, the succession devolves on the eldest male member of the royal family in the female line.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Achenkoil.—Village, pass, and well-known temple in Chenganur *taluk*. The pass, called on the British side Shenkotai, connects Tinnevelly District with Travancore, but, being more difficult for traffic than the Ariankavu road, is less used. The shrine is sacred to Shasta, one of the manifestations of Siva. It lies in an exceedingly wild parts of the hills.

Achenkoil (*Kallakadeva*).—River rises at the foot of the Achenkoil Pass, and, after a north-westerly course for 70 miles, joins the Pambaiyar.

Agastya-malai.—Mountain peak, 6,200 feet above the sea in the Agustiswaram *taluk*. Formerly an important astronomical station. The Tambraparni river has its source on this hill. The bounadry between Travancore State and Tinnevelly District runs over the hill.

Agustisvaram.—*Taluk* in Travancore State. Area, 97 square miles ; population about 80,000.

Alengad.—*Taluk* in Travancore State. Area, 208 square miles ; population about 70,000.

Aleppy.—Chief port and second largest town in Travancore State ; situated on the coast 33 miles from Cochin, 55 miles from Quilon, and 464 miles from Madras. Aleppy is a depôt for the products of the Travancore forests, and is the seat of two coir matting manufactories. Safe roadstead all the year round. The export trade consists chiefly of vegetable produce, coffee, cardamoms, ginger, pepper, cocoa-nuts, coir and fish. Excellent anchorage always available. The light-house, 85 feet high, bears a revolving white light, visible 18 miles out at sea. The general health is good. Among the public buildings are the Maharaja's palace, the Zila and Munsiff's courts, hospital, school, travellers' bungalow, custom's office, Protestant church, and post office [m. s. t.].

Alwaye.—Town, situated on the river Alwaye (Bryar), 20 miles from Cochin. The Portuguese and Dutch selected it as the sanitarium of Cochin and such it is still considered. Population about 3,000.

Ambalapulai.—*Taluk* in Travancore State. Area, 121 square miles ; population about 95,000.

Ambulapali.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. A canal connects it with Aleppy, and a great annual festival, held here in April, attracts some local trade. The town contains Magistrate's and Munsiff's courts. Population 3,000.

Anaimudi (*Anamudi*) —A plateau in the upper ranges of the Anamalai Hills, 7,000 feet above the sea-level, and enjoying a climate similar to that of Ootacamand. The pleateau is uninhabited, except for occasional visits from ibex hunters or the wild hill tribe of Puliyars. This jungle tribe sell to the people of the plains great quantities of honey. Between Anaimudi and the next plateau lies an extensive grassy plain watered by several streams.

Anjengo (*Attinga, Anjutenga : 'Five cocoa-nut trees'*).—Town enclosed within the territory of Travancore State, but under the jurisdiction of Malabar District of Madras ; situated 72 miles from Cape Comarin, on a strip of sandy soil on the coast of the Arabian Sea. An extensive back-water stretches behind the town. Population about 3,000. It is the station of a Sub-Magistrate. The water-supply is scanty and indifferent in quality. Old fort (now a ruin), and post office [m. s. t.].

Anjinad.—A tract now dependent on Travancore State, comprising a valley and hill range ; area, 231 square miles. The hills form a part of the Palani Mountains, and are divided into two ranges, the higher having an average elevation of 7,500 feet above sea-level. Coffee, tea, and cinchona plantations are cultivated on these hills.

Ariankavu (*Areankoil*).—Village, pass, and shrine, in Travancore State ; situated in a circular valley about a mile from the head of the pass. Since European capital has been directed to coffee cultivation in Assembu, the importance of this pass, which is one of the principal lines of road from Tinnevelly to Trivandrum and Quilon, has much increased.

Ariapad—Shrine of great sanctity in Travancore State. The building itself is notable, while the spacious rest-houses etc. attached, make it much frequented. The great annual gathering is in April.

Ashamboo—Village with post office [m. s.].

Cardamom Hills—Range of hills in Travancore State. Average hieght, from 2000 to 4000 feet above sea-level. The hills are divided into the " Margari Alum " and ' Kunni Alum' groups, both very sparsely populated, and unhealthy. The Kunni Alum enjoys a rather better climate than the Margari Alum. With the exception of a few small coffee estates on the southern slopes, the hills possess no other economic value.

Changanacherry—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Colachel—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Comorin (*Kumari*).—Headland in the State of Travancore, the extreme southern point of India. From Cape Comorin the chain of the Western Ghats runs northwards.

Comarin—Village near the cape of the same name. Population about 2500. The bathing festival is continued in honour of Durga, the virgin goddess after whom the place is named.

Ernial—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 20,000. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices. The London Missionary Society has a school here.

Gudalur—Pass in Travancore State; crossed by the road from Madura to Travancore. The village Gudalur lies near the Pass.

Iviker (*or Aibika*).—Town situated on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the river Aibika which navigable only by small craft. Export trade in timber, spices and lac. Distance from Quilon town, 5 miles.

Kanjarpalli.—Trading town on the main road from Kotayam to Madura, through Pirmaid and Gudalur; situated at the foot of the *ghat* or pass, and inhabited chiefly by Muhammadan traders. Population about 2,000.

Kayangalam.—Seaport on the backwater of the same name, containing about 3,000 inhabitants. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kiliyar.—River in Travancore State.

Kistnapur.—Town with 4,000 residents. Contains a palace and a large square fort in good repair to the west. A canal leads to Kayenkolam.

Kolachel.—Town and seaport in the southern-most corner of India. Containing about 5,000 inhabitants. A place of yearly increasing importance. Trade in coffee.

Kotar.—Town and port with population about 8,000. Contains an ancient pagoda with an important inscription. A Sub-magistrate and a Munsiff are stationed here. A good school, a catholic church, and a weaving colony are the only other features of Kotar. The port is now little frequented.

Kotaraikarai.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and school.

Kotayam.—Town situated on the bank of a small river running into the great Cochin backwater. The town contains the magistrate and civil courts, high class school, several churches, and post office [m. s. t.]. The centre of the Syrian Christian community, who form the majority of the population. Their churches are very old and interesting. The Syrian bishop resides here.

Martandam—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mavalikara.—Chief town of the *taluk* of the same name; situated 25 miles north of Quilon, and 8½ miles from the coast. Population about 5,000. It has a large and regular fort, built of red stone and mud, about 2 miles in circumference, with 24 bastions, each side having a gateway in the centre. In centre of the fort stands an ancient pagoda. On the east side are several buildings used as public offices; on the south is a spacious kotaram where some members of the present Rajah's family reside. The Syrian Christians have church here.

Minachal.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices and school.

Muattapalai.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, and the other usual public offices.

Nagercoil.—Town and a suburb of Kotar also the head-quarters of the District of the same name, with courts and other Government offices. It is also the centre of a large christian population. The London Mission Society has a school and printing-press here. Nagercoil publishes the only newspaper in the State ; and has a reputation for fine lace work, done by the Mission converts. Post office [m. s. t.].

Neyatankarai.—Town and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court, and police station.

Pambai.—River in Travancore State, a rapid mountain stream, with rocky bed and high banks in its upper course from the Western Ghats. In the plains it becomes a fine navigable river ; and, with the waters of the Achenkoil, which joins it about 15 miles from its mouth ; it enters the great backwater at Aleppy. Length, 90 miles.

Paravur.—Chief town of the District of the same name. Population about 4,000. It is a busy trading place and contains Judge's court, and the usual district staff. Post office [m.].

Peermaad.—Hill station in Travancore State ; the centre of the northern coffee country of Travancore, with a growing European community ; average elevation, 3,000 feet. Round the station are numerous coffee gardens. Fairly constructed roads communicate with Aleppy and Trivandrum on the west, and Madura on the east. Post office [m. s. t.].

Periar—Town with post office [m.].

Periar (*Periyar*).—The most important river in Travancore State. It flows first north, and afterwards west, a total distance of 142 miles, falling into the sea near Kodungalur.

Porakad.—Town with about 3,500 inhabitants. The remains of the Portuguese fort still stand.

Puthanapuram.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk*. Contains Tahsildar's court, and police station.

Quilon.—Town, and port, also head-quarters of the District of the same name. Population about 14,000. It is the fourth largest town, and the military head-quarters of Travancore State. It contains the courts of the Divisional Peshkar, District Judge, also other subordinate courts, and post office [m. s.]. It is connected, by a road over the Ariankavu Pass with Tinnevelly and Palamcottah.

Shenkotta.—Chief town of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the main road from Trivandrum and the South Travancore ports, across the Ghats, to Tinnevelly, from which place it is distant about 40 miles. Several coffee estates have been opened in the neighbourhood of Shenkotta, which is an important centre of trade. Tahsildar's court, police station, and school. Population 8,000.

Sheraingil.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court and police station.

Shertally—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Taingapatam.—Town in Travancore State, situated on the coast

at the mouth of the river of the same name. The population here and in the neighbourhood comprises many native christians of the Syrian Church.

Tekady.—Village with post office [m.].

Thovalai.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court, police station, and school.

Tiruvella.—Town in the *taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court, and police station.

Todupulai.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court, police station, and school.

Trivandrum (*Tiruvanantapuram*).—Town in the *taluk* of the same name, also capital of Travancore, and the residence of the Maharaja and his court. The town lies about 2 miles from the sea. Population about 40,000 including the fort, 45,000. The drainage is bad and the ventilation is impeded by closely planted cocoa-nut palms and other dense vegetation. Several fine public buildings, country houses of the Maharaja and princes, most of the European and many of the best native houses, are, however, built on isolated laterite hills or plateaux, which rise from 50 to nearly 200 feet above sea-level ; and these enjoy pure air, and command charming views over the surrounding country. The fort and a great part of the crowded native town is on the low level. Within the fort are the palaces of the Maharaja and of the princes and princesses of the ruling family, and the great temple of Padmanabha. These buildings are picturesque. The temple is of great antiquity, and is held in the highest regard. The temple enjoys land revenue of Rs. 75,000 and unlike many temples in Travancore, is more or less independent of the State. The abandonment of the fort as a residence has been often pressed on successive Maharajas for sanitary reasons, but without effect, owing to old associations and Brahmanical influences. The frequent religious ceremonies required of Travancore princes, which can only be performed with efficacy at the shrine of Padmanabha, will probably long necessitate the usual residence of the Maharaja in the immediate neighbourhood of the temple. A mint, which coins hardly any thing but copper, and a few other offices are still kept up in the fort, but most of the public offices have been moved to better situations. Trivandrum is the head-quarters of the British Resident, an officer who is the medium of communication between the Madras Government and the Maharaja, and who is consulted and entitled to advise on questions of importance affecting the administration. The military cantonment in which are the arsenal, hospital, and offices of the Nair brigade, with the houses of several European officers and others is well suited north of the town. The large establishments of the Diwan, who, next to the Maharaja is the head of the administration, with the *sadr* court, and other departments, are accommodated in a handsome range of buildings of classic style. The town contains a medical school, and is liberally supplied with hospitals, which are under the general superintendence of the Darbar physician a European officer. They consist of a civil or general hospital, a charity hospital to which is attached a small-pox hospital, lunatic asylum, lying-in-hospital, and jail hospital, besides 4

dispensaries. The Maharaja's College is a comodious and handsome building. The Observatory, and the Napier Museum, are also worth visiting. The Travancore State Gazette in English and Malayalam, is published weekly at Trivandrum. Post [m. s.] and telegraph offices.

Vaikon.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court and police station.

Verapoli.—Town in Travancore State ; situated 9 miles from Cochin ; the seat of Carmelite mission and of the Vicar-Apostotic.

Vilavankod.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, and police station.

Yettumanur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Tahsildar's court and police station.

TRICHINOPOLY.

TRICHINOPOLY.—District in the Madras Presidency ; bounded on the north-west and north by Salem, on the north and north-east by South Arcot, on the east and south-east by Tanjore, on the south by the Pudukotta State, and Madura, and on the west by Coimbatore. Area, 3,631 square miles. Population 1372717 souls. The principal language of the District is Tamil. Telugu is spoken by 1,50,000 and Kanarese by 30,000 persons. The administrative head-quarters are at the city of Trichinopoly, 251 miles from Madras by rail.

MINERALS.—The chief minerals of economic value are building-stone and stone useful for road metalling, including gneiss, limestone, and laterite. Pottery materials, including pipe-clay, gypsum, etc., are common ; but the gypsum is generally impure. Common salt effloresces from the soil in many parts, and is collected by the poor for household use. The cretaceous rocks contain ferruginous nodules, which were formerly smelted when fuel was more abundant. One or two villages in the north of Musiri *taluk* are the only places where iron is now manufactured. Copper-ores are found in small quantities. A shell marble is found in Perambalur *taluk*, of which the tops of tables, paper-weights, and similar ornaments are made.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops of the District are rice, *cholum*, *ragi*, *kambu*, considered the staple food of the District ; *varagu dal*, horse-gram, *ulundu*, cotton, tobacco, indigo, sugar-cane, cocoa-nut, plantain, areca-nut, and chillies. There are two main varieties of rice in the District, known as *kar* and *pishanam* or *sambu*. The former is an inferior description of grain, consumed as a rule by the poor.

TRADE, MANUFACTURES, ETC.—The most important local industies are weaving and the manufacture of cigars. The latter is almost entirely confined to Trichinopoly city, whence a large number of cigars are sent to all parts of India. The tobacco used is chiefly imported from Dindigal, that of local growth being coarse and inferior. The gold-smiths of Trichinopoly also are of considerable repute. Trichinopoly city is the principal seat of trade ; but there are numerous fairs all over the District,

held, as a rule, weekly, for the sale of grain, cattle, etc. The principal exports are grain of all kinds, especially rice; the imports, tobacco and salt.

CLIMATE.—Trichinopoly is one of the hottest and driest Districts in the Madras Presidency, though free from extremes of heat and cold. In the high unirrigated parts there is much sun-glare and reflected and radiated heat, and at times hot winds with clouds of dust. At certain seasons the atmosphere is very sultry and enervating. Both monsoons are felt, but the heaviest rainfall is brought by the north-east monsoon. The climate is equable and it is probably for this reason not unfavourable to the health of either Natives or Europeans.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into five *taluks* of Trichinopoly, Musiri, Udaiyarpalaiyam, Perambalur, and Kulitalai. Revenue about 20 lakhs. *District Staff.*—Collector and Magistrate, Head Assistant Collector, 2 Assistant Collectors, 3 Deputy Collectors, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, District Forest Officer, Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkari, District and Sessions Judge, District Munsiff, Superintendent Central Jail, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Chaplain, Political Agent at Pudukotta, Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineer, Local Fund Engineer, and 7 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Trichinopoly town *see* Trichinopoly.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ayampalayam.—Village with post office [m.].

Cannanore—Village with post office [m.], 14 miles from Tellicherry.

Chettikulam—Village with post office [m].

Chintamanipatti—Village with post office [m. t.].

Coleroon (*Kolladam*).—The northern mouth of the Cauvery river in the Madras Presidency, which leaves the main channel at the upper end of the island of Srirangam, about 10 miles west of Trichinopoly. After a north-easterly course of about 94 miles, it falls into the Bay of Bengal at Atchavaram, 3½ miles from Porto Novo. For the greater part of its length the Coleroon forms the boundary between the Districts of Trichinoply and South Arcot on the left, and Tanjore on the right bank.

Elamanur.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Trichinopoly. Visitors to the upper anicut of the Cauveri alight here. Post office [m.].

Erakudi.—Village with post office [m.].

Gangaikandapur (*Ganga-kanda-puram*).—Town and temple, situated about 6 miles to the east of Jaiamkondu Solapuram; connected with Udaiyar-polaiyam by the Chellambaram road, and 1 mile distant from the great Trunk Road, running from Tanjore to South Arcot. The village is purely agricultural. Close to the village is one of the most remarkable but least known temples in Southern India. The building consists of one large enclosure, measuring 584 feet by 372. This was evidently once well fortified by a stone wall, with batteries at each corner. The *vimana* in the centre of the courtyard is a very conspicuous building, and strikes the eyes from a great distance. The ruins

of 6 *gopuras*, or gate pyramids surmount different parts of the building. Tradition says that the village was once one of the principal seats of the Chola Kings. Northward from its side runs an embankment 16 miles long, provided with several substantial sluices, and of great strength, which in former times must have formed one of the largest reservoirs in India. This tank was filled partly by a channel from the Coleroon river, upwards of 60 miles in length, which enters it at its southern end ; and partly by a smaller channel from the Vellar, which entered it on the north. Traces of both these channels still remain. This village was formerly wealthy and flourishing capital of a small monarchy.

Iluppur.—Village with post office [m. s. t].

Irungalur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jambukeshwaram (*a title of Siva*).—A famous temple in Srirangam island, ¾ of a mile east of the great Srirangam temple, but rivalling the latter in architectural beauty and interest, and probably exceeding it in antiquity.

Jayankondacholapuram—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kadavur—Village with post office [m.].

Kariamanikam—Village with post office [m.].

Katapalle—Village with post office [m.].

Kattalai—Village and railway station, 36 miles from Trichinopoly. Post office [m.].

Katuputur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kilpaluvur—Village and a station of Sub-magistrate. Post office [m.].

Kolatur.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Trichinopoly. Post office [m.].

Kovilpatti—Village with post office [m.].

Krishnapuram—Village with post office [m.].

Krishnarayapuram—Village with post office [m.].

Kulitalai.—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the bank of the river Cauveri, 20 miles from Trichinopoly fort. Population under 2,000. Talsildar's and Munsiff's courts, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kurumbalur—Village with post office [m.].

Lalapet.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Trichinopoly. Post office [m. s.].

Lalgudi.—Villag and head-quarters of a Sub-magistrate. Post office [m. s. t.].

Manachanalloor—Village with post office [m. s.].

Manaparai—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Trichinopoly. Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Marungapuri—Village with post office [m.].

Muckanamalaipatti.—Village with post office [m.].

Mukomboo—Village with post office [m.].

Musiri.—Town and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name ; situated on the Cauveri river, 25 miles from Trichinopoly town,

and almost exactly opposite to Kulitalai railway station of the South Indian Railway. A considerable amount of traffic from the Sub-division is carried on at this station. Assistant Collector's and Tahsildar's courts, a dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nungavaram—Village with post office [m.].

Padalur—Village with post office [m.].

Perambalur.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, situated almost in the centre of the *taluk*, on the old road from Trichinopoly to Madras. Population about 3,500. The water-supply is indifferent. Post office [m. s. t.]. Weekly market.

Pettavathalai.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Trichinopoly. Post office [m.].

Polalur—Village with post office [m.].

Pullampadi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Puthanatham—Village with post office [m.].

Ranjangudi—Village with post office [m.].

Srirangam.—Town and municipality, situated 2 miles north of Trichinopoly city, and almost in the centre of the island of Srirangam, fromed by the bifurcation of the Cauveri into two branches at a point about 11 miles west of Trichinopoly. Population about 20,000. The southern branch of the river retains the name of Cauveri, while the northern channel is known as the Coleroon. In his retirement at Srirangam, the celebrated Hindu reformer Ramanuja worked out his system of the Vishnute religion, which he preached through the length and breadth of Southern India. He died at Srirangam about the middle of the 11th century. The town chiefly owes its fame to its great temple dedicated to Vishnu. The temple and the town are indeed almost conterminous, the greater portion of the houses having been built inside the temple walls. District Munsiff's court, a bench of 7 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.]. Annual festival in December or January.

Thathampettaipaloor—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Therumanur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Thirumalaivadi—Village with post office [m.].

Thiruvanaikoil—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Thogamalai—Village with post office [m.].

Thottayam—Village with post office [m.].

Thuvarankurichi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tiruverumbur.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Trichinopoly. Post office [m.].

Trichinopoly (*The city of the three-headed Rakshasa*).—Chief town of the *taluk*, also the administrative head-quarters and principal town of the District of the same name, and a garrison town and municipality, with 2 railway stations ; situated on the right bank of the river Cauveri, 56 miles from the sea. Trichinopoly is a place of much historic interest, having been the scene of many well-known sieges, etc. The city consists of the fort, situated about a mile south of the river ; the military cantonment and 17 villages and hamlets, which are included in the municipal limits. Of these, the best known is Uraiyur, which is the oldest

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part of the city, and was at one time the capital of the Chola kingdom. The fort has been dismantled, but this part of the town is still known as 'the Fort.' The rock of Trichinopoly is nearly 500 feet high, and is ascended by steps. A splendid view is obtainable from the top. Trichinopoly is well known for its cigars and for its peculiar and beautiful silver and gold jewellery. The city contains besides military hospitals, a municipal hospital, a meteorological observatory, the central and district jails. There are several Catholic churches, two of which are large and important. The Lutherans, the Weslyans, and the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel have missions. Another college called St. Josephs, affiliated with Madras University was opened on the 18th January 1883. Population 91,000. Travellers' bungalow, club, and post office [m. s. t.].

Turaiyur—Town in Musiri *taluk*, situated about 25 miles north of Trichinopoly town. Population 7000. There is a large tank with a curious half-ruined three-storied building in its centre. Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Udayarpalaiyam—North eastern *taluk* of Trichinopoly District, and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 19 miles from Kilpaluvur. Population 6000. An agricultural and market town, with Tahsildar's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Uppiliapuram—Village with post office [m.].

Valyampati—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Trichinopoly. Post office [m.].

Valady—Village with post office [m.].

Vathalaigudalur—Village with post office [m.].

TRICHINOPOLY AGENCY.

Pudukotta—Native State in Madras Presidency, entirely surrounded by the British Districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and Madura. Area 1101 square miles. Population 305,000, almost entirely agricultural, and dwelling in 1 town and 596 villages. The country is for the most part a flat plain, interspersed with small rocky hills some of which are crowned by old forts. In the south-west, hills and jungles are found, but elsewhere the State is well cultivated. There are 3000 tanks, some of considerable size. Products—rice and dry grains. Iron-ore is found in places, but is not worked. Silk-weaving is carried on. Manufactures of cloths, blankets, and mats. The gross revenue of the State is 6 lakhs, but the alienations of land revenue are extensive. The net revenue is about 3 lakhs. The Raja has received a *sanad* granting the right of adoption. He exercises independent jurisdiction, but is considered as an ally subject to the advice of the British Government. He maintains a military force of 126 infantry, 21 cavalry, and about 3300 militia; besides armed servants and watchmen. The succession follows the law of primogeniture. Pudukotta, the chief town of the State. Population 16000. The town is unusually clean, airy, and well-built. It contains Raja's College, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. The present Ruling Chief.—Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondaman Bahadur.

VIZAGAPATAM.

VIZAGAPATAM (*Visakhapatam*).—District on the western shore of the Bay of Bengal. It forms a portion of the north maritime province of the Madras Presidency, historically known as the Northern Sircars. It is bounded on the north by the District of Ganjam and the Central Provinces ; on the east by Ganjam and the Bay of Bengal ; on the south by the Bay of Bengal, and Godavari District ; and on the west by the Central Provinces. It consists of 14 Zamindaris, 37 Proprietary Estates, and 3 Government *Taluks*. Area (including the Jaipur and Vizianagram *Zamindaris*, which are also under British administration), 17,242 square miles. Population (1891) 2,802,992 souls. In size and population, Vizagapatam ranks first among the Districts of the Madras Presidency. The administrative head-quarters are at Vizagapatam town, 380 miles from Madras by steamer.

PRODUCTS.—The maritime plain and some of the valleys in the uplands are very fertile. The principal ' wet ' crops are rice, and sugarcane ; the chief ' drug ' crops, indigo, cotton, *ragi*, jum, *korra*, and gingelly oil-seed. The staple product of the District is rice.

MANUFACTURES.—The only manufactures in the District worthy of notice are cotton cloth and the beautiful fancy wares of Vizagapatam town. A special cloth called *panjam* is manufactured at the villages of Anakapalle, Paikaroupeta, Nakkapilli, and Tuni, and other minor villages adjacent to them ; and a profitable trade in this commodity is carried on. Cloth woven at Vizagapatam and Chicacole, is in much request throughout Southern India. Table-cloths, towels, and *jungaris* are also manufactured in the District. The town of Vizagapatam is celebrated for ornamental articles made of ivory, buffalo-horn, porcupine quills, and silver. Work-boxes, chess-boards, card-cases, and many varieties of articles of *vertu* for the drawing-room are made out of these materials, and are reckoned among the purest of the native manufactures in India.

CLIMATE.—From the conformation of the District it naturally follows that there are great varieties of climate. Along the coast, the air is soft and relaxing, the prevailing winds being south-easterly. Land-winds are very early experienced. A few miles inland, the climate becomes dryer and hotter, like that of the more Southern Districts. Above the *ghats*, the nights are generally cool, and in the cold weather even a fire is agreeable. The monsoon is very heavy, and the climate then malarious. The most prevalent disease is malarious fever. Both Cholera and small-pox are very prevalent. *Beri-beri* is endemic in the plains, especially where the country is damp and swampy. Leprosy and elephantiasis are common near the coast. But on the whole, Vizagapatam is a favourite District being easily accessible by sea, and generally favourable to the European constitution.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 *taluks* of Golconda, Sarvasiddhi, and Palkonda. The total revenue of the District is 23 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate and Agent with principal, Senior, Special, Head, and 3 Assistant, Collectors, 4 Deputy Collectors, Conservator of Forest with an Assistant, Deputy Commissioner

Salt and Abkari, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-judge, 2 District Munsiffs, Superintendent of District jail, Deputy Inspector General of Police with an Assistant, Port Officer and Superintendent of sea customs, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, Local Fund Engineer, and 11 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Vizagapatam town *see* Vizagapatam.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aganampoody.—Village 11 miles from Vizagapatam. Post office [m. s.].

Anakapalle.—Town and municipality, situated on the Saradanadi river, and the great trunk road, 20 miles from Vizagapatam ; also connected by road, with Pudimadaka, which serves as its port. A rising town of recent growth, and an agricultural centre with an export trade in molasses and a little cotton. Population about 14,000. Sub-magistrate's court, dispensary, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Anantagiri.—Village, situated 3,111 feet above the sea, on the crest of the Galikonda Hills, which here form the boundary between the Vizianagram and Panchipenta domains. Population about 300. Coffee estate.

Andhra.—Estate in Vizagapatam District. Population 8,000, inhabiting into 50 villages ; area, 3080 acres. This estate is all that to day represents the great Dravidian Division of Andhra. It was assessed at the Permanent Settlement at Rs. 1380. The ancestor of the present proprietor obtained the estate from the Jaipur chief.

Annamarazpet.—Village with large pagoda. Endowment, Rs. 3,630, drived from land.

Appekondu (*Appikonda*).—Village on the sea-coast with 500 inhabitants. Remarkable for its sacred shrine of Siva as Someswardu, where ceremonies for the removal of calamitous stellar conjunctions are supposed to have peculiar efficacy. Numerous pagodas, which once existed in the neighbourhood, have long been buried under sand-drifts.

Aruku.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Balighatiam (*Ballighattam*).—Village near which is a shrine of Siva as Brahmeswarudu, of peculiar sanctity. The Swami, or idol, contrary to usual custom, faces west instead of east. The river Panderu or Varahanadi, which washes the rock on which the temple stands, flows for some distance from south to north. This combination of directions is particularly auspicious in Hindu estimation, and the shrine, under the name of *Uttara Vahini*, is held in great veneration. On the river bank is a small bed of pulverized shale, which, from its resemblance to ashes, is declared by the priests to be the site of a sacrifice performed by Balichakravarti.

Bhegapuram.—Village with post office [m.].

Bijaya.—Pass, leading from Parvatipur to Jaipur. The head of the pass rises to 3,000 feet above the sea.

Bimlipatam.—Zamindari in Vizagapatam District, Area, 211 square miles, comprising 119 villages. Population about 110,000.

Bimlipatam.—Town, municipality, and port ; situated on the

coast 18 miles north-east of Vizagapatam, 465 miles from Madras, and 454 miles from Calcutta. Population 9,000. As the chief port in the District, Bimlipatam enjoys a large trade. Though an open road-stead, the port is somewhat protected by the Upada and sugar-loaf head-lands; and good anchorage, in 6½ fathoms, can be obtained 2 miles off shore. Tradition derives the name from Bhima, one of the Pandu princes, who is said to have founded the town Subordinate magistrate's court, a bench of 6 honorary magistrates, a branch of Madras Bank, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bissemkatak.—Town in Jaipur Estate with population about 2,000 principally retainers and servants of Tad Raja, the feudatory at the head of the military force of Jaipur. The only building of any importance is the Raja's fort, an erection of mud. Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m. s.].

Bobbili.—An estate or Zamindari in the Vizigapatam District, north of Vizianagram. Area, 227 square miles, containing 178 villages with 140,000 inhabitants, almost all Hindus. Revenue Rs. 3¾ lakhs. Of this Rs. 89,770 are paid to Government as tribute or peshkash. Bobbili, the chief town of the Estate, is situated about 70 miles north-west of Vizagapatam. A fortified enclosure in the centre of the town surrounds the temple and the residence of the chief. Population 15,000. Sub-magistrate's court, a sub-registrar's office, dispensary, school, and post office [m. s. t.]. Zamindar—Raja Venkatesvetachalapathi Ranga Rao, a Velama.

Budunuru—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bundare.—Village in Vizagapatam District. This is one of the chief Kandh villages, and was formerly a stronghold of the practice of human sacrifice known as Meriah or Junna.

Chantapilli (*Santapilly*).—Village, situated 5 miles north-east of Konada point and hamlet. Population 600. On the summit of a small hill stands the 'Santapilly' light-house, to warn shipping especially vessels making the port of Bimlipatam, off the rocks. The light-house is distant about 6½ miles bearing south-east half-east. The light is visible 14 miles to seaward.

Chinna-Waltair.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chipurupalle.—Estate in Vizagapatam District, consisting of one village, assessed at Rs. 3810 per annum. Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Chittavalsa.—Town, situated on the road from Bimlipatam to Vizianagram and Chicacole. The Chittivalasa and Gosthani rivers being here bridged. Population about 2,000. Large jute factory, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s.].

Chittivalasa.—River in Vizagapatam District, rising at the foot of the Golconda Hill, and, after a south-easterly course of 58 miles, flowing into the sea at Bimlipatam.

Chodavaram—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dasmantpur—Village with post office [m.].

Devarapalli—Village with post office [m.].

Dhamuku—Village with post office [m.].

Dimili—Village with post office [m.].

Dolphin's Nose.—Promontory in Vizagapatam District. Elevation above the sea, 1500 feet. The southern point of Vizagapatam harbour, forming, with the ruined castle on it, a conspicuous land-mark to mariners.

Gajapatinagar.—Town and an important mart for hill produce. Population 2,200. The town contains Sub-magistrate's court, dispensary, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Galikonda (or *Galiparvat* ' *Windy Hill* ').—Range of hills in Vizagapatam District ; averaging from 2,800 to 5,000 feet above sea-level, about 45 miles from the sea. The two highest peaks reach a height of 5345 and 5287 feet respectively. The shape of the range is that of a double crescent joined by a narrow saddle. The place is unhealthy. The land is the property of the Raja of Vizianagram, who has a coffee estate here.

Ganapuram.—Village and a station of Sub-magistrate. Post office [m. s.].

Golugonda(*Golconda*).—Town in the *taluk* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, and police station.

Gudari—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jaganathraj-Chuttram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Jaipur (*Jayapuram*).—Zamindari or tributary estate in Vizagapatam District. Area, 9337 square miles. Population 615,000. Peshkash, Rs. 16,000. The greater part of the Zamindari lies on a tableland. A group of hills rises to the height of 5,000 feet. Large tracts are held by chiefs and semi-independent Khonds. Human sacrifices formerly prevailed among the Khonds. They believed that their cultivation would not prosper unless such offerings were made to the Earth Goddess. In 1845, a Special Agent for the suppression of human sacrifices was appointed. This Agency was abolished in 1861. A belief in witchcraft, characteristic of forests and lonely tracts, still prevails. Jaipur *zamindari* may be divided into two parts. The larger part, directly under the Raja and within the jurisdiction of the Assistant Agent, lies on the so-called Jaipur plateau ; the other part, consisting of the *taluks* of Gunapur and Rayagada, is administered by the Senior Assistant Collector, whose head-quarters are at Parvatipur. Jaipur, the chief town of the zamindari of the same name, and the residence of the Raja is situated 7 miles north of the northern wall of the plateau of the Vizagapatam Hills. It has neither trade nor manufactures. The palace of the Raja and some temples are the only buildings of note. A Mission has lately been commenced at this place. Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m. s. t.]. Ruling Chief—Maharaja Ramachandra Deo, a Kshatriya.

Jami—Town situated on the Gosthani river. Population 5,000. Indigo factory.

Kanity—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kannada—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kasimkota—Town 25 miles west of Vizagapatam town. Population 7000. School and post office [m. s t.].

Kistnadevipeta.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kondakerla.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Koppaka.—Village with post office [m.].

Koraput.—Village and a station of Sub-magistrate, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kotapad.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kottavalsa.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kuppili.—Town and sea-port with 2000 inhabitants. Salt station and post office [m. s.].

Kurupám.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kylasa (*Kailasa*).—Hill in Vizagapatam District, 8 miles from Vizagapatam town ; highest point, 1758 feet above sea-level. This hill was suggested at one time as a sanitarium for Bengal ; and with that view a kind of hotel and one or two houses were built, the Raja of Vizianagram assisting the project with much liberality. It is easy of access, and the climate is said to be bracing and invigorating.

Lakshmipur.—Ghat or pass in Vizagapatam District, leading from the low country *via* Parvatipur into Jaipur ; height about 3000 feet above sea-level.

Madugula.—Estate and town situated at the foot of the *ghats*, which separate the low country from Jaipur, about 300 feet above sea-level. It is the chief town of an ancient hill zamindari lying partly above and partly below the ghats, paying a peshkash (tribute) of Rs. 30,100 to Government. The estate is partly under the ' Agency administration ' of Jaipur. Post office [m. s.].

Malkanagiri.—Town with a ruined mud fort and post office [m. s.].

Merange.—Village with post office [m.].

Mruttinjayanagaram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mulagapaka.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nakkapilli.—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s.t.].

Narsapatanam—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nimgiri (*Nyamgiri*).—Range of mountains in the Jaipur country ; Vizagapatam District—rising to a height of 5,000 feet, and running parallel to the main chain of the Eastern Ghats, from which it is separated by valleys not a quarter of a mile in width. The Vamsadhara river rises in this range.

Nowrangapur—Village with 1500 inhabitants. Post office [m. s.].

Paderoo—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m. s.].

Padmanabham.—Village, situated near the port of Bimlipatam. Population about 600. A place of religious and historic interest, containing a large endowed Hindu temple of much local celebrity and marking the scene of a decisive battle.

Padva—Village with post office [m. s.].

Palakonda.—Town situated on the Languliya river, near the Ganjam frontier, and connected with the coast and Parvatipur by good

roads. Population about 1200. Sub-magistrate's court, good school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Panchipenta.—Hill pass or *ghat* in Vizagapatam District ; by which the road crosses from Salur to Jaipur. The crest of the pass is about 3,000 feet above sea-level. The village of Panchipenta containing about 1,000 inhabitants, is the capital of an ancient Zamindari, a feudatory of Jaipur, and 'Count of the Southern Marches'. The estate pays a fixed revenue of Rs. 26,960.

Pandur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Paruvada—Village with post office [m.].

Parvatipur.—Town and head-quarters of the Senior Assistant Agent, with Sub-magistrate's and Munsiff's courts, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. A centre of trade between the hills and the plains, being at the junction of three roads from Palkonda, Jaipur, and Vizianagram. Population about 1,200. Parvatipur is the centre of the Belgam Zamindari.

Pentakota.—Fishing village in Sarvasiddhi *taluk*. Population about 1,500. Post office [m. s.].

Penugale—Village with post office [m.].

Pigeon Island.—Island off the coast of Vizagapatam District, about 7 leagues eastward of Wattada. It lies low, and is not discernible from a distance.

Pottanghi—Village with Sub-magistrate's court and post office [m.].

Pudimadaka—Village with post office [m.].

Puluparti—Village with post office [m.].

Raiga—Village with post office [m. s.].

Rajam.—Village with Munsiff's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ramabudrapur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ramagiri—Village with post office [m. s.].

Rayagudda.—Kandh village in Jaipur Zamindari, 33 miles north-west of Parvatipur. Population 2,000. Sub-magistrate's station, with thriving trade. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rayavalasa.—Pass in Vizagapatam District, leading from Kasipur to Jaipur by the abandoned sanitarium of Galikonda. Crest of the pass, 2,850 feet above the sea. The Maharaja of Vizianagram has a coffee estate here.

Salur.—Town with 12,000 inhabitants. Sub-magistrate's court, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sarvasiddhi.—*Taluk* of Vizagapatam District. Head-quarters are at Yelamanchili.

Seetanagram—Village with post office [m.].

Sharadundi.—River, rises in the Madgula hills ; and flowing south-west past Anakapolli and Kasimkota, enters the sea at Wattada. Length, 45 miles.

Siller.—River in Vizagapatam District ; flows east, then north to Umada, where it turns west, and finally south-west, and joins the Saveri at Moat about 20 miles at the junction of the latter stream with the Godavary. Length, 150 miles.

Singapur.—Town in Jaipur State, situated 21 miles west of Bissem Katak, on the Banjara route to Nagpur. Population about 1200. Post office [m. s.].

Sinhachalam (*Sinha* '*lion*').—Temple situated on a hill, 6 miles north-west of Vizagapatam town. The shrine is dedicated to the Lion incarnation of Vishnu, and is held in great veneration. It bears an inscription dated 1526, recording the visit of the hero Krishna Raya. About 200 years ago, it was endowed by the Pusapatis. It is now in the charge of the Maharaja of Vizianagram. The Maharaja has built and endowed a choultry (native inn) for pilgrims.

Siripuram.—Village with post office [m.].

Sitampetta.—Pass, being one of the principal roads from Vizagapatam into Ganjam, and the usual route into Jaipur. The road is practicable for wheeled traffic.

Sitarampuram—Village with post office [m.].

Stringavarapukota.—Town and head-quarters of the *taluk* of the same name. Population about 6,000. Sub-magistrate's court, and post office [m. s.].

Subbaveram—Village with post office [m.].

Tallapalem.—Village with post office [m.].

Tatiparthi.—Hill pass leading across the Eastern Ghats, from Vizagapatam District to Jaipur Zamindari. The pass is better known as Minamalur Ghat. Connects the town of Madgole with Jaipur in the Agency tract of the District. The village of Tatiparthi is at the foot of the pass, and that of Minamalur at the top.

Tulasi Dungari.—Hill range in Vizagapatam District, stretching into the State of Bastar. These hills, which separate the Ramgiri from the Malkangiri Zamindaris, have an average height of over 3,000 feet above sea-level. The highest peak (Tulasi) is 3928 feet.

Upmaka.—Village in Sarvasiddhi *taluk*. Population about 2,500. There is a very ancient temple here, which contains no idol or likeness of any living thing, though the conch and discus of Vishnu are figured on a stone. The yearly marriage festival of the god attracts great numbers of pilgrims in the month of March. Numerous marriages are celebrated here throughout the year.

Uppinavalsa—Village with post office [m.].

Uratla—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Varahanadi (or *Panderu*).—River in Vizagapatam District. After a south-easterly course of 45 miles from its source in the Eastern Ghats, it enters the sea with the Sharadanadi at Wattada.

Viraghattam.—Town with 6,000 inhabitants. Post office [m. s. t.].

Viravali.—Zamindari *taluk* and station of a Sub-magistrate. Head-quarters are at Madugula.

Vizagapatam.—Zamindari *taluk* of Vizagapatam District, also chief town, municipality, sea-port, and head-quarters of a military division in the District of the same name, 180 miles from Masulipatam. Population about 35,000. Vizagapatam is traditionally said to have

been founded by an Andhra king, Kulattanga Chola, about the middle of the 14th century. The town is situated in a small bay, the south extremity of which is bounded by a promontory known as the Dolphin's Nose, and its northern extremity by the suburb of Waltair. To the west lies a large swamp, which is being reclaimed by the Roman Catholic missionaries of the town. The town or fort, as it is called, is separated from the Dolphin's Nose by a small river, which forms a bar where it enters the sea, but is passable for vessels of 300 tons during spring-tides.

As a sea port, Vizgapatam is gradually increasing in business. The trade is chiefly carried by country vessels and the British India Steam Navigation Company steamers. The special industries of the town are the manufacture of native cloth, and ornamental articles made of buffalo and deer horn, ivory, porcupine quills, sandal-wood, and silver. Work-boxes, desks, chess-boards, and a variety of articles both useful and ornamental, are turned out with great taste. Within the fort are the European infantry veteran company barracks, arsenal, sessions court-house and other public buildings. There is also an excellent hospital and dispensary; poor-house, and a lunatic asylum. Residence of Roman Catholic Bishops, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Vizianagram (*Vijaya-nagaram* ' *City of Vijaya* ' *name of its founder*).—One of the most ancient and extensive Zamindaris in India, included in Vizagapatam District. Area, 3,000 square miles, containing 1252 villages with 900,000 inhabitants. The Zamindari is divided for revenue purposes into 11 *taluks*, and the system of administration is based on the Government practice in adjoining tracts. Revenue nearly 12 lakhs. The population is almost entirely Telugu Hindu. The estate is well supplied with roads, schools, and hospitals, in which matters the Vizianagram Raj will compare favourably with any part of India.

Vizianagaram, the chief town of the Zamindari of the same name; situated 17 miles from Bimlipatam. Population about 24,000. It is the residence of the Maharaja, (Zamindar—The Hon. His Highness Maharajah Sir Pasupati Ananda Gajupati Raj, K. C. I. E., a Kshatriya), a military cantonment, the head-quarters of the Sub-magistrate, and a municipality. Vizianagram is a well-built town, contains a fine market, town-hall, and other public institutions, the gift of the late Maharaja. A regiment of Madras Native Infantry is stationed here. At the distance of one mile from the cantonment are the fort and town, and lying midway is a large tank. The fort is entirely occupied by the palace and buildings of the Maharaja. The climate is generally salubrious. A small church, and post office [m. s. t.].

Waddadi—Village with post offices [m. s. t.].

Waltair.—Town and the European suburb of Vizagapatam, situated 3 miles north of the town. Although only 230 feet above sea-level, it is remarkable for its healthy climate, and all the European officers, civil and military, live here. The garrison consists of 1 Native Infantry regiment. Post office [m. s. t.].

Wondragudda—Village with post office [m. s.].

Yellamanchili.—Village and head-quarters of Sarvasiddhi *taluk*. Population about 5,000. Contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, and post office [m. s. t.].

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—Lieutenant-Governorship of British India. The Provinces are bounded on the north by the Himalayas, Oudh and Nepal; on the east by Behar; on the south by Rewah, Bundelkhand and Gwalior; on the west by Rajputana and the Punjab. They form a semi-circle around Oudh. Area, 83,285 square miles. Population 34,254,254; about one-eighth are Muhammadans, nearly all the rest are Hindus. The North-West Provinces are rather less in size than Bengal, and they rank third in density of population. The administrative capital and principal seat of the Lieutenant-Governor is at Allahabad, 564 miles from Calcutta by rail.

In 1833, the Bengal Presidency was divided into the Lower Provinces, and the Upper or North-West Provinces. The North-West Provinces have 3 natural divisions—(1) the Himalaya districts; (2) the rich plains north of the Jumna and the Ganges; (3) the tracts south of the Jumna.

CLIMATE—The climate is hotter in summer and colder in winter than that of Bengal. The rainfall is not large; and it is from the end of June to the beginning of October, the rain coming from the east.

PRODUCTS.—In the hills iron is found, and the valleys and slopes are often very fertile, and valuable for tea plantations. The tea grown in the Himalayas is said to be the best in the world. Grain, opium, oil-seeds, sugar, cotton, and indigo are the principal vegetable productions. Wheat is the chief food-grain. Saltpetre is collected in some quantities.

LANGUAGES.—Hindi and Urdu are the prevailing languages. Hindi is derived mainly from Sanskrit; Urdu from Arabic. Hindi is spoken by the Hindus, especially in the south-east. Urdu is more common in the large towns than in the villages.

RELIGION.—Hinduism and Muhammadanism are the prevalent religions.

INDUSTRY.—The people are almost wholly engaged in agriculture. Indigo is manufactured in many districts; weaving, pottery, and some kinds of ornamental work are carried on in towns.

COMMERCE.—Shawls and other woollen fabrics are brought from Cashmere; camels, horses, mules, salt, antimony, fine woollen and cotton goods, asafœtida, and dried fruits from countries west of the Indus; salt and fancy goods from Rajputana; and calicoes from Calcutta. The principal exports are cotton and indigo, which are sent by water to Calcutta.

RAILWAYS.—The East Indian Railway runs south of the Ganges; the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway connects the principal districts north of the Ganges. A line from Agra extends to Rajputana.

REVENUE.—The revenue amounts to about 6 crores of rupees annually; and is chiefly derived from land, abkari, and stamps. The land tax is

generally paid to Government by villages—not by separate individuals. The expenditure is nearly one crore.

ADMINISTRATION.—The chief governing power rests with the Lieutenant-Governor, whose Secretariat staff consists of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Junior Secretary (in charge of Finance), and three Under-Secretaries. The administration of the Department of Public Works is under the charge of the Chief Engineer (Buildings and Roads), who is Secretary in the Public Works Department, and of the Chief Engineer for Canals, who is Secretary in the Irrigation Branch.

There is a Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations, which consists of a President (the Lieutenant-Governor), 9 members, and a Secretary to the Council. The supreme administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and 4 Puisne Judges.

The following are the officers at the head-quarters of Government in addition to those already mentioned above :—

Senior Member, Board of Revenue.
Junior Member, ditto.
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
Joint Secretary ditto.
Junior Secretary ditto.
Legal Remembrancer to Govt.
Inspector-General of Registration and Commissioner of Excise and Stamps.
Director of Land Records and Agriculture.
Assistant ditto.
Postmaster-General.
Inspector-General of Prisons.
Inspector-General of Police.
First Deputy Inspector-General of Police.
Second Deputy Inspector-General of Police.
Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police.
Deputy Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police.
Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.
Personal Assistant to Inspector-General of Police.
Director of Public Instruction.
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.
Sanitary Commissioner.
Accountant-General.
Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
Superintendent, Government Press, Curator of Government Books, and Superintendent of Emigration.
Meteorological Reporter to Govt.
Municipal Supervising Engineer.

Next in degree come the Commissioners of Divisions, of which there are eleven in the Lieutenant-Governorship. The Commissioner is the direct channel of communication between the District officer and the head of the Government and the Board of Revenue. He also hears appeals from the Collectors and their subordinates in rent and revenue cases, and is invested with large executive and police powers. A Commissioner in the North-Western Provinces has six or seven Districts subordinate to him. Each District is administered by a District officer, styled Magistrate and Collector in the North-Western Provinces. The District officer is the direct representative of the Executive Government in all departments, and is ordinarily a member of the Covenanted Civil Service. Primarily he is responsible for the peace of the District and the collec-

tion of its revenue, but there is no branch of the administration with which he is not concerned. He is head of the police; is responsible for the work of the District treasury; superintends the excise and the collection of the revenue from stamps. He is required to interest himself in all matters in which Government has any concern, and to look after sanitation, road, and arboriculture. He also hears criminal and revenue appeals from the subordinate courts; he has always the power, and in some parts of the Province is expected, to take a share in the criminal work of the District. To aid him in performing these and other duties, he has a staff of assistants, of whom one at least is usually a covenanted officer. At each *tahsili* or Sub-divisional head-quarters is a *tahsildar*, invested usually with both magisterial and revenue powers, who has a large staff of subordinates, and is to the *tahsil* very much what the District officer is to the District. His duties are equally multifarious.

DIVISIONS.—The divisions are seven in number: towards the centre, Allahabad; eastward, Benares and Gorakhpur; westward Agra and Meerut; north-east of the Ganges, Rohilkhand and Kumaun. The divisions contain 37 districts. 1. Meerut comprising the Districts of Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, and Aligarh; 2. Agra, comprising Muttra, Agra, Farukhabad, Mainpuri, Etawah, and Etah; 3. Rohilkhand, comprising Bareilly, Bijnor, Budaun, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, and Pilibhit; 4. Allahabad, comprising Cawnpur, Fatehpur, Banda, Hamirpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, and Lalitpur; 5. Benares, comprising Benares, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, and Ballia; 6. Gorakhpur, comprising Gorakhpur, Basti, and Azamgarh; and 7. Kumaun, comprising Kumaun, Garhwal, and Tarai; all of which see separately.

AGRA.

AGRA.—District in the Division of the same name; and is bounded on the north by Muttra, Etah; on the south by Dholpur and Gwalior States; on the east by Mainpuri and Etawah; and on the west by the Bhartpur State. Area, 1,845 square miles, containing 8 towns and 1196 villages. Population 1,003,796. District head-quarters are at the city of Agra, 279 miles from Allahabad by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The crops are divided into the *kharif* or autumn harvest, and the *rabi* or spring harvest. The *kharif* crops consist of *bajra*, *joar*, *moth*, and other food grains and cotton. The *rabi* crops consist of wheat, barley, oats, peas, and other pulses. Sugar-cane, tobacco, indigo, poppy, and vegetables are also grown.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The trade of the District centres mainly in the city of Agra. There are, however, several indigo factories and two cotton screws in the rural parts, besides the usual village manufactures of pottery and coarse cloth. Large quantities of stone are quarried in the south-west of the District, and exported by the Jumna, after being dressed and carved at Agra. The system of communication is excellent. Large cattle-markets are held at Sultanpur, Kandharpur, Jarra, and Shamsabad. The chief commercial fair is that of Batesar, on the right bank of the Jumna, at which about 150,000 persons attend the Bathing Festival, and a great trade is transacted in horses, camels and cattle.

CLIMATE.—Agra District, from its proximity to the sandy deserts on the west, is very dry, and suffers from greater extremes of temperature than the country farther east. Though cold in winter and exceedingly hot in summer, the climate is not considered unhealthy.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 7 *tahsils* of Itimadpur, Firozabad, Bah Pinahat, Fatehabad, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, and Khairagarh. Revenue, 23 lakhs; total cost of officials and police of all kinds, nearly Rs. 3 lakhs. *Administrative Staff.*—Commissioner; District and Sessions Judge (who has also jurisdiction in Muttra); Agent of the Bank of Bengal; Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, with a Deputy Commissioner, and an Assistant Commissioner; Superintendent of Post Offices; Judge of the Court of Small Causes; Sub-Judge; Munsiff; Superintendent Central Prison and District Jail; Superintendent of Police with an Assistant; Inspector of Schools with 2 Assistants; Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Medical School; Chaplain; Executive Engineer; and 10 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Agra town *see* Agra.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Achnera.—Village and railway junction station, 17 miles from Agra. Post office [m. s.].

Agra (*Akbarabad*).—Chief city and *tahsil* of Agra District, also railway junction station [R.], situated on the right bank of the river Jumna, 279 miles from Allahabad *via* Cawnpur. It is the second city in size and importance in the North Western Provinces, and is also a well-built and handsome town. The city itself is remarkable for the comfort and solidity of its domestic architecture. Municipal area, 10 square miles. Population about 168,662 including cantonments and the suburbs of Tajgang and Shahganj. In population Agra is somewhat larger than Allahabad; but in character and produce it is like Allahabad and Benares. Agra is a great grain mart, whence traders to the south and west draw their supplies; and it is a centre where the sugar or other produce of Rohilkhand and the north converges, before being finally dispersed to the places of consumptions. It has also a large manufacture of shoes, pipe stems, and gold lace. Chief imports—sugar, tobacco, grain, salt, and cotton; while the exports consist of cotton carpets, gold lace, and wrought stone from quarries of Fatehpur Sikri, and the Bandroli hills. *Remarkable Buildings.*—Most of the magnificent Mughal buildings, which render Agra so interesting in the eye of the traveller, are situated within the limits of Akbar's fort (built in 1566). The "Taj Mahal" which ranks first in the world for purely decorative workmanship; the splendid Juma Masjid or Great Mosque; the Fort, in which lie the palace buildings, the Diwan-i-am (Hall of public Audience) is on one side, and behind it are two smaller enclosures, the one containing the Diwan-i-khas, (Hall of Private Audience) and the other the harem; the Moti Masjid (Pearl Mosque) stands to the north of the Diwan-i-am; the tomb of Akbar at Sikandra, a small village, 5 miles from the cantonment; the tomb of Itimad-ud-dowla, (a fantastic combination of Hindu and Mughal architecture); and Futtehpore Sikri, the favourite

residence of the Emperor Akbar, about 25 miles from Agra on the Jeypore road. Amongst the modern buildings may be mentioned the Government College on the Drummond Road, the Central Prison, Metcalfe Hall, and the Judge's court The Catholic Mission and Orphanage is also of interest for its relative antiquity.

Banks.—Besides the Bengal Bank there are two other banks, the Uncovenanted, and the Agra, both situated in cantonments not far from the Club.

Public Gardens.—The cantonment or public gardens are a pleasant breathing space, containing a band-stand and a large tank; near the latter lies Jahangir's stone-bath removed from the Fort many years ago. Opposite the gardens is the Agra residence of Maharaja Sindhia.

The railway station is in the Fort near the river Jumna. Conveyances can be obtained at the railway station, and also in most parts of the city. Travellers' bungalows, Dak bungalows, and 4 Hotels for Europeans in the cantonment. Dharamsalas and Sarais for Natives in the town. Post and telegraph offices.

Agra Canal—An important irrigation work, available also for navigation in Delhi, Gurgaon, Muttra, and Agra Districts, and Bhartpur State. The canal receives its supply from the Jumna river at Okla, about 10 miles below Delhi, and finally joins the Utanghan river about 20 miles below Agra.

Agra Cantonment—Railway station, 1 mile from the Agra Fort station. This station is for the military cantonment, where there are large barracks for European troops. There is also an admirable club here.

Aharan—Village with post office [m.].

Anwalkhera—Village with post office [m.].

Bah.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildars's court, and post office [m. s.].

Barhan—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Agra. Post office [m.].

Batesar.—Town lying on the right bank of the river Jumna, 35 miles south-east of Agra. Great religious and commercial fair on last day of Kartik, which attracts 150,000 persons. Pilgrims bathe in the Jumna. From 4,000 to 7000 horses, are exposed for sale, besides 3,000 camels, and 10,000 cattle. Sales take place for 2 or 3 days before and after the religious festival. The horses come chiefly from Punjab and Upper Doab, Kabul, and Rajputana. They are purchased for cavalry, and police purposes, and also by private persons. Post office [m. s. t.].

Belanganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhandai.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Agra.

Bichpuri.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Agra. Post office [m.].

Doki—Village with post office [m. s.].

Fatehabad.—*Tahsil*, town, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 21 miles south-east of Agra city. Population about 5,000. The town was originally named Zafrnagar, and was changed to Fatehabad by Aurangzeb after his victory over his brother Dara. The Emperor built a mosque here, as well as a *sarai*, now the

tahsili, and a tank, which has now nearly silted up. He also planted a large grove to the south-east of the town, which still remains in tolerable preservation. The town has but little trade; small bi-weekly market. It contains *tahsili*, munsifi, police station, boys and girls' schools, and post office [m. s. t.].

Fatehpur Sikri.—Chief town of the *tahsil* of the same name, also municipality, and former capital of Mughal Empire, situated 12 miles from Achnera, and 11 miles from Bhurtpore railway stations. Population about 7,000. Founded by the Emperor Akbar in 1750 with a view to its establishment as the permanent seat of the Mughal court; and enriched by magnificent architectural works in the time of Akbar and Jahangir. It chiefly consists of a vast expanse of ruins, enclosed by a high stone-wall, some 5 miles in cercuit. The great mosque is approached by a magnificent gateway, known as the Buland Darwaza, which surmounts a splendid flight of steps, and gives access to the Dargah or sacred quadrangle a courtyard some 500 feet square, surrounded by a lofty cloister and a range of cells for Fakirs or pilgrims. North of the Dargah stand the houses of Abul Fazl and his brother Faizi, now used as a boys' school. Eastward is the principal palace, containing the apartments of Akbar's chief wife. A lofty and richly-carved gate gives access to a terrace paved with sandstone flags, and formerly enclosed by a colonnade. On this terrace stand, among other noble buildings, the so called houses of Birbal and of the 'Christian lady.' Birbal's palace, which modern antiquaries assign with greater probability to his daughter, is noticeable for its massive materials and the lavish minuteness of its detail. 'The chirstian lady's house' belonged, to Bibi Mariama, a Portuguese wife of Akbar. Among the other architectural Master-pieces the Diwan-i-khas and the Diwan-i-am or Council Chamber and Hall of Judgment, especially attract the attention of visitors. The Elephant Gate contains two massive figures of the animals from which it derives its name; but their heads were removed by the Muhammadan bigotry of Aurangzeb. Close by towers the Hiran minar, a pile some 70 feet in height, covered with enamelled imitations of elephants' tusks, which are commonly believed by the populace to consist of solid ivory. Numerous other splendid buildings, dating back in every case to the reign of Akbar, or of his son Jahangir, stand in various parts of the city. Fatehpur Sikri has little modern importance, and its architectural remains, which attract many tourists from Agra, are its chief claim to attention.

The modern town of Fatehpur lies to the south-west of the ruins and palaces, and the village of Sikri to the north-east, but both are within the old boundary wall built by Akbar, which had a circumference of about 7 miles. The public buildings comprise a *tahsildar's* office, police station, charitable dispensary, anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.]. There is also a dak bungalow, in part of the old palace, formerly Akbar's record office; while other portions of the palace buildings are available for occupation by visitors on permission given by Collector. Fatehpur Sikri is mentioned in the *Aini Akbari* as among the principal places in the Mughal Empire in 1596, although it had

then ceased for ten years to be the capital, and as celebrated for its hair-weaving, silk-spinning, and stone-carving, which 'clever workmen chisel so skilfully as no turner could do with wood.' Its grand *sarai* was the rendezvous of merchants from all the then known parts of the globe, European countries being largely represented. But at the present day, the weaving of a few coarse and cheap cotton carpets, and the fashioning of rude millstones, are the only manufactures of the place, while its trade has dwindled down into the import of a few insignificant items, mainly for local consumption.

Firozabad.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 26 miles from Agra. Population about 17,000. It contains numerous ruins of handsome buildings and appears to have been in former times an important centre. It is now a small trading town, with a considerable agricultural population. Tahsildar's court, charitable dispensary, anglo-vernacular school, police station, encamping-ground, rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

Himatpur—Village with post office [m.].

Iradatnagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Itimadpur.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the north bank of the Jumna, 4 miles from Tundla railway station. Tahsildar's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Itimad-ud-daula.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jagner—Village with post office [m.].

Jaitpur—Village with post office [m.].

Jarki—Village with post office [m.].

Kachaura—Village with post office [m.].

Kagaraul—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kakulia—Village with post office [m. s.].

Karouli—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khairagarh.—South-western *tahsil* of Agra District, also village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Utanghan river, 18 miles from Agra city. Population about 1500. Besides being the head-quarters of the tahsil, the village has a police station, anglo-vernacular school, and post office[m. s. t.].

Khandauli—Village with post office [m. s.].

Malpura—Village with post office [m.].

Mandakur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mania.—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Agra. Post office [m.].

Narki—Village with post office [m.].

Panahat.—Town situated about a mile from the left bank of the river Chambal, 33 miles south-east of Agra city, and 14 miles from Bah. Population about 6,000. The town contains a police station, school, 3 fine Hindu temples, and post office [m. s. t.]. The old fort commands an extensive view, and is a station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

Raiba.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Agra.

Rukutta—Village with post office [m.].

Saiyan—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Agra. Post office [m.].

Shamsabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sikandra.—Village situated 5 miles north-west of Agra city, on the Muttra road. Population about 2,000. Founded by Sikandar Lodi of Jaunpur, who built a palace here in 1495, but now chiefly noticeable as containing the tomb of Akbar. There is an asylum for the orphans maintained by the Church Mission Society. Post office [m. s.].

Tundla.—Village and railway junction station [R.], 16 miles from Agra. Population 1600. Post office [m. s.].

ALIGARH.

ALIGARH.—The southernmost District of Meerut Division, and is bounded on the north by Bulandshahr District, on the south by Muttra District, on the east by Etah, and on the west by the river Jumna and Muttra District. Area, 1,952 square miles. Population 1,043,172. District head-quarters are at Aligarh town, 312 miles from Allahabad.

PRODUCTS.—The principal products are wheat, barley, *joar*, and *bajra*. Cotton and indigo are also grown.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The principal articles of export from Aligarh are grain, cotton, indigo, oil-seeds, and saltpetre. The imports consist of sugar, rice, Manchester goods, spices, metals, tobacco, timber, and manufactured articles generally.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Aligarh is that of the Doab plain generally. The year is divided into—the rainy season, from June till October; the cool season, from October till April; and the hot season, from April till June. The only endemic disease prevailing in the District is a malarious fever; but cholera and typhoid fever occur in an epidemic form, especially during years of scarcity.

LANGUAGE.—The language of the peasantry is Hindi, tinged in the south with the Braj dialect, but the better classes speak the Urdu.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Atrauli, Aligarh, Iglas, Khair, Hathras, and Sikandra Rao. Revenue, 25 lakhs; expenditure, nearly 4 lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, Superintendent Salt Revenue, Superintendent of Postal Workshops, Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zila School, Civil Surgeon, District Engineer, and 7 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Aligarh town *see* Aligarh.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agsauli.—Village, 7 miles from Sikandrabad railway station. Post office [m.].

Akrabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Aligarh (*The high fort*).—Town and *tahsil*, also municipality, railway junction station [R.], and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name. The fort and civil station of Aligarh adjoin the large and handsome native city of Koil. The centre of the city is occupied by the high site of an old Dor fortress now crowned by

Sabit Khan's mosque, a conspicuous, object from the surrounding plain. Area, 452 acres. Population (with the town of Koil) 60,500. The principal trade is in cotton; for pressing which there are screws, under both European and native management, near the railway station. Manufactures unimportant, except a little pottery. Public buildings—the courts, Anglo-Oriental College, Moti Masjid the Anglo-vernacular schools, jail, church and a dispensary. The Aligarh Institute has a library of 2000 volums and a public reading-room, furnished with the leading English and vernacular journals. Annual fair in February. The town contains the usual district staff, dak bungalow, hotel, post and telegraph offices.

Atrauli—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 16 miles from Aligarh. Population 15,000. A well-built, clean, and healthy town, with *tahsili*, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.]. Trade in cotton, iron, brass utensils, and local produce.

Barauli—Village with post office [m.].

Barla—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Beswan—Village with post office [m.].

Bhikampur—Village with post office [m.].

Bijaigarh—Town situated 12 miles from Aligarh and 10 miles from Sikandra. It is an agricultural town, advancing in prosperity. School, ancient fort, and post office [m.].

Budhansi—Village with post office [m.].

Chandaus—Village with post office [m. s.].

Charra—Village with post office [m.].

Dadon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ganghiri—Village with post office [m.].

Gonda—Village with post office [m. t.].

Harduaganj—Town and municipality, also railway station, in the open plain, 8 miles from Aligarh. Population 5,000. Founded by Hardwa or Balaram, brother of Krishna, but containing no remains to justify this mythical antiquity. Fine open bazar lined with good shops, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Hathras (*Old name Mendu*).—South-western *tahsil* of Aligarh District, also town, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 19 miles from Aligarh. Hathras is a well-built and prosperous trading centre, and ranks second to Cawnpur among the trading centres of the Doàb. Population 26,000. The town contains Munsiff's and Tahsildar's courts, school, dispensary, dak bunglow, a large tank, and post office [m. s. t.]. In local industries, the town is noted for the delicacy and excellence of its wood and stone carving.

Hathras Road—Railway junction station [R.], 6 miles from Hathras town.

Husain.—Town and an unimportant place of about 3,000 inhabitants, situated 8 miles from Sikandra, and 22 miles from Aligarh town. Post office [m. s. t.].

Iglas.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Muttra road, 18 miles from Aligarh town. Population 1,600. Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Jalali.—Agricultural town, 13 miles south-east of Aligarh town. Population 5,000. There is no regular bazar, and no trade. Camping-ground half a mile from the town. Post office [m. s.].

Jatari—Village with post office [m.].

Jewan—Village with post office [m.].

Kachaura—Village with post office [m.].

Kariaganj—Village with post office [m.].

Kazimabad—Village with post office [m.].

Khair.—Western *tahsil* of Aligarh District, also town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the road to the Jumna, 14 miles from Aligarh. Population 5,000. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kulwa.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Aligarh.

Lakhna—Village with post office [m.].

Lohgarh—Village with post office [m.].

Mursan.—Agricultural and rather neglected town, situated on the Muttra road, 7 miles west of Hathras, and 24 miles south-west of Aligarh town. Population 5,000. Residence of a family of Jat Rajas, whose present representative is Raja Ghansyam Singh, grandson of the late Raja Tikam Singh, C. S. I. Two schools, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Narainpur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pali—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Aligarh.

Pilkhana—Village with post office [m.].

Pora.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Aligarh.

Purdilpur—Village with post office [m.].

Rati-ka-Nagla.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Hathras city.

Salempur.—Village with post office [m.].

Sasni.—Town, 14 miles from Aligarh, and 7 miles from Hathras, Population 5,000. Ruins of old fort, Indigo factories, police station, post office [m.], and encamping ground for troops.

Sikandra Rao.—South-eastern *tahsil* of Aligarh District, also town municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 21 miles from Hathras city railway station. Population 11,000. Sikandra Rao is a squalid, poor-looking town, on a low, badly-drained site. A great swamp spreads eastward, attaining a length of 4 miles during the rains. The town contains Tahsildar's court, police station, mosque, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Somna.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Aligarh town. Population 2,000. Police station, and post office [m.].

Tappal.—Town in Khair *tahsil*, situated on the old high bank of the Jumna (which now flows 4 miles to the west), 32 miles north-west of Aligarh town. Population 5,000. A decaying town, with no trade, bazar of a few poor-looking shops; unmetalled sandy roads; ruins and

neglected buildings. Once a place of some note : remains of large fort, said to be 800 years old ; ruins of another fort, formerly belonging to Begam Samru. School, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Tochigarh—Village with post office [m.].

ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD.—District in the Division of the same name, and is bounded on the north by Partabgarh District in Oudh ; on the east by Jaunpur and Mirzapur ; on the south by the Native State of Rewah ; and on the south-west and west by Banda and Fatehpur. Area, 2,852 square miles. Population 1,548,737. District head-quarters are at Allahabad City, 844 miles from Bombay by rail.

MINERALS.—No minerals are found in the District, except nodular limestone or *kankar*, and the saline earth of the *usar* plains, which is utilized for the manufacture of salt and saltpetre.

PRODUCTS.—The *kharif*, or autumn crops being rice, pulses, *joar* and *bajra* (millets). The *rabi*, or spring crops consist of wheat, barley, and other grains. Irrigation is carried on by means of wells, tanks, and *jhils*, there being no canals in the District.

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.—Allahabad is not famous for any particular trade or manufacture, but it has long been a mart of considerable general importance ; and since the formation of the railway system of Upper India enormous quantities of goods pass through the town. There is a local trade in gold and silver ornaments ; but Allahabad is rather an exchange mart for the purchase and sale of goods produced at other places, than a depôt for articles manufactured within the city itself. Allahabad produces excellent pottery, and manufactures goods in brass and tin.

CLIMATE.—The general health of the District is good. Though the hot weather lasts from April to November, yet the dry west winds are not so trying here as in the upper country ; and during the rains a cool breeze generally blows from the Ganges or the Jumna.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 9 *tahsils* of Allahabad, Sirathu, Manjhanpur, Soraon, Phulpur, Handia, Karchana, Barah, and Meja. Revenue, 29 lakhs. The total cost of officials and police of all kinds is about 4½ lakhs. *Divisional and District Staff*—Commissioner, District and Sessions Judge, Agent of the Bank of Bengal, Assistant Commissioner Salt Revenue, Superintendent of Salt Revenue, Superintendent of Post offices, Judge of Small Cause Court, Sub-Judge, 2 Munsiffs, Cantonment Magistrate, Superintendent of Central Prison, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Principal of Muir Central College with 7 Professors and 1 Mathematical Lecturer, Inspector of Schools with an Assistant, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon with 3 Assistants, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, 4 Chaplains, 7 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriage, 3 Executive Engineers, and 12 Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Allahabad city *see* Allahabad.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Allahabad (*Prayag*).—Head-quarters *Tahsil* or Sub-division of Allahabad District, also chief city, municipality, railway station [R.], and head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Jumna, on the wedge of land formed by its confluence with the Ganges, and is distant 390 miles from Delhi. Allahabad is the third city of the North-Western Provinces in size, and the first in administrative importance. Allahabad or Prayag is a very ancient city, and is considered one of the most efficacious places in India for bathing. In the Mahabharata the country round Allahabad bears the name of Varanavata, and was the scene of the exile undergone by the famous Pandava brethren. The city or ancient Prayag was built by the Hindus, and is held sacred by them, about 3 miles from the confluence of the Jumna and Ganges rivers (a third river the Saraswati runs underground meeting here both the rivers, and hence it is called Tribeni), which can be seen with advantage from the palace in the fort. The waters of both rivers are easily distinguished by the difference in colour. A great religious fair, known as the Magh Mela, is held in December and January on the plain near the fort, just above the junction of the Ganges and Jumna. It is one of the largest in the Province, being ordinarily visited by about 250,000 persons; but at the great fair held every twelfth year, the *Kumbh* Mela, as many as a million pilgrims are present at one time. The great bathing-day is at the new moon; but pilgrims attend the sacred spot throughout the whole month. The present fort and city were founded by Akbar in 1575 A. D.; but the Aryans possessed a very ancient city here called Prayag. The Hindus now call it Prayag. It is a very sacred place with them, as they believe that Brahma performed his sacrifices of the horse here in memory of his recovering the four Vedas from Shankhasur. In the fort, near Asoka's pillar, steps lead down to an underground Hindu temple. This building, dedicated to Siva, passes as the place where the river Saraswati unites with the Ganges and the Jumna. The damp walls of the chambers afford sufficient proof of its existence for the satisfaction of devotees. The stump of a banyan tree, said to be 15 centuries old and still alive is here the object of worship. The temple contains also the image of a famous saint, named Makunda. The place is very hot in summer, and the roads dusty for the want of good metal which cannot be obtained The native town consists of a network of narrow streets, intersected by a few main roads. The English quarter is handsomely laid out, with broad, well-watered roads, planted on both sides with trees. The civil station, cantonments, and city stretch for six miles from the point of junction. The Allahabad University was established in 1887, and the Legislative Council dates from the same year. The objects of interest are the Fort, Alfred Park (a fine public garden), Sultan Kushru's Bagh or garden and mausoleum of Prince Kushru (close to the railway station). Two minor mausoleums occupy sites in its neighbourhood. Among noteworthy modern buildings are the Government offices and courts, the European Barracks, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Trinity Church, and the Thornhill and Mayne Memorial, containing the library and museum The Muir Central College at Allaha-

bad is the chief educational establishment of the North-Western Provinces. The Mayo Memorial and Town Hall completes the list of handsome public buildings. Government House stands in a park-like enclosure on slightly rising ground, and has a central suite of public rooms, with a long curved wing on either side containing the private apartments. There is a free public library, which contained about 8700 volumes; besides an Allahabad Institute, for the social, moral, and intellectual improvement of the people. Allahabad also contains a large hospital under private management, and an Eye hospital, neither of which receives any Government grant. The number of *hakims*, *baids* or *vaids* and English educated Bengali medical practitioners is remarkably large, owing to the large number of sick who flock to the city. There is also a municipal hospital for contagious diseases.

Banks.—Agra Savings Bank, Allahabad Bank, Bank of Bengal, Delhi and London Bank (Agency), and Uncovenanted Service Bank.

Clubs.—Jubilee Club, Edmonstone Road; N. W. P. Club, Stanley Road.

Hotels—G. F. Kellner & Co., Refreshment and Retiring Rooms; Great Eastern; Lawrie's; and North-Western.

Sarais.—*Sarais* for Natives in the city (Daraganj). Guides can be obtained. Conveyances available in the city and at the Railway station. Post and telegraph offices at City, Daraganj, Katra, Kydganj, New Cantonment and Fort. The Pioneer, one of the most important newspapers in India, is published here. Allahabad is the railway junction station. Change trains for Calcutta, Jabalpur and Delhi.

There are three places of confinement for prisoners in Allahabad. The Central Jail at Naini, contains all the prisoners from the whole Division who are sentenced for a term of years. The District Jail, in the Allahabad station, takes the short-term prisoners only. In the Magistrate's lock-up, prisoners under trial are confined during inquiry. The worst criminals are sent to the Andamans.

Arail—Municipal village, situated on the high southern bank of the Jumna, at the point of its confluence with Ganges. Population under 1,000. The village is the site of a very old Hindu city, the date of its foundation being lost in antiquity.

Barah—Village and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, about 5 miles from the Jasra railway station. Population 2,000. It contains Tahsildar's court, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Baraut—Village with post office [m].

Bharathganj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bharwari—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Allahabad. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chail—Village and municipality with post office [m.].

Dando—Village with post office [m. s.].

Daraganj—Suburb of Allahabad city, situated on the right bank of the Ganges, on Akbar's *bandh* or embankment, east of the Allahabad peninsula; distant two miles from Kydganj, the nearest point of the city

proper, and connected with it by the Grand Trunk Road. Population of Daraganj, 14,000. Area, 149 acres. Post office [m. s. t.].

Daranagar—Village with post office [m.].

Ghurpur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Handia—North-eastern *tahsil* of Allahabad District, also village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the Grand Trunk Road, 23 miles east-south-east of Allahabad city. Population 2200 Besides the usual *tahsili* courts and offices, it contains police station, Anglo-vernacular school, dispensary. and post office [m. s. t.]. The village market carries on a trade, chiefly in hides, with Mirzapur and Jaunpur.

Hanumanganj—Village with post office [m.].

Jasra—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Allahabad. Post office [m.].

Jhusi.—Village and municipality, situated opposite the city of Allahabad, on the left bank of the Ganges. An ancient town traditionally dating from 2,200 B. C. in the Puranic age as the city of Kasi or Pratisthan, and the residence of the first prince of the Lunar dynasty, Pururavas. Population 4,000. It is a station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and contains police station. and post office [m.].

Kamalpur.—Village, situated near Kara, on the old Mughal Imperial road. Kamal, a Muhammadan saint, with his son and other disciples, lies buried in the neighbourhood. Mausoleums and other ruins stand the surrounding plain.

Kara.—Town in Sirathu *tahsil*, situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 42 miles by road north-west of Allahabad city. Population 5,000. An old fort now in ruins, together with a number of tombs, still attests the former magnificence of Kara. Trade in grain, cloth, and paper. The place is still well known for its blankets. Police station, and station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. Post office [m. s. t.].

Karali—Village with post office [m.].

Karchana.—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 11 miles from Allahabad. Population 1,000. Contains the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, police station, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Karma.—Town, situated 12 miles south of Allahabad city, and 6 miles west of Karchana town. Population 3,500. A market is held twice a week on Tuesday and Friday. Trade is grain, cotton, hides, cattle, bamboos, and metal vessels. Post office [m.].

Katra.—Village situated on a pass in the lower Kaimur range, on the metalled road between Mirzapur and Rewa, distant from the former 63 miles south-east. The road from Mirzapur rises gradually by successive terraces, and follows the course of the little river Sioti. The summit of the pass has an elevation of 1219 feet above sea-level.

Kheri—Village with post office [m.].

Kohkhiraj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kunwar.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Allahabad. Post office [m].

Kuraon—Village with post-office [m. s.].

Madarah—Village with post office [m.].

Mahgaon—Village with post office [m.].

Mahronda—Village with post office [m.].

Manauri—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Allahabad. Post office [m. s.].

Mandah—Village with post office [m. s.].

Manjhanpur.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mau Aima.—Town situated in the trans-Gangetic portion of the District, 8 miles north-east of Soraon, and 21 miles north of Allahabad city. Population 9,000. Police station, and post office [m. s.].

Meja.—South-eastern *tahsil* of Allahabad District, also chief village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Meja Road.—Railway station, 24 miles from Allahabad. Post office [m. s.].

Mufti-kepurwa—Village with post office [m. s.].

Muratganj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Naini.—Village and railway junction station, 5 miles from Allahabad. Contains central jail, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nara—Village with post office [m. t.].

Nawabganj—Municipal village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pachimsarira—Village with post office [m.].

Phulpur—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pipalgaon—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sarai Akil.—Town situated 20 miles from Allahabad city. Population 3,000. The town is noted for its colony of Thatheras, whose brass-work and metal ornaments have more than a local reputation. Bi-weekly markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Police station, village school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sarai-Enait—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sarai-Mamrez—Village with post office [m.].

Sarsa—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sayyid-Sarawan.—Village 15 miles west of Allahabad city, and 2 miles west of the Manauri railway station. Population 3,500. Good Anglo-vernacular school.

Shahzadpur.—Town in Sirathu *tahsil* ; situated on the banks of the Ganges about a mile north of the Grand Trunk Road, and 6 miles east of Sirathu town. Population 3,600. Station of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey. Post office [m. s. t].

Shiurajpur.—Small village and railway station, 28 miles from Allahabad. Population 600. Noted for its stone quarries. Rising market ; police station, and post office [m.].

Sikandra.—Municipal village in Phulpur *tahsil*. Population 2,200. About a mile north-west of the village is the tomb of Mahmud of Ghazni's

famous general Sayyid Salar Masaud, at which a fair is held every May, attended by about 50,000 Muhammadan pilgrims. Post office [m. s.].

Singraur.—Village, 18 miles north-west of Allahabad city. Population 2,000. A ruined mound known as the Surya Bhita, a mile north of the town, marks the site of an ancient Sun temple. Station of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey.

Sirathu.—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 36 miles west-north-west of Allahabad city. Population 2,000. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, the town contains a police station, and post office [m. s.].

Sirsa.—Town in Meja *tahsil*, situated on the south bank of the Ganges, 8 miles north of Meja town. Population 3,600. The market here is the largest in the District except those in Allahabad city. Opium warehouse, police station, and Anglo-vernacular school.

Soraon.—Village and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Faizabad road, 13 miles north of Allahabad city. Population 2,000. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, the town contains a police station, *tahsili* school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Syed-Sarawan—Village with post office [m.].

Tikri.—Village in Soraon *tahsil*, situated 4 miles south-south-east of Soraon town, and 8½ miles north of Allahabad city. Population 2,400. Noted for its temple to Mahadeo, in whose honour a religious fair is held every February.

Umarpur-Niwan.—Village situated 4 miles west of Allahabad city, and adjoining the cantonment. Population 5,000. The village contains the cemetery for European troops.

Utraon—Village with post office [m.].

AZAMGARH.

AZAMGARH—District in the Benares Division of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North West Provinces. Bounded on the north by Fyzabad and Gorakhpur Districts, on the east by Ballia, on the south by Ghazipur, and on the west by Jaunpur and Sultanpur Districts. Area, 2,148 square miles. Population 1,728,625. District head-quarters are at Azamgarh town, 181 miles from Allahabad *via* Jaunpur and Moghal-Sarai railway stations.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops being as follow:—*Kharif*—rice, *arhar*, Indian corn; other food crops, sugar-cane and indigo. *Rabi*—wheat, barley, gram, peas, and other food crops.

MANUFACTURES.—There are no local manufactures of importance.

COMMERCE—Sugar, molasses, indigo, opium, coarse cloths and firewood, constitute the bulk of the exports; the District importing, in exchange, grain, English-made cloth and threads, raw cotton, silk, tobacco, salt, hardware, drugs, leather goods, and millstones and stone sugar-presses from Chunar.

CLIMATE.—The District is on the whole a healthy one; but fever is prevalent during the rains and immediately after them. These begin in normal years in the third week of June and end in September, the first burst coming sometimes from the north-east, sometimes from the north-west. The cool season begins about the middle of October and continues till March, the wind during these months being generally from the west, but sometimes from the east, and then often accompanied with rain. The hot season lasts through April, May, and most of June. Westerly winds blow steadily till the middle of May, when easterly winds set in, and the climate becomes very relaxing.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *Tahsils* of Deogaon, Azamgarh, Mahul, Sagri, and Muhammadabad. Revenue, 12 lakhs; cost of officials and police, Rs. 2¼ lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Session Judge, Collector and Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, Deputy Collector Tahsildar, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent with an Assistant, Post Master, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, District Engineer, and 3 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Azamgarh town *see* Azamgarh.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahraula.—Village situated 18 miles from Shahgunge railway station. Post office [m. s. t.].

Amila.—Village with post office [m.].

Atraulia.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Azamgarh (*Nizamabad*).—*Tahsil* and town, also municipality, and head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the river Tons, 40 miles from Jaunpur, 44 miles from Ghazipur, and 64 miles from Gorakhpur. Population 20,000. Local centre for trade, *en route* for the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway at Jaunpur. Government offices, jail, dispensary, and post office [m. s. T.].

Barda.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Belariyaganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Chiriakote.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Deogaon.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 28 miles from Azamgarh town on the metalled road to Benares. Population 3500. It contains a Tahsildar's court, police station with a cattle pound, village school, and post office [m. s. t.]. Market held twice a week.

Didarganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Doharighat—Town, situated on the bank of the Gogra, at the point where the roads from Ghazipur and Azamgarh to Gorakhpur cross the river. Population 4000. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. Extensive through traffic to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Great bathing festival on the full moon of the month of Kartik.

Dubari.—Large agricultural village, situated 4 miles south of the river Gogra, and 36 miles north-east of Azamgarh town. Population 3000. Markets for miscellaneous produce are held twice a week.

Gambhirpur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ghosi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jahanganj—Village with post office [m.].
Khurhat—Village with post office [m.].
Koilsa—Village with post office [m. s.].
Kondrapur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kopaganj—Town in Muhammadabad *tahsil*, situated on the Gorakhpur and Ghazipur road. Population 6500. Country cloth is woven. Retail markets twice a week. Police outpost station, and post office [m. s. t.].
Lalganj—Village with post office [m.].
Madhuban—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Maharajganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mahul—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m.].

Mau Nathbhanjan.—Town in Muhammadabad *tahsil* ; situtated on the right bank of the Tons river, 14 miles from Muhammadabad town. The place is of greater antiquity than Azamgarh, the District capital, but the date of its settlement has not been ascertained. Population 15,000. Considerable quantities of cloth are made, both for local use and for export chiefly to Western and Central India. The public buildings include a police station, Anglo-vernacular school, a girls' school, a military encamping ground, and post office [m. s. t.]. Daily market.
Mehnagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mubarikpur—Town situated 7 miles from Muhammadabad town. Population 14,000. Retail markets for miscellaneous commodities are held four times a week. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers, and there is also a small manufacture in sugar-refining. Police outpost station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Muhammadabad—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Population 10,000. There are about 300 looms, and a few sugar refineries. Besides the usual Sub-divisional courts and offices, the town contains Tahsildars' and Munsiff's courts, police station, village school, and post office [m. s. t,]. Markets for miscellaneous commodities are held four times a week in different parts of the town and suburbs.
Nadwa Sarai—Village with post office [m.].
Nizamabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Pawai—Village with office [m. s.].
Rani Sarai—Village with post office [m.].
Raunapar—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sagri—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m s. t.].

Sarai Mir—Municipal town with population 5500. Post office [m. s. t.].
Surajpur—Village with post office [m. s.].
Tarwa—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Walidpur—Town situated on the Tons river, 12 miles from Azamgarh town. Population 5500. Weaving is carried on at upwards of 225 looms. Market twice a week.

BALLIA.

BALLIA.—District of the Benares Division; being bounded on the north and east by the Gogra river, which separates it from Gorakhpur and Bengal District of Saran; on the south by the Ganges, which separates it from Shahabad; and on the west by Azamgarh and Ghazipur. Area, 1,169 square miles. Population 942,465. District head-quarters are at Ballia town, 177 miles from Allahabad *via* Doomraon railway station.

PRODUCTS.—Rice, wheat, barley, and peas, are the principal crops. Cotton is scarcely grown at all in Ballia, but the sugar-cane is a staple product in every village, and large quantities of sugar are annually made in the numerous factories which stud the District. Poppy is grown to a considerable extent.

CLIMATE.—The District is similar to the border Districts of Ghazipur and Azamgarh in point of climate. The extremes of heat and cold are less than in the more Western Districts. The dry west winds are less prevalent, and the rainy season is longer and the rainfall more abundant. To European constitutions the climate is relaxing on the whole, but the Natives of the District are rather above the average for physique and longevity.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 Tahsils, namely, Ballia, Rasra, and Bansdih. Revenue, 10 lakhs. *District Staff.*—The civil and criminal jurisdition is in the hands of the Judge of Ghazipur, Deputy Commissioner, Joint Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Munsiff, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zila School, Civil Surgeon, District Engineer, and 3 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Ballia town *see* Ballia].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ballia—Town and *tahsil*, also municipality and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the north bank of the Ganges, a little below its confluence with the Lesser Sarju, 14 miles from Doomraon railway station. Population 9000. Besides the District offices, the town contains police station, dispensary, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.]. A great bathing fair, called Dadri, is held in November at the full-moon of Kartick, and attended by about 400,000 persons,

Bansdih—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on a level alluvial plain, 2 miles north-west of the Suraha Lake, and 8 miles south of the Gogra. Population 10,000. Tahsili, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Baragaon—Town lying on the banks of the Little Sarju river, 10 miles west of Ballia town on the Ghazipur road. Population 11,000. An important agricultural centre. Post office [m. s.].

Beriya—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bharsar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Biria (*Baria*).—Town 16 miles from Raghunathganj railway

station. It contains a number of sugar-refineries Weaving looms 350. Market twice a week.

Durjanpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Garwar—Village with post office [m. s.].
Gharauli—Village with post office [m.].
Haldharpur—Village with post office [m.].
Haldi—Village with post office [m s. t].

Maniyar—Town situated on the right bank of the Gogra river, 7 miles from Bansdih town. Population 9000, Its importance is derived from its grain market, which is the largest in the District. The manufactures consist of sugar-refining and cloth-weaving. Post office [m. s.].

Muriyari—Village with post office [m.].
Nagra—Village with post office [m s. t.].
Nawanagar—Village with post office [m. s.].
Pheppna—Village with post office [m.].
Phursa-Tar—Village with office [m.].

Rasra—Town and head-quarters of *tahsil* of the same name ; distant from Ghazipur 28 miles north-east, from Ballia town 21 miles north-west. Population 12,000. Rasra is a thriving, well-laid out town, and is commercially the most important place in Ballia District. A bi-weekly market is held, and a large trade is carried on in cloth, sugar, hides, iron, spices, and Sajji. The town contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, five large and about twelve small masonry mosques, dispensary, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ratsar—Village situated on the Garwar-Sikandarpur road. Population 5000. The village contains two sugar factories and a primary school. A large *bazar* is held twice a week. Post office [m.].

Reoti—Town in Bansdih *tahsil*, situated 12 miles from Bansdih town. Population 10,000. Reoti is the head-quarters of the Nikumb Rajputs. A little manufacture of country cloth, shoes, and palanquins is carried on, but with this exception Reoti is a mere agricultural centre, with little or no trade. Police station, middle school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sahatwar—Town in Bansdih *tahsil* ; situated on the Reoti-Bansdih road, 6 miles from Bansdih town, and 12 miles from Ballia. It is the largest and most populous place in Bansdih *tahsil*, and is the head-quarters of the Kinwar clan of Rajputs, who own more than three-fourths of the town. Population 11,000. The town possesses considerable trade Police outpost station, middle class school, and post office [m s. t.].

Sikandarpur—Town in Bansdih *tahsil* ; situated 2 miles from the right bank of the Gogra, and 14 miles from Bansdih, and 24 miles from Ballia town. Population 7500. Its former importance is attested by the ruins of a large fort. The local market is famous for its *atar* of roses and other essences, of which there is a considerable export to Bengal. Police station, middle class school, and post office [m s. t.].

Sisotar—Town in Bansdih *tahsil* ; situated about 2 miles north of Sikandarpur town, and 13 miles from Bansdih Population 6,000. The

village is the head-quarters of a permanently settled estate owned by a family of Bhuinhars or cultivating Brahmans. Small manufacture of cotton cloth, sugar-refinery, and primary school.

Siwan—Village in Bansdih *tahsil*, situated 8 miles south of the Sikandarpur-Bansdih road, 12 miles from Bansdih town. Population 3000. The village contains 15 sugar factories.

Sonbarsa—Village in Ballia *tahsil*, situated 22 miles from Ballia town. Population 9000. Sonbarsa is not a town, but an aggregate of 28 separate villages and hamlets forming part of the Damodarpur *taluk*, or estate, the property of the Maharaja of Dumraon. The principal hamlet is Lalganj, in which a large bi-weekly market is held.

Sonwani—Village in Ballia *tahsil*; situated 11 miles from Ballia town. Population 2500. Manufacture of *sindur* (red lead). Bi-weekly market; village school.

Srinagar—Village in Ballia *tahsil*; situated on the Bairia-Reoti road, 24 miles from Ballia town. Srinagar is not a separate village, but an aggregate of eleven hamlets forming part of the Damodarpur *taluk* or estate belonging to the Maharaja of Dumraon, and containing a total population in 1891 of 4600 souls.

Sukhpura—Village in Bansdih *tahsil*; situated on the Garwar-Bansdih road, 6 miles from Bansdih town. Population 4500. Sukhpura is a flourishing village, possessing two sugar factories, and a primary school. There are two rival bazars, which are held twice a week.

Tari Baragaon—Village in Rasra *tahsil*; situated on the Nagra. Azamgarh road, 10 miles from Rasra town. Population 3500. The village contains 6 sugar refineries and 20 looms. Primary school.

Turtipar—Town in Rasra *tahsil*; situated in the north-western corner of the Ballia District, on the right bank of the Gogra, 20 miles from Rasra town. Population 6800. Large trade in grain, timber, tobacco, salt, and brass-ware, for the manufacture of which last the village is noted. Post office [m. s. t.].

BANDA.

BANDA.—District of the Allahabad Division; and is bounded on the north and north-east by the river Jumna; on the west by the river Ken, the District of Hamirpur, and the Native State of Gaurihar; on the south and south-east by the Native States of Panna, Charkhari, and Rewah; and on the east by Allahabad District. Area, 8,060 square miles. Population 705,832. District head-quarters are at Banda town, 124 miles from Allahabad *via* Manikpur by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The principal products consists of wheat, gram, *joar*, *bajra*, cotton, *til*, *arhar*, *alsi*, and *masur*. Oil-seeds are also largely grown.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—Banda, though a poor agricultural District, has little trade. The Banda cotton is sufficiently well known in commerce to be called by its prefix as a trade name. The other principal exports are flax, gram, millets, wheat, and other grains. The chief imports are rice, sugar, and tobacco. Manufactured articles are, for the

most part, sold at the country fairs, none of which, however, are of any great importance. Coarse cotton cloth and copper utensils are made in the District for home use. Polished pebbles, found in the Ken, and cut into knife handles, brooches, seal-rings, and other ornamental articles, are exported in considerable quantities. There are several quarries in the southern hill country, which export durable sandstone for ornamental architecture, and other stone for metalling roads and for railway purposes. Iron is also found, and worked by companies of blacksmiths.

CLIMATE.—The cold season in Banda is less intense than that of the neighbouring Districts, frost being very rare. The hot weather sets in about the middle of March, and the spring crops are cut by April. The atmosphere is distinguished by its clearness, fog and dust being almost unknown. The beautiful phenomenon of the mirage is often observed. On the other hand, this purity of the air contributes to the heat, and many deaths occur from exposure to the sun. The climate is healthy for Natives, but produces fever and ague among Europeans. The only endemic disease is malarial fever, which becomes epidemic from August to November. More than two-thirds of the deaths are due to this cause; of other diseases complaints of the bowels are most fatal. Cattle-disease is occasionally prevalent, but not to any great extent.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 8 *tahsils* of Banda, Pailani, Baberu, Kamasin, Mau, Karwi, Badausa, and Girwan. Revenue about 14 lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Deputy Commissioner, Joint Magistrate, 2 Deputy Magistrates, Sub-Judge, Tahsildar, Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, and 7 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Banda town *see* Banda.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Atara.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Banda. Post office [m.].

Baberu.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 24 miles east of Banda town. Population 4,000, principally Bais Rajputs. A town of but little importance. Contains *tahsili*, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Badausa.—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Bagain river, 24 miles from Banda. It consists of three separate villages, with a total population of 3,600. *Tahsili*, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t]. Principal exports—*ghi*, cotton, grain, and seeds. The celebrated hill fort of Kalinjar is about 18 miles from here.

Bahilpurva.—Village and railway station, 53 miles from Banda

Banda.—*Tahsil*, railway station [R.], municipal town, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, 63 miles from Manikpur railway station. It stands on an undulating plain, 1 mile east of the right bank of the Ken river. The town is straggling and ill-built town, but with clean, wide streets, containing 66 mosques, 161 Hindu temples, and 5 Jain temples, some of which possess fair architectural merit; *tahsili* court-house, jail, dispensary, school, church,

club, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. The cantonments are one mile from the town, on the Fatehpur road.

Bargarh.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Manikpur. Post office [m. s].

Bisanda—Village with post office [m].

Chillatara.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chitrakot.—Hill and place of pilgrimage, also railway station, 38 miles from Banda. Round the base of the hill is a terrace upon which pilgrims perform the ceremony of circumambulation (Parikrama). In former times, the hill was more frequented as a place of pilgrimage than any other in Bundelkhand. It is said to have attained its great sanctity in the *Treta-yug*, or the third of the Hindu ages of the world, when it was visited by Rama during his wanderings in the jungles. There are 33 places of worship dedicated to various deities, situated on the low surrounding hills on the banks of the Paisani and in the valley and plains at the foot of the hill, all of which are connected with the ceremonies performed at Chitrakot. Of these places, seven named Kot-Tirth, Diwangana, Hanuman Dhara, Phataksila, Answiya, Gupt Godawari, and Bharat Kap are those most frequented by devout Hindus who go through the ceremonies of bathing, meditation, &c., at each of them. The temple attendants hold the revenues of 39 villages within British territory, besides several others in the adjoining Native States. Two large fairs are held in March, April and October-November, the former at the "Ram Naumi" and the latter at the "Dewali" Hindu festivals. In the middle of every month and on occurrence of eclipses, a small *mela* is held. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dabhaura.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Manikpur.

Dingwahi.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Banda.

Girwan.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Itawan.—Village with post office [m.].

Jaspura.—Village, 17 miles north of Banda town. Population 2000. Post office [m.].

Kalinjar.—Town and celebrated hill fort in Badausa *tahsil*; situated on a rocky hill, in the extreme south of Banda District, 33 miles south of Banda town. Elevation, 1230 feet. Kalinjar is one of the very ancient forts of Bundelkhand and separate names for it are recorded in each of the three prehistoric periods of Hindu chronology. It is said to have been called Ratnakuta in the *Satya-yug*, Mahagiri in the *Treta*, and Pingalu (the 'brown-yellow' hill) in the *Dwapar-yug*. Kalinjar is still a place of much interest to the antiquary. Seven gateways, leading one to the other, many of them bearing inscriptions, in some cases undecipherable, afford access to the fort from the north. Tanks, caves, temples, tombs, and statues cover the platform on every side. The town or village of Kalinjar, locally called Tarahti, is situated at the foot of the hill. Population 4,000. The inhabitants are principally Brahmans and

Kachhis ; but on occasions of religious fairs and festivals, Baniyas and dealers of every description resort here, as also pilgrims from distant parts of India. A travellers' bungalow for the use of European visitors is situated near the east entrance to the town, which also contains two markets, an Anglo-vernacular school, dispensary and post office [m.].

Kamasin (*or Darsenda*).—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 38 miles from Banda town. Population about 2000, consists principally of Thakurs. Tahsildar's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kampta.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Karwi.—Town and railway station, [R], also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the river Paisani, 43 miles from Banda. Population 4500, chiefly Hindus. There is a large building here known as the Bara, forming the residence of the great and influential family of Narayan Rao, who for nearly 8 months in the mutiny of 1857 assumed the reins of Government. The accumulations of this family constituted the vast treasure which afterwards became so famous as the " Karwi and Banda Prize Money. " It was kept in a vault in the Bara. Population 4500, chiefly Hindus. Station of a Joint Magistrate and an Assistant District Superintendent of Police. Magnificent temple and tank, with masonry well attached known as the Ganesh Bagh. Five mosques, and as many Hindu temples. Government dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Khanna.—Village with post office [m.].

Khurhand.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Banda. Post office [m.].

Majhgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Manikpur.—Village and railway junction station [W], 62 miles from Allahabad, and 63 miles from Banda town. A large traffic in lime is carried on by rail. Small market, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Marka.—Village with post office [m.].

Markundi.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Manikpur.

Marpha—Ruined fort in Banda District. Formerly capital of a Baghel Raja, tributary to the Panna princes. Four gates give access to the fort, and it contains several unpublished inscriptions.

Mataundh—Town and railway station, situated upon a hill, 12 miles from Banda. Population about 6500. Market on Mondays and Thursdays ; trade in tobacco, salt, grain, cotton, and leather. According to tradition, the scene of a battle between Chhatar Sal and a Jain Guru. School, police station, and post office [m.].

Mau-Chibu—Town situated on the right bank of the Jumna, 9 miles from the Bargarh railway station. Population 3500. Anglo-vernacular school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. Market on Sundays and Fridays.

Murwal—Village with post office [m.].

Nayagaon—Town situated on the route from Ajaigarh to Kalinjar,

9 miles north-east of the former, and 6 south-west of the latter. Population 2,000, chiefly Lodhis. The town is picturesquely situated in a fertile well-wooded valley, but the heat in summer is said to be almost unsupportable. Village school.

Oran—Village with post office [m.].

Pahari—Village with post office [m.].

Pailani—Village and head-quarters of *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Ken river, 21 miles north of Banda town. The village contains *tahsili*, police station, a mosque, and post office [m. s. t.]. Market held twice a week.

Pangara—Village with post office [m.].

Piprenda—Village with post office [m.].

Raipura—Village with post office [m].

Rajapur—Commercial town in Mau *tahsil*; situated on the bank of the Jumna, 18 miles north-east of Karwi town. Population 8500. Rajapur is the principal mart for all the produce of the District, especially cotton, which is conveyed by boat to Allahabad, and so up the Ganges to Cawnpur. Several handsome temples. Four annual fairs. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Rasan—Village situated at the foot of a rocky hill, crowned by the ruins of an old fort, 30 miles from Banda town. An ancient temple (now disused) stands in the centre of the enclosure. Mounds surround the village, pointed out by tradition as the remains of a large town called Rajbansi. Population 3000. Village school.

Rawli-Kalianpur—Village with post office [m.].

Semri—Village with post office [m.].

Seondha—Ancient and decayed town; situated near the right bank of the Ken river, a short distance to the right of the Banda-Kalinjar road; distant from Banda town, 11 miles south. Population 1500, chiefly Muhammadans. Ruins of a large fort on a neighbouring hill, a temple to Devi Angaleswari crowns another height near the town. Village school, and post office [m.].

Sindhan—Village with post office [m].

Sitapur.—Town situated a little distance (about ½ mile) from the foot of the sacred hill of Chitrakot on the left bank of the Paisani river, five miles from Karwi. Sitapur is named after the goddess Sita, Rama's spouse. The principal street is situated on the bank of the river, and is lined by magnificent temples, all of which are of some antiquity and are held in much veneration throughout India.

Tamlia—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Banda.

Tindwari—Village with post office [m. t.].

BAREILLY.

BAREILLY (*Bareli*).—District in the Rohilkhand Division. Bounded on the north by the Tarai District; on the east by the District of Pilibhit; on the south by Shahajahanpur and Budaun Districts; and on the west by Budaun and Rampur State. Area, 1,594 square miles

Population 1040,691. Administrative head-quarters are at the town of Bareilly, 364 miles from Allahabad *via* Cawnpur and Lucknow by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The *kharif* staples are rice, cotton, *joar*, *bajra*, *moth*, and inferior food-grains. The *rabi* crops consist of wheat, barley, oats, and pulses.

COMMERCE AND TRADE —Bareilly has no manufactures of more than local importance, and very little external trade.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is largely influenced by its proximity to the hills, Barielly city, and all the northern *parganas* lying within the limits of the heavier storms. The rainy season begins a little earlier, and ends a little later, than elsewhere to the south, and the cold weather lasts longer. The atmosphere is damp, the heat moderate, and the hot winds not excessive.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Faridpur, Bareilly, Aonla, Mirganj, Baheri, and Nawabganj. Revenue, 12 lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner, District and Sessions Judge, Deputy Commissioner, Joint Magistrate, 2 Assistant Commissioners, 2 Deputy Collectors, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Superintendent of Post offices, Post master, Sub-judge, 2 Munsifs, District Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of Central Prison, and Reformatory, Inspector of schools with an Assistant, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, Chaplain, 5 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, Executive Engineer, Disrrict Engineer, 8 Honorary and 1 Cantonment Magistrates, [For further information regarding Barielly town *see* Barielly].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aonla.—Ancient town, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, also railway station ; situated on a branch of the river Aril, 17 miles from Barielly. Population about 14,000. The town contains a splendid tomb of Rohilla leader, Ali Muhammad. Aonla is a city of tombs, the relics of the time when it was the capital of Rohilkhand, and the court of a powerful ruler. The two principal streets of the town contain some respectable buildings ; several new masonry structures show signs of returning prosperity. The usual sub-divisional buildings and police station, a large *bazar*, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Atamara.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Bareilly.

Baheri.—Tahsil and town, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 31 miles from Bareilly. Contains the usual sub-divisional court and post office [m. s. t.].

Bareilly (*Bans Bareli*).—*Tahsil*, and chief town of the District of the same name, also municipality, railway junction station [R], and administrative head-quarters of the District, and also of the Rohilkhand Division. Population about 110,000. Bareilly is the most populous city in Rohilkhand, and fifth in the North-West Provinces. It stands at an elevation of 550 feet above sea-level, on the bank of the Ramganga river, 96 miles above its confluence with the Ganges, 450 miles from Allahabad. Good metalled roads connect the city with all the neighbouring centres of trade and population. The city, civil station, and can-

tonments lie on an open plain without walls of fortifications, intersected by a few ravines and patches of broken ground. The cantonments contain lines for a battery of artillery and regiments of European and Native Infantry, besides Native Cavalry. Bareilly is also the head-quarters of Rohilkhand Military District. The ordinary military force includes a regiment each of European and Native Infantry, a battery of Royal Artillery, and a regiment of Native Cavalry, the whole under the command of a Brigadier-General.

The city has little architectural pretension, the chief buildings being of moderate date. The ruins of the ancient fortress may still be seen in the old town. A modern fort of considerable strength overlooks the artillery barracks in the cantonments, and supplies a place of refuge and defence for the station. A third and much older fortification owes its origin to Raja Makarand Rai. The chief mosques are the Mirza Masjid, and the Jama Masjid. The Nawab of Rampur has a palace near the city, which he occupies on his visit to Bareilly, and lends at other times to Europeans of high official position. The other buildings include a church, two jails, lunatic asylum, District offices and railway station (W. & R.). There are nine banks at Bareilly, namely.—Agra Savings Bank, Ld. Agency ; Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. Agency ; Bank of Upper India, Ld. Agency ; Delhi and London Bank Ld. Agency ; Himalaya Bank Ld. Agency ; Mussoori Bank Ld. Agency ; Oudh Commercial Bank Ld. Agency ; Rohilkand and Kumaon Bank Ld; and Uncovenanted Service Bank Ld Most of the private houses are built of mud, and some being of masonry. Some of the new *bazars* particularly Inlisganj are clean and well built. Cotton, grain, and sugar form the chief commercial staples. The manufactures of furniture and upholstery are better and cheaper than elsewhere in Northern India. There is also a Government College, with a Principal and staff of professors, besides high class schools, dak bungalow, club, post and telegraph office [m. s.].

Bhamora.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhata.—Village with post office [m.].

Bhojpura—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Bareilly. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bilsanda—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bisharatganj (*Basaratganj*).—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Aonla. Post office [m.].

Deoraniya—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Atamara. Post office [m.].

Fatehganj, East.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Bareilly. Population about 2500. Bi-weekly market, police station, village school, *sarai*, and post office [m.].

Fatehganj, West.—Village, famous as the scene of a British Victory over the Rohillas in October 1794. A monument marks the burial-place of the Company's troops, and a carved tomb with minarets covers the remains of two Rohilla chiefs. Police station, encamping ground, missionary school, 2 *sarais*, and post office [m.].

Furreedpore—Chief town, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the

same name, also railway station, 12 miles from Bareilly. Population 6000. Bi-weekly market. A fine mango grove is situated near the village, a good encamping ground lies to the south, besides the Shahajahanpur road. The public buildings consist of the usual sub-divisional offices, two *saraie* (native inns), school, road bungalow, post office [m. s. t.], and several temples.

Gaini—Village with post office [m.].

Hafizganj—Village with post office [m.].

Karor.—Head-quarters *taheil* of Bareilly, including Bareilly city. Area, 330 square miles. Population 300,000 including Bareilly.

Katra—Village with post office [m.].

Mahmudpur—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Bareilly. Post office [m.].

Mirganj—Village and head-quarters of the *taheil* of the same name; situated on the metalled Bareilly and Moradabad road, 21 miles north-west of Bareilly city. The place is a mere village, with a population consisting principally of Pathans. The public buildings consist of the usual *tahsili* courts and offices, police station, elementary school, mud-built *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.]. Outside the village, on the north-west, is an encamping ground for troops, in the neighbourhood of which the market is held twice a week.

Nawab-ganj—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *taheil* of the same name, 23 miles from Bareilly town. Population 4500. Besides the usual *tahsili* courts and offices, it contains a police station, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Richha—Village with post office [m.].

Richha Road—Railway station, 27 miles from Bareilly.

Rithaura—Village with post office [m.].

Saithad—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Bareilly. Post office [m.].

Sarauli—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shai—Village with post office [m. t.].

Shergarh—Village with post office [m.].

Sheshgarh—Village with post office [m.].

Tisua—Village and battle-field in Bareilly District; situated 20 miles south-east of Bareilly on the Fatehgarh road. In 1774, the British troops supporting the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, gained a decisive victory over the Rohillas at this spot. Police station, *sarai*, and bi-weekly market.

Umariya—Village with post office [m.].

BASTI.

BASTI.—District of the Benares Division. Bounded on the north by the territory of Nepal, on the east by the Gorakhpur District, and on the south and west by the Faizabad and Gonda Districts of Oudh. Area, 2,767 square miles. Population 1,785,844. The District head-quarters are situated three miles distant from the town of Basti.

PRODUCTS.—There are two harvests, the *kharif* and *rabi*. Besides cotton and rice, the *kharif* crops include *joar*, known as *joudhri*, *moth*, etc. The *rabi* crops consists of wheat, barley, oats, vetch, peas, and *dal* or *arhar*.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The trade of the District consists to a great extent in the exchange of the cotton, cotton-stuffs, and brass of Cawnpur and the Doàb Districts for the drugs, iron, copper, timber, and forest produce of Nepal. The largest market in the District is that of Uska Bazar on the Kura. This place is the principal emporium of the Nepal trade in rice and mustard seed, and the seat of fibre manufactures. Basti itself produces sugar, hides, salt-petre, charcoal, and coarse cloths.

CLIMATE.—The District is on the whole an unhealthy one, for the excessive atmosphere humidity and the defective drainage combine to make fevers prevalent. The dampness of the air tempering both summer and winter extremes.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *tahsils* of Domariaganj, Bansi, Haraia, Basti, and Khalilabad. Revenue, 12 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Munsif, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent with two Assistants, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, District Engineer, and Post Master. For further information regarding the town of Basti *see* Basti.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ami.—River of North-West Provinces ; rising from a small lake in Basti District, and flowing in an easterly and south-easterly direction, it falls into the Rapti on its left bank.

Amorha.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Bansi.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the south bank of the river Rapti, 32 miles from Basti town. Population about 5000. The Local Bansi Rajas formerly resided in Bansi itself, and the remains of their castle occupy a high site in the south-east corner of the town. In the midst of the ruins rises a great fig-tree (the supposed abode of a demon, the ghost of a Brahman, who did a former Raja to death and drove the family from their ancestral residence) which is now an object of worship. Two weekly fairs are held. Several unmetalled roads from Nepal, Basti, Domariaganj, Bankala, and elsewhere converge upon the twon. About a hundred yards north-east of the town stands the small and fort-like, *tahsili*. The other public buildings consist of a police station, *munsif's* court, and post office [m. s. t.], Government school, *sarai* or native inn, staging bungalow, and dispensary. The water-supply of the town is very bad, and the inhabitants suffer much from goitre.

Barahkoni.—Village with post office [m.].

Basti.—Town and *tahsil*, also head-quarters of the District, and railway station ; situated on the river Kuana, 289 miles from Allahabad *via* Mughal *sarai* and Fyzabad. Population about 6,000. The town

has no commercial importance. It contains jail, Government offices, dispensary, *tahsili*, school, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Belwa.—Village with post office [m.].

Birdpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Biskohar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Captainganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chhapiya.—Village with post office [m.].

Chhapraghat.—Village with post office [m.].

Chilliya.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dabaulia Bazar.—Village with post office [m.].

Daldala.—Village with post office [m.].

Debarua.—Village with post office [m.].

Domariaganj.—Town and head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name, 32 miles from Basti. Contains Tahsildar's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Dudhara.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gaeghat.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Haria.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Basti and Faizabad road 17 miles from Basti town. Principal export, grain; and import, cloth. The town contains *tahsili*, police station, school, and post office [m. s t.].

Kalwari-Bazar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khalilabad.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, also railway station, 18 miles from Basti town. It contains the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, police station, market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kothila.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Lotan.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Maghar.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Basti.

Mahuli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Minhdawal.—Town in Khalilabad *tahsil*; situated 5 miles from the right bank of the river Rapti, and 2 miles from the north shore of the Bakhira Tal, 20 miles from Gorakhpur cantonment, and 29 miles from Basti town. Population 12,000. The square or principal market place is in the centre of the town, and is lined with fairly well-built shops. It is the largest and commercially the most important town in the District. Its trade consists chiefly in the exchange of goods from the Nepal hills for goods in the Ganges plain. The weekly market days are supplemented by three annual religious fairs. The people are well dressed and prosperous in appearance. The town contains a post office [m. s. t.] dispensary, school, and *sarai*, or native inn.

Misrauliya.—Village with post office [m.].

Munderwa.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Basti. Post office [m.].

Nagar khas.—Village in Basti *tahsil*; situated on the northern bank of the Chandu Tal Lake, 6 miles south west of Basti town It was the capital of a Gautama principality in the 14th century, and re-

mained the seat of a line of Gautama Rajas till 1858, when their estates were confiscated for rebellion. Population 2,500.

Nowgarh.—Village with post office [m.].
Paikoliya.—Village with post office [m, s.].
Pursrampur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Rudauli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Tinich.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Basti.

Uska.—Town in Basti *tahsil* ; situated on the right bank of the Kura river. A flourishing and rapidly rising town, at which the trade with Nepal is centred. Population about 5500. Post office [m. s. t.].

BENARES.

BENARES.—District in the Division of the same name ; bounded on the north by Ghazipur and Jaunpur ; on the west and south by Mirzapur ; and on the east by Shahabad. Area, 1,009 square miles. Population 921,943. The administrative head-quarters are at the city of Benares, 102 miles from Allahabad by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The course of tillage is that common to the whole upper basin of the Ganges The *kharif* or autumn crops are rice, cotton, *bajra*, *joar*, and other common food grains. The *rabi* or spring crops consist of wheat, barley, oats, peas, and other pulses. Sugar-cane, Indian corn, indigo, *moth* and hemp are also other staple crops of the District.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The commerce of the District centres almost entirely in the city. A considerable trade passes through from Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, and Basti. Two lines of rail-road traverse the District, throughout the greater portion of its length.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Benares is one of the hottest and dampest in the North-West Provinces. No really cold weather diversifies the year as in the upper country beyond Allahabad ; and since the hot west winds have lost their force before reaching this District, *tattis* or grass mats fail to perform their function of cooling the air by evaporation. The temperature more nearly resembles that of Lower Bengal than that of the North Western plains in general.

ADMINISTRATION.—Benares is the head-quarters of a Commissioner. The Commissioner of Benares is also Agent for the Viceroy in his official relations with the Maharaja of Benares, and *ex officio* Superintendent of Benares Family Domains. For fiscal purposes the District is divided into 2 *tahsils* of Benares and Chandauli. Revenue about 12 lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Collector and Magistrate, Joint Magistrate Deputy Collector, Tahsildar, Superintendent of Post offices, Post master city, and Post master Benares Cantonment. Agent of the Bank of Bengal, Judge of Small Cause Court, Munsif, Superintendent of Central Prison and District Jail, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Principal Benares College with 3 professors, Head Master Collegiate School, Inspector of Vernacular Schools (Benares Division.) Civil Surgeon, Chaplain, 2 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, Executive Engineer, and 11 Honorary

Magistrates. [For further information regarding Benares City *see* Benares].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Anai.—Village with post office [m.].

Babatpur.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Benares. Post office [m.].

Baluwa.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Baragaon.—Village 15 miles from Babatpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Benares (*Varanasi—Kasi*).—City and cantonment, also municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil*, District, and Division of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Ganges, which flows nearly north and south as it passes before the city. Population 222,400. Benares, commonly called *Kasi* by the Hindus, has been the religious capital of India from beyond historical times. The most generally accepted derivation of the name, *Varanasi* is from the streams Varana (*modern Barna*) and Asi. The former, a river of some size on the north and east of the city ; the latter, a rivulet now embraced within its area. Benares is the more sacred city of the Hindus. Its soil, its wells and streams, its temples and inhabitants, every thing in it and around it, are considered holy. The Hindu has the same longing to visit it as the Muhammadan to make a pilgrimage to Mecca. From the earliest period of Aryan colonization a city appears to have existed near the site of the present town. In the sixth century Gautama Buddha fixed upon Benares as the great station for preaching his faith. He took up his residence at Sarnath, where colossal Buddhist remains still lie thickly scattered over the ground. For 800 years it was the head-quarters of Buddhism, and about 4 A. D, it reverted to the ancient faith. Muhammad Ghori took Benares in 1194 A. D., and the various Musalman dynasties continued to hold it for 600 years. It was ceded to the British in 1775.

Benares is the first city of the North-West Provinces in population and importance. It stretches for about 4 miles along the northern bank of the Ganges. The river, more than a third of a mile in breadth, sweeps round like a bay. Temples, mosques, palaces, and buildings of every description rise above a cliff of a hundred feet in height, from the summit of which a multitude of stone *ghats*, of great diversity, descend to the bed of the river. No walls or fortifications enclose the holy city.

The sanctity of Benares extends from the Ganges to the Panch-Kosi road. Whoever dies within this area, is sure of the blessedness of heaven. The people spend a large part of their time praying, bathing, or lounging by the water-side. The *ghats* are crowded with *fakirs* and other ash-besprinkled and almost naked ascetics, practising their devotions and life-long austerities. The city can be approached either by land or water. The streets of Benares are generally crooked, and some are so narrow as not to admit carriages. Many of the houses are built of stone, some of them six stories high. In a few cases a house on one side of a street is, in its upper part, connected with a house on the opposite side.

As the finest view of Benares is obtained from the river Ganges, the banks of which are bordered by *ghats*, or flights of stone steps, descending to the water from the most famous buildings in the city, the traveller will do well to spend some time in a boat, passing along the whole of the river frontage, where, in the morning especially, he will see crowds of the people coming down to bathe in the water of the sacred river. Particulars regarding these Ghats and the buildings near them are given below. The Ghats are here given in succession from the west proceeding down stream.

1. *Ashi Ghat or Ashi Sangam Ghat*—This *ghat* is one of the five celebrated places of pilgrimage in Benares. The channel of the Ashi, which here falls into the Ganges, is dry during the cold weather. It is about 40 feet broad. The steps at this ghat are a good deal broken. This is the nearest Ghat from which to cross to Ramnagar, the palace of the Maharaja of Benares. The Monastery of Tulsi Das, Jagannath temple, and Durga temple are adjacent to this Ghat.

2. *Lala Misr Ghat or Bachhraj Ghat*—Here there are two Jain temples, which stand on the bank of the Ganges.

3. *Tulsi Ghat*—At the north end of this Ghat, huge masses of the building have fallen, and lie on the river's edge. Kuru Chatr temple is the noteworthy object here.

4. *Rao Sahib Ghat.*—Here there is a huge recumbent image of Bhim, which is said to be annually washed away and restored.

5. *Akrur Ghat.*—There is no noteworthy object here.

6. *Shivala Ghat.*—This is one of the finest and most crowded of the Ghats. Part of it is assigned to the religious ascetics called Gosains. Here stands the fort, which is now called the Khali Mahal, "empty palace" or Prince of Dihli's house, and belongs to Government.

7. *Dandi Ghat.*—This Ghat is very large, and is devoted to the staff-bearing ascetics called Dandi Pants.

8. *Hanuman Ghat.*—This is a large Ghat and generally crowded.

9. *Smashan or Mashan Ghat.*—The cremation Ground.

10. *Lali Ghat.*—Not important.

11. *Kedar Ghat.*—This Ghat is much resorted to by the Bengali and Tailangi population of the city. The top of the temple of Kedarnath may be seen from the river at this Ghat. At the bottom of the Ghat is a well called the Gauri Kund, or "well of Gauri" Shiva's wife, the waters of which are said to be efficacious in curing fevers, dysentary, etc.

12. *Charak or Chauki Ghat.*—Here a Mansarovar tank surrounded by 60 shrines, and a Shivala called Maneshvar are the noteworthy objects. This Ghat is also the place where serpents are worshipped. Here, under a pippal tree are many idols and figures of snakes. In a street close by, called Kowal, is a figure of Durga with ten arms.

13. *Chatr or Rajah Ghat.*—Here the Chatr or Sarai (rest-house) for travellers, built by Rajah Amrit Rao, is noteworthy.

14. *Someshwar Ghat.*—So called from the adjacent temple of the moon, *Soma*. At this Ghat every kind of disease is supposed to be healed. Close by is an alley, in which is the shrine of Barahan Devi, who is worshipped in the morning, and is supposed to cure swelled hands and feet.

15. *Pande Ghat.*—From Chauki Ghat to Pande Ghat the water is very dirty, owing to a large drain, which pours the filth of the city into this part of the Ganges.

16. *Nand Ghat.*
17. *Chadr Ghat.*
18. *Bengali Tola Ghat.*
19. *Guru Pant Ghat.*

There is nothing particular to be seen at these four Ghats.

20. *Chausasti* (*sixty-four*) *Ghat.*—This Ghat is one of the most ancient at Benares. Here, in a narrow lane, is a temple to the goddess Chausasti.

21. *Rana Ghat.*—This Ghat was built by the Maha Rana of Oodeypur. It is not much frequented by Hindus. It is the special place for the bathing of the Muhammadans.

22. *Munshi Ghat.*—This is the most picturesque of all the Ghats at Benares. It was built by Munshi Shridhar, Diwan of the Rajah of Nagpur. A fine building at the top of the stair is noticeable here.

23. *Ahalya Bai's Ghat.*—Here nothing particular is to be said.

24. *Sitala Ghat.*—This Ghat signifies " small-pox Ghat " over which a Hindu goddess presides.

25. *Dasashwamedh Ghat.*—This Ghat is one of the five celebrated places of pilgrimage in Benares. It is specially thronged during eclipses. Here Brahma is said to have offered in sacrifice ten horses, and to have made the place equal in merit to Allahabad.

26. *Man Mandir Ghat.*—The observatory, and Agast kund are the chief objects here.

27. *Bhairava Ghat.*—The temple of Bhairavanath is the chief object. The idol here is said to be the Kotwal, or magistrate of the city, who rides about on an invisible dog. There is an image of a dog close to the idol, and the confectioners near sell images of dogs made of sugar, which are offered to the idol of Bhairavanath. At this place dogs are daily fed by a Gosain. Close to Bhairavnath's temple is the Gopal *Mandir*, containing two gold images of Krishna. This temple, though not remarkable for beauty of architecture, ranks first in wealth and in the richness of its furniture and jewels. The temple is daily attended by numbers of devotees.

28. *Mir Ghat*—This Ghat was built by Rustam Ali Khan, Nijam of Benares. It now belongs to the Maharajah of Benares. From this the Nipalese Temple is seen, and is a strikingly picturesque object. It does not resemble in the least the Hindu temple. It is popularly called the Nipali Kharpa.

29. *Lalita Ghat.*
30. *Nipal Ghat.* } Not worthy of notice.

31. *Jal Sain Ghat.*—The famous temple of Bisheshwar (51 feet high) is between Mir Ghat and the Jalsain Ghat. The Bisheshwar temple, or the Golden Temple of Siva, receives the highest honour. Siva is considered the reigning deity of Benares ; the city is supposed to rest on the point of his trident. The temple itself is mean, but it is surmounted by a tower and some glittering in the sun. They are covered with thin plates of gold, spread over thick plates of copper. The expense was met by Ranjit Singh. In the court there is a large collection of images and lingas. Close to the temple is the famous Gyan Kup, " Well of knowledge ," in which it is fabled that Siva resides. Flowers and other offerings are cast into the well to the deity below. Just outside the Golden temple is the shrine of Shanichar, or Shani, the planet saturn or its regent. A few steps beyond this is the temple of Annapurna (built 1720 by Baji Rao Peshwa), a goddess whose name is compounded of Anna "food " and Purna, " who fills with." She is supposed to have express orders from Bisheshwar to feed the inhabitants of Benares. There are four shrines in this temple dedicated to the Sun, Ganesh, Gauri Shankar, and the Hanuman. Near this is the temple of Sakshi Vinayak (1770) the witnessing deity. Here pilgrims, after finishing the Panch Kosi, or five Kos or 10 miles circuit round Benares, must get a certificate of having done so, otherwise their labour goes for nothing. South of the temple to Shani is that of Shukareshwar, Shukar being the planet Venus or its regent, and Ishwara " God." Here prayers are made for handsome sons.

32. *Kyasth Ghat.*—This Ghat is of no importance.

33. *Manikarnika Ghat.*—One of the five celebrated places of Hindu pilgrimage in Benares, is considered the most sacred of all the Ghats, and in November is visited by multitudes of pilgrims. It is called *Mukta Kshetra*, " seat of liberation. Just above the flight of steps is the Manikarnika Well, and between it and the steps is the temple of Tarakeshwara. Below this temple the bodies of Hindus are burned. During the eclipse of the sun Manikarnika Well is visited by millions of pilgrims. The well is 35 feet square, and stone steps lead down to the water. Offerings of the leaves of Bel tree, flowers, milk, sandal-wood, sweetmeats, and water are thrown into it. At the second flight of steps of this Ghat is a temple to Siddh Vinayak, or Ganesh, and is also an important sacred object here.

34. *Sindhia's Ghat.*—Broken Wall.

35. *Bhim Ghat.*
36. *Ganesh Ghat.* } Not important.

37. *Bhosla Ghat.*—Handsome Ghat built by Baija Bai.

38. *Ram Ghat.*—This Ghat is much frequented by Marathas. On the steps is a very sacred temple.

39. *Panchganga Ghat.*—Just below the flight of steps is the confluence of the Dhantapapa, Jarananda, Kirnanda, Saraswati, and Ganga,

the first four underground. Above it rises Aurangzeb's mosque, (with 2 minarets) called Madhu Daska Deorha. The view from the top of the minarets (150 ft. high) of the town beneath is very striking.

40. *Durga or Kali Ghat.*—Temple of Dwarka Nath.

41. *Bindu Madhav Ghat.*—Temple of Bindu Madhav.

42. *Gau Ghat.*—Stone figure of a cow.

43. *Trilochana Ghat* or Pilpila Tirth.—The pilgrim bathes in the Ganges at this Ghat, and then proceeds to the Panchganga, and there bathes again. There are two turrets at the Trilochana Ghat, and the water between them possesses a special sanctity. Houses of the Dikli family and Cemetery of Makhdum Sahib are the noteworthy buildings here.

44. *Tilianala Ghat.*
45. *Maitra Ghat.*
46. *Prahlad Ghat.*
} These Ghats are of no importance.

47. *Raj Ghat*—At the junction of the Ganges and Barna is a piece of high ground (50 feet above the plain) which in the Mutiny (1857) was strongly fortified, and has ever since been called the Raja Ghat Fort.

The temples and shrines number over 5000. In addition to these there are a number of magnificent buildings, residences of wealthy princes, interpersed with mosques and temples. Rajah Mansingh of Jaipur is said to have presented 100,000 temples to the city in a single day. The chief buildings are too numerous to be fully noticed, but a few among them deserve special attention. *Sacred Ghats, Tanks and Wells.*—Besides the temples of Benares, many Ghats and Wells are accredited with great sanctity, and there are also tanks to which pilgrims flock to bathe. The principal ghats are five in number:—Ashi Sangam, 2 Dasaswamedh, 3 Manikarnika Ghat, 4 Panch Ganga Ghat, and 5 Barna Sangam. Amongst other Ghats worthy of notice are—Kedar Ghat, Nagpur Rajah's Ghat, and Sindhia's Ghat. *Of Sacred Wells may be noted*—1. The Gyan Bapi or Gyan Kup 2. Amrit Kund or Kup, *i. e.* 'well of immortality,' the water of which is held to be of great efficacy for the cure of skin diseases, including leprosy. 3. Nag Kup. *i. e.* 'serpent's well.' An annual *mela* is held here; persons bathe in this well as a safe guard against snake-bites Of Sacred Tanks there may be specially noted:—1. Manikarnika near the *ghat* of that name. It is the duty of all pilgrims to bathe at this well. 2. Pisach Mochan, or deliverance from demons. All persons living in Benares bathe here once a year, as also pilgrims, when they come, as a precaution against evil spirits. 3. Agastya Kund.

There are shops of every kind, and for every trade. Benares is noted for its ornamental brass-work. Small idols and other images in brass and other materials are made in great quantities in the narrow lanes around the golden temple. Shawls, silks, and embroideries may also be purchased here. The most remarkable relic of early antiquity in Benares itself is the Lat Bhairav, a broken pillar supposed to be a fragment of one

among the many columns set up by the great Buddhist Emperor Asoka in the third century B. C.

Modern Building.—Prince of Wales' Hospital ; Town Hall built by His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram ; and the Government college. The principal buildings in the Civil Lines are—Rajah Kali Shankar's. Asylum ; the Government Divisional Lunatic Asylum ; the Central, the District Jail, the office of the Commissioner and Agent to Governor-General. The Collector's office and revenue and magisterial courts. The treasury, *tahsili*, municipal, District Engineers and police offices are in the compound. The Sessions Judge's Court and offices with which are joined the court of the Sub-ordinate Civil Judges. The London Mission Institute, a large school affiliated to the Calcutta University. Two Banks (Banks of Bengal and Delhi and London Ld. Agency. There are also a cantonment court, and church.

The principal institutions are—the Queen's College ; the Maharaja of Vijayanagram's Female school ; the Normal School ; missions in connection with the Church of England, the Baptist, and the London Missionary Societies ; Jai Narain's College ; the Benares Institute, a society mainly composed of native gentlemen, and devoted to literature, science, and social progress ; and the Carmichael Library, consisting of a large collection of English and Oriental standard works, periodicals, and library. Two hotels, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Benares.—Estate, comprising the family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares, consisting of the *parganas* of Kaswar Raja in Benares District and Gangapur and Bhadohi in Mirzapur District. The average rental of the estate, which has an area of 985 square miles, somewhat exceeds 8 lakhs, of which nearly 3 lakhs is paid as revenue to the British Government. The estate is in political relation with the Government of the North-Western Provinces ; and the Family Domains have been specially exempted from the operation of Act XVIII of 1871 (an Act for the levy of land rates for local purposes, North-Western Provinces). The Maharaja, His Highness Sri Prasad Narayan Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., is a Gautam Brahman of the Bhuinhar clan. He has received a *sanad* giving him rights of adoption, and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns.

Benares Cantonments.—Railway station, 3 miles from Benares River station.

Chandauli.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. Also station of an Assistant Sub-Deputy Agent of Opium.

Chaubepur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chaukhamba.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Cholapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dheena.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Benares city. Post office [m].

Kaithi.—Village with post office [m.].

Mirzamurad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Moghal Sarai.—Town and railway junction station [R.], 7 miles from Benares. Population 1,200. Police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Naubatpur.—Village situated on the banks of the Karamnasa river ; here crossed by a fine stone bridge. Population 1,000. *Bazar*, staging bungalow, and masonry *sarai*.

Phulpur.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Benares. Post office [m. s. t.].

Pindra.—Village with post office [m.].

Ramnagar.—Town in Chandauli *tahsil* ; situated on the Ganges, about 2 miles above Benares city, of which it may be considered a suburb, and on the opposite or southern bank. It is the residence of the Maharaja of Benares, who has a palace in the town. Interesting old fort, handsome temple, tank and garden. Population about 12,000. Ramnagar is a considerable commercial centre. The *gola* or grain mart, situated near the fort is a small square with busy grain shops. It also enjoys a speciality in the manufacture of riding-whips, and wicker-work stools and chairs. The public buidings consist of a police station, English school, and post office [m. s. t.]. On the southern outskirt of the town is a well-kept *sarai* or native inn.

Ruhana.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sakaldiha.—Town and railway station, 18 miles from Benares city. Population 3,000. Markets are held on Mondays and Thursdays. The town also contains a considerable number of shops, a fort, built by Achal Singh, 2 mosques, 4 sugar factories, 4 temples, police station, English and Hindu schools, and post office [m. s. t.]. The railway station is 2 miles from the town.

Sarnath (*probably a corruption of saranganath, 'Lord of Deer' referring to a legend of Buddha*).—Buddhist ruins, 3½ miles from Benares city. Sakya Muni first preached his doctrines here, and some of the ruins probably date from his time (543 B. C).

Sayyid-Raja—Village with post office [m. s.].

Shiupur.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Benares city. Post office [m.].

Shivala—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sikhar.—Town and fort, situated on the left bank of the Ganges, nearly opposite Chunar.

Sikrol.—Western suburb of Benares city, containing the military cantonments, civil station, and European quarter, about 4 miles from the railway station. The little river Barna flows through the suburb, dividing it into two parts. Church, official buildings, numerous well-built bungalows, standing amid gardens and groves.

Sindhora.—Village situated 16 miles north-north-west from Benares city. Population 2,000. Large mart for grain and cloth small manufacture of sugar.

BIJNOR.

BIJNOR.—District in the Rohilkhand Division. Bounded on the north-east by the sub-montone road, which separates it from the foot of the Kumaun and Garhwal hills; on the west by the river Ganges, and on the south and south-east by Maradabad, Tarai, and Kumaun Districts. Area, 1,898 square miles. Population 794,070. District head-quarters are at Bijnor town, 587 miles from Allahabad *via* Moghal Sarai and Nagina railway stations.

PRODUCTS.—Wheat, rice, cotton, and sugar-cane form the most important products. The other crops include *bajra*, barley, gram, *urd*, *moth*, oil-seeds, dye-stuffs, and coarse grains; together with vegetables, opium, tobacco, safflower, and common food-stuffs.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—Sugar is the great commercial staple of the District, the Bijnor manufacture fetching higher prices in the market than any other Indian brand. The chief manufactures are Brahmanical threads (*janeo*) at Bijnor; papier-mache at Mandawar; metal-work, blankets, cotton, and shoes at Najibabad; and carved ebony, glass ware, ropes, and firearms at Nagina.

CLIMATE.—The climate, on the whole, may be considered pleasant and healthy. The chief endemic diseases of Bijnor comprise intermittent fevers, dysentery, and bowel complaints. Ophthalmia also causes much trouble, and small-pox not unfrequently occurs.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *taksils* of Bijnor, Najibabad, Nagina, Dhampur, and Chandpur. Revenue, 16 lakhs. Total cost, nearly 8 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Munsiff, Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zila school, Civil Surgeon. Post Master, 2 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, District Engineer, and 5 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Bijnor town *see* Bijnor].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Afzalgarh.—Town on the left bank of the Ramganga, 15 miles from Nagina railway station. Small trade in forest timber and bamboos. Population about 8,000. A small colony of weavers manufacture excellent cotton cloths. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Akbarabad—Village with post office [m.].

Barhapura—Village with post office [m. s.].

Basikotra (*Akbarabad Rampur*).—Village with post office [m. s.].

Basta.—Village with post office [m. s.]

Bijnor (*Bijnaur*).—Town and *tahsil*, also municipality, and head-quarters of the District of the same name; distant 19 miles from Nagina railway station. Bijnor stands on slightly undulating ground about 3 miles from the left bank of the Ganges, whose rich plain it overlooks. It is a neat but unpretending little country town, with more than the usual number of brick-built houses. The town is the centre of a large local trade in sugar, for which Bijnor has a high reputation; manufacture of Brahminical threads (Janavas), cotton cloth, and knives.

Besides the usual district buildings, the town contains dispensary, dak-bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.]. Also station of American Methodist Mission.

Chandpur.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, distant from Bijnor, 19 miles south Population 12,000. Besides the usual *tahsili* courts and offices, it contains police station, dispensary, native inn, boys' and girls' schools, five or six temples and two mosques, and post office [m. s. t.]. A considerable trade in sugar and grain is carried on at markets which are held twice a week. The local manufactures comprise earthen ware, pipe-bowls (chilam), and jugs (surahi), and the weaving of cotton cloth.

Daranagar.—Village situated on the Ganges, 6 miles south of Bijnor. Great bathing fair is held in November; lasts 5 days, and attracts 40,000 pilgrims. Post office [m. s.].

Dhampur.—A small but wealthy and well-built town, and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 29 miles east of Bijnor. Population 6,000 The main street or *bazar* is a wide and busy thoroughfare, lined with handsome shops, chiefly those of dealers in iron ware. The ironsmiths and braziers are noted for the manufacture of iron locks and plates, brass candlesticks, and ornaments for native carriages, and gongs and bells of mixed copper and lead. Handsome matchlocks are also made, and a local gunsmith obtained a prize of 750 francs for two specimens sent to the Paris Exhibition in 1867. Markets are held twice a week, and there is a monthly fair. The town is aired by several open places containing fine old trees. To the north stand the *tahsili* buildings, and to the south a native inn (*sarai*). The other public buildings are a police station, *tahsili* school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Gopalpur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Haldaur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jhalu.—An important market town situated on the Dhampur road, 6 miles east of Bijnor town. Population 6,000. A large trade in agricultural produce. Post office [m.].

Kaladanda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kiratpur.—Town in Najibabad *tahsil* ; situated 10 miles from Bijnor town. Population 13,000. Kiratpur is now merely an agricultural centre of purely the local importance, with a petty manufacture of lacquered wooden work. Post office [m s. t.].

Kot-kadir—Village with post office [m.].

Mandavar.—Ancient town in Bijnor *tahsil* ; situated near the right bank of the Malin river, 8 miles north of Bijnor town. Population 8,000. Mandawar dates back to a remote antiquity. The more ancient part of the site of the ruined city consists of a mound about half a mile square, raised some 10 feet above the rest of the town, which flanks it on its western and northern sides. In its midst is a ruined fort, and in its south-eastern corner stands the principal mosque (*Jama Masjid*), said to have been built on the site, and out of the materials, of an older Hindu temple. The town has no modern edifice of any inter-

est or beauty, being built chiefly of mud. Bi-weekly market. A small manufacture is carried on of *papier-mache* boxes, trays, and paper knives. The only public buildings are a police station and post office [m. t.].

Meman—Village with post office [m.].

Nagal—Village with post office [m.].

Nagina.—Town and municipality, also railway station [R.], and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 19 miles from Bijnor. Population about 22,000. Nagina was formerly celebrated for its manufacture of gun-barrels ; it is now noted for its cloth, hempen rope and sacking, ebony carving, glass-ware, and matchlocks. The principal trade is the export of sugar. Tahsildar's and Munsiffs' courts, a Bench of 6 Honorary Magistrates, and post office [m. s. t.].

Najibabad.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the banks of the Malin Nadi stream, 31 miles south-east of Hardwar. Population 18,000. The public buildings comprise the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, police station, dispensary, Government school, and post office [m. s. t.]. Large through traffic in timber from the Bhabar forests to the north. Manufactures of brass, copper, and iron work, matchlocks, blankets, cotton cloth and shoes. Imports of grain ; exports of sugar. Markets are held twice a week.

Nihtor.—Town in Dhampur *tahsil* ; situated on the banks of the Gangan, upon the Dhampur road, 16 miles from Bijnor town. Population 10,000. The town contains a handsome mosque, police station, school, a *sarai* or native inn, and post office [m. s. t.] Markets are held twice a week, and fairs in March and July.

Nurpur—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Rehar—Village with post office [m s.].

Sahispur.—Town and railway station, 50 miles from Bijnor town. Population 7,000. Bi-weekly markets A speciality of the town is the weaving of a superior quality of cotton cloth. Post office [m. s.].

Seohara.—Poor but populous town and railway station, 44 miles from Bijnor town. Population about 10,000 Post office [m. s. t.].

Shampur—Village with post office [m.].

Sherkot.—Town situated on the bank of the Kho river. Population about 16,000. Sherkot is the residence of a powerful Rajput family, owners of the Sherkot estate, whose handsome palace, with two Hindu temples attached, stands just outside the town on the north-west. The principal places of business are the Kotra and Sherkot *bazars*. The town has a considerable trade in sugar, and is noted for its manufacture of embroidered carpets. The public buildings include a police station, dispensary, Anglo-vernacular school, *sarai* or native inn, and post office [m. s. t].

Suahari—Village with post office [m. s.].

Subalgarh.—Village and ruined fort situated on the Hardwar road, 10 miles north-west of Najibabad. Extensive fortifications surround the decayed town, which consists of little else but a mass of ruins.

Tajpur—Village with post office [m. t.].

BUDAUN.

BUDAUN.—District in the Lieutenant Governorship of the North West Provinces. Budaun forms the south-western District of the Rohilkhand Division, and is bounded on the north-east by Barielly, and the State of Rampur ; on the north-west by Moradabad ; on the south-west by the Ganges ; and on the east by Shahjanpur. Area, 2,016 square miles. Population 925,598. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Budaun, 329 miles from Allahadad. Nearest railway station, Aonla, 19 miles by road.

PRODUCTS.—The *kharif* crops include cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, rice, *joar*, *bajra*, and *moth*. The *rabi* crops consist chiefly of wheat, barley oats, peas, and other cereals or pulses. Other crops—poppy, tobacco, vegetables, and other choice crops.

MANUFACTURES.—The only manufacturing industries, apart from the simplest forms of weaving, the making of rough agricultural tools, and of brass or earthen domestic vessels, is indigo manufacture and sugar refining.

COMMERCE—Imports.—Chintz, salt, groceries, iron, metal-work, and *pan*. Exports—sugar, grain and leather.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District resembles that of other Districts in Rohilkhand, being somewhat cooler and moister than the adjacent portions of the Doàb, owing to the greater proximity of the hills and the damp submontane tract.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *tahsils* of Gunnaur, Bisauli, Sahaswan, Budaun, and Dataganj. Revenue, 11½ lakhs. The cost of officials and police of all kinds is about 2 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Post Master, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zila School, Civil Surgeon, 7 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, District Engineer, and 4 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Budaun town *see* Budaun].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alapur.—Town situated 11 miles from Budaun. Population 6,000. Police out-post station ; village school, and bi-weekly market.

Asafpur.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Budaun.

Babrala.—Village and railway station, 73 miles from Budaun.

Bilsi.—Town and municipality, 15 miles from Budaun town. Population about 7,000. Largest mart for the neighbouring portions of Rohilkhand. It consists of two principal wards, Bilsi and Sahibganj, the latter so called from its being the head-quarters of a large European indigo factory, which has branch factories all over the District. The town contains school, dispensary, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Binawar—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bisauli.—Town and head-quarters of the *taksil* of the same name ; situated 24 miles from Budaun. Population about 5,000. Besides a fine fort, a rest-house, mosque, and ruined palace, the town contains the

ordinary Government buildings, *tahsili*, *munsifi*, police station, dispensary, and post office [m. s.]. Weekly market.

Biliaun.—Head-quarters *tahsil*, also chief city, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated about a mile east of the left bank of the river Sot, and consists of an old and a new town. Population 34,000. The former stands on a commanding eminence, and contains the fort, the ruins of whose enormous ramparts of early architecture gird it round on three sides. Handsome mosque, originally a Hindu temple, built of massive stone, and crowned by a dome of singular beauty. Besides the usual District Courts, Budaun contains a dispensary, school, municipal hall, jail, church, and chapel of the American Methodist Mission, which maintains several girls' schools in different parts of the town. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Dabtara.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Budaun town.

Dataganj.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; 17 miles from Bulaun town. Population about 3,000. Besides the ordinary sub-divisional offices and courts, the town contains *tahsili*, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Faizaganj-Behta.—Village with post office [m.].

Gowan—Village with post office [m.].

Gunnaur.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated about 3 miles from the north bank of the Ganges. Population about 5,500. *Tahsili*, police station, *sarai*, dispensary, school, cattle pound, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Hazrakpur.—Agricultural village, situated near the right bank of the Aril river. The population being almost Hindus. Police station, bi-weekly market, and post office [m.].

Islamnagar.—Town lies on the road from Bisauli to Sambhal, 12 miles from the former town. The outskirts of the town are well planted with groves of mango trees. Population about 6,000 The town contains a police station, dispensary, *sarai* or native inn, cattle-pound, school, and post office [m. s.].

Kachhla.—Town situated on the north bank of the Ganges, 18 miles from Bulaun town. Agricultural produce is largely conveyed by road from Bareilly and Bulaun by road to Kachhla, where it is shipped in boats for transfer to Cawnpur and Fatehgarh. Police station, post office [m. s.], opium store-house, *sarai* or native inn, and encamping ground for troops Market twice a week.

Kakora.—Village, situated near the bank of the Ganges, 12 miles from Budaun town. Population 2,000. The village is noted for its large annual religious trading fair held at the full moon of Kartik (October—November) which is attended by as many as 100,000 persons from Cawnpur, Delhi, Farukhabad, and various parts of Rohilkhand.

Kakrala.—Town in Dataganj *tahsil*, 12 miles from Budaun town. Population about 6,000. The public buildings consists of a police station, *sarai* or native travellers' rest house, school and post office [m. s.]

There are also a Hindu temple, and several mosques. Trade and manufactures insignificant.

Khera—Village with post office [m.].
Rajpura.—Village with post office [m. s.].
Ramzanpur.—Village with post office [m.].
Sadullaganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Sahaswan.—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated about a mile from the left bank of the Mahawa river, 20 miles from Budaun town. Population about 15,000. Tri-weekly markets are held on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The public buildings include a masonry bungalow, used as a residence and court-house by District officers on tour, a *tahsil* office, Munsiff's court, distillery, good *sarai*, Government charitable dispensary, school-house and post office [m. s. t.]. A large mound marks the site of an ancient fort, said to have been built by one Raja of Sahasra-Bahu.

Ujhani.—Town and municipality, situated 8 miles from Budaun town on the Etah road. Population about 8,000. Sugar and indigo are largely manufactured. Bi-weekly markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The town contains several handsome mosques and a mausoleum of Abdulla Khan. Police station, school, *sarai* or native inn, and post office [m. s. t.].

Usehat.—Village with post office [m. s.].
Wazirganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Zarifnagar.—Village with post office [m].

BULANDSHAHR.

BULANDSHAHR.—District in the Meerut Division ; being bounded on the north by Meerut District ; on the west by the river Jumna ; on the south by Aligarh ; and on the east by the Ganges. Area, 1911 square miles, containing 24 towns and 1486 villages. Population about 949,914. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Bulandshahr, 359 miles from Allahabad. Nearest railway station, Chola, 10 miles.

PRODUCTS.—The land under tillage is almost equally divided between spring and rain crops. Wheat, barley, and gram are the staple products of the *rabi* harvest ; and common millets and pulses of the *kharif*. Indigo is also widely cultivated, forming one of the main commercial crops ; and cotton, safflower, and tobacco are grown in all parts of the District. The advantages of irrigation are thoroughly appreciated in the District, more than one-fourth of the cultivated area being artificially supplied with water.

COMMERCE AND TRADE, ETC.—The chief exports from Bulandshahr are safflower and indigo, but large quantities of cereals are also despatched eastward and westward. Anupshahr is a large depôt for wood and bamboos. The manufactures are unimportant, consisting chiefly of fine muslins at Sikandarabad, printed cloths at Jahangirabad, and carpets at Jewar. Saltpetre is produced in the crude state at 95 factories, scatter-

ed through the country villages. The country trade is carried on at the local markets, of which the most largely frequented is at Dibai.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is very variable, being cold in winter and hot in summer, dry during the sultry spring winds, and extremely moist during the autumn rains. Malarious fever is the chief endemic disease of Bulandshahr, being especially prevalent during the rainy season. Small-pox and cholera occasionlly appear in an endemic form. The natives thoroughly appreciate the advantages of skilful treatment and European medicines.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Shikandrabad, and Khurja Revenue, 25 lâkhs; expenditure nearly two-fifths of the revenue. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Munsif, Post Master, District Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon, District Engineer, and Visiting Chaplain. [For further information regarding Bulandshahr town *see* Bulandshahr].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahar.—Ancient town lying on the right bank of the river Ganges, 21 miles from Bulandshahr. Population 3,000. Police station, school. and post office [m.]. Large fair in June, at which crowds assemble to bathe in the Ganges. The town abounds in temples which are, however, of no great antiquity nor of any architectural interest. There is a small red sand stone mosque, apparently of the time of Akbar. A bridge of boats crosses the Ganges at this place in the dry months.

Ahmadgarh.—Village 28 miles from Bulandshahr, and 6 miles from Pahasu. The village contains school and post office [m.] North of the village is a small lake on the borders of which are ruins of fine buildings. Weekly market.

Anupshahr.—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 25 miles from Bulandshahr, and 14 miles from Dibai railway station. Founded by Badgujar Rajah Anup Rai, from whom it derives its name. Population about 9,000. The Ganges is here crossed by a bridge of boats in the dry weather, and by a ferry in the rainy season. The town is resorted to by Hindu pilgrims, who bathe in the Ganges at certain seasons. The largest assemblage is on the full moon of Kartik (November-December) when about 150,000 persons collect together from all quarters; but as a bathing place, Rajghat, owing to its position on the railway, has become more popular. Owing to its central position on a great navigable river, Anupshahr has great commercial advantageous; but since the opening of the railway station at Rajghat, 9 miles to the south-east, much of the traffic of the town has been diverted to Dibhai. There is some local manufacture of coarse and fine cloths, blankets, boots, bullock carts, soap, shoes etc. The town contains *tahsili*. vernacular school, dispensary, mosque, several small temples, good *sarai* or native inn, and post office [m. s. t.].

Arniya—Village with post office [m s.].

Aurangabad Sayyid.—Town 10 miles from Bulandshahr town.

Population about 6,000. Founded in 1704 A. D. by Sayyid Abdul Aziz, whose family still hold this and 15 other villages. The town is surrounded by tanks, which are prejudicial to health after the rainy season. Religious fair at Sayyid Abdul's tomb. School, market, and post office [m. s.].

Bagrasi.—Town 22 miles from Bulandshahr. Population about 5,000. The town is famous for its mango topes.

Balka.—Village with post office [m.].

Baroda—Village with post office [m].

Bilaspur.—Village 16 miles from Bulandshahr town, and 2 miles from Sikandarabad railway station, with which it is connected by a metalled road. Population under 4,000. The village contains school, market on Sundays, and post office [m s. t.].

Bulandshahr (*or Baran*).—Town, municipality, also *tahsil*, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, 10 miles from Chola railway station. Lies on the west side of the Kali Nadi, and consists of an upper and a lower town, the former and more ancient portion occupying the summit of a high and precipitous hill of artificial formation on the river bank, while the latter or modern town stretches over the low-lying ground to the west. Elevation above sea-level, 741 feet. Baran is a place of great antiquity, coins of Alexander the Great and the Indo-Bactrian kings of Upper India being found to the present day in and arrround the town sculptured columns of early Hindu character, and other architectural fragments, are not infrequently found when any excavations are made ; but there are no buildings of any antiquity *in situ*. The dispensary, and the Anglo-vernacular school, with its boarding-house attached, are at the west end of the lower or new town which there joins immediately on to the civil station, containing the court-houses, jail, post office [m. s. t.], Mission school of the church of England, canal offices, etc. The *tahsili* buildings, including the *tahsili* school are on the top of the hill, the approach to the latter being by a fine broad staircase from the *bazar* below. A handsome bathing *ghat* on the river bank is raised by public subscription. In connection with the *ghat* is a market place, in which the lower storey of the double row of shops serves as a massive embankment against a river flood. Town Hall, and dak bungalow. The annual horse show and District fair, held here in the last week of February, is said to be the most prosperous assembly of its kind in the North-West Provinces, and is visited by people from all parts of India. Prizes are given to the value of about Rs. 4,000.

Chatari.—A prosperous village and site of a large weekly cattle market, 21 miles from Khurja town. Good school, and post office [m. s. t.]

Chhalas.—Village with post office [m, t.].

Chola.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Bulandshahr. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Dadri.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Bulandshahr, and 23 miles from Delhi. Population 2,500. Police station, ruins of

a fort, travellers' bungalow, village school, encamping ground for troops, weekly market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Dankaur.—Ancient town with a good market, situated on the Jumna, which now flows 2 miles to the south, but which formerly flowed close under it, distant 20 miles from Bulandshahr, on the old imperial road from Delhi to Aligarh. Population about 5,500. Founded according to tradition by Drona, a hero of the Mahabharata, from whom the town derives its name. A few ruinous fragments exist of a large fort, with a mosque of more modern construction. In front of the little shrine erected in honour of the traditional founder, is a masonry tank 210 feet square constructed in 1881, and supplied with water from the Jumna canal. Police station, village school, and post office [m.].

Danpur.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Dharampur.—Village with post office [m.].

Dibai.—Thriving market town, 26 miles from Bulandshahr, and 26 miles from Aligarh. Population about 9,000. Trade has greatly increased since the opening of Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway which has a station called Dibai near the village Kaser, 3 miles distant by metalled road. The weekly market held on Monday is now the largest in the District. The town contains 4 *sarais* or native inns, two schools, a fine tank, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. The *bazar* is greatly enlarged.

Duriyapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Gulasthi.—Town situated 12 miles from Bulandshahr, and 28 miles from Meerut. Population about 6,000. The town contains halting place and encamping ground for troops, road inspection bungalow, police station, post office [m. s. t.], and weekly market.

Jahangirabad.—Town in Anupshahr *tahsil*, situated 15 miles from Bulandshahr town. Population 10,000. Growing trade, local manufactures of printed cloths for counterpanes and table-covers, also of native carriages and sacred cars. Mosque, school, *sarai*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. Weekly market held on Wednesday.

Jahangirpur—Village with post office [m.].

Jarcha.—Town situated 8 miles north of Sikandarabad, 7 miles east of Dadri, and 20 miles north-west of Bulandshahr town. Population 4,000, mostly Sayyids. The correct name of the town is said to be Char Choh, or 'the four wells,' because four wells were sunk here by the founder of the town, Sayyid-Zain-ul-abdin. The four wells are still to be seen. The town is famous for the number and excellence of its mango trees. Weekly market on Wednesdays. Police station, school, and post office [m. t.].

Jewar.—Town in Khurja *tahsil*, lies among the ravines of the high bank which separates the uplands from the Jumna valley. It is built on a well-drained site, and has good sanitary arrangements. Population 6,000. The market place contains some good shops. Manufacture of cotton rugs and carpets. Hindu fair in the month of Bhadrapad. Vernacular school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Jhajhar.—Town distant 15 miles from Bulandshahr town. Popu-

latiod about 4,500. It contains a village school, police station, and post office [m s. t.].

Kamona.—Village with a fort, lies near the right bank of the East Kali Nadi, 6 miles from Delhi. Population under 1,500.

Karanbas.—Town in Anupshahr *tahsil* ; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 12 miles from Anupshahr, and 30 miles from Bulandshahr town Population 2,000, almost all Hindus. The Zamindars are wealthy Hindus of the Bais clan of Rajputs. The fair held here on the occasion of Dasahara, in the month of Jaistha (May—June), is attended by perhaps as many as 50,000 pilgrims from the west, and is said to be the largest fair in the District. A small temple on an ancient site, sacred to the goddess of small-pox, is visited every Monday by numbers of women. Post office [m.].

Kasna.—Village with post office [m.].

Khanpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Khurja.—Town and municipality, also chief commercial centre of Bulandshahr District, railway station, and head quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 20 miles from Bulandshahr, 30 miles from Aligarh, and 50 miles from Delhi and Meerut. Population about 30,000. A handsome temple in the centre of the town, with a lofty dome surmounted by a gilded pinnacle is worthy of notice. Among the recent improvements in the town are a fine masonry tank, 200 feet square, supplied with water from the Ganges Canal ; a market-place with handsome facades, a lofty gateway, a mosque in the centre of the square, and an adjoining *bazar*, all pointed with carved stone The town contains Tahsili, munsifi, police station, dispensary, town hall, tahsili school, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. Chief trade in raw cotton. Local trade in cotton, safflower, indigo, sugar, molosses, grain and *ghi*.

Malagarh.—Village situated 4 miles from Bulandshahr. Population under 2,000. Large grain depôt, village school, and post office [m.].

Narora.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 4 miles from Rajghat railway station.

Pahasu.—Town situated on the right bank of the Kali river, 24 miles from Bulandshahr town. Population 4,000, chiefly Rajputs and Musalmans. It belongs to Nawab Sir Faiz Ali Khan K. C. S. I. formerly prime minister of Jaipore State. It contains a police station, village school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pindrawal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Rabupura.—Town in Khurja *tahsil*, situated 3 miles east of the Jumna, and 19 miles from Bulandshahr. Population 4,000. Weekly cattle market, village school, and post office [m.].

Rajghat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ramghat.—Town in Anupshahr *tahsil* ; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 20 miles from Anupshahr, and 42 miles from Bulandshahr. One of the sacred ghats to which pilgrims in the neighbourhood resort to bathe in the Ganges. Population about 3,500. Village school,

girls' school, police station, and post office [m.]. Trade with Rohilkhand, and by boat, with Benares and Mirzapur.

Sarai.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sarai Sadr.—Village with post office [m.].

Sathla.—Village with post office [m.].

Sayadpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Secundarabad (*Sikandarabad*).—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 17 miles from Bulandshahr town. Population 17,000. Two good bazars, the centre of the local trade in cotton, sugar, and grain. Manufacture of fine muslins for turbans, scarves, and native dresses. *Tahsili*, police station, charitable dispensary, several small mosques and temples, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Shikarpur.—Flourishing town, situated on the Ramghat road, 13 miles from Bulandshahr town. Population 10,000. Several substantial houses, temples, and mosques. Great walled *sarai* (native inn) about 200 years' old. An ancient mound, said to have been once known as Talpat Nagari is about 500 yards north of the town, with a remarkable building, called *Bara Khamba*, or the twelve columns, containing 12 fine red sandstone pillars, in the architectural style of the Emperor Jahangir. The town is surrounded by the ruins of an old fort. Post office [m. s. t.].

Siyana.—Ancient town, situated on a raised site, near the Anupshahr branch of the Ganges Canal ; 19 miles from Bulandshahr town on the Garhmukteswara road. Population 7,000. The name is said to be a corruption of Sainban or 'the forest of rest,' because Balram, on his way from Muttra to Hastinapur, slept here one night, and was hospitably entertained by *fakirs*, who had excavated a tank in the centre of a west forest. Indigo factory ; trade in safflower. Police station, village school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Surajpur.—Village with post office [m.].

CAWNPUR.

CAWNPUR.—District in the Allahabad Division of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces. Bounded on the north-east by the Ganges, on the west by Farukhabad and Etawah, on the south-west by the Jumna, and on the east by Fatehpur. Area, 2363 square miles, containing 8 towns and 1968 villages. Population 1,209,695. District head-quarters are at Cawnpur city, 120 miles from Allahabad by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The system of tillage in Cawnpur is that common to the whole Doàb. There are two main agricultural seasons, the *kharif*, or autumn harvest, and the *rabi* or spring harvest. The *kharif* crops include rice, maize, *bajra*, *joar*, cotton, indigo, etc. The *rabi* crops consist chiefly of wheat, barley, oats, peas, and pulses. The staple product of the District is wheat. Among the minor crops are oil-seeds, opium, spices, tobacco, and potatoes. Sugar-cane is extensively grown on the better

soils, and indigo is specially cultivated for the sake of the seed, which is exported to Behar.

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.—The District as a whole has a considerable agricultural trade in raw materials, especially grain, cotton, and indigo seed. In the city of Cawnpur, saddlery, boots, and other leathern articles are manufactured in large quantities. The Elgin and Muir Cotton Mills, under European supervision afford employment to a great number of hands, and supply the native weavers with yarn for their looms. Leather goods, textile fabrics, and tents are largely exported. There is a large Government tannery and leather manufactory in the old fort, for the supply of accoutrements for the army. Government flour mills grind corn for commissariat purposes.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Cawnpur is like that of the other Doàb Districts. From the middle of April to the 1st of July it is excessively hot and dry, and westerly winds prevail. After this, the monsoon is ushered in by damp east winds. The rainy season lasts till the end of September or beginning of October; the cold weather commences about the 1st of November. The District is on the whole well drained, and is therefore fairly healthy during the rains.

ADMINISTRATION.—For fiscal purposes the District is divided into 9 *tahsils* of Akbarpur, Bilhour, Bhognipur, Cawnpur, Derapur, Rasulabad, Narwal, Shiurajpur, and Ghatanpur Revenue about 40 lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Collector and Magistrate, 3 Deputy Collectors, Cantonment Magistrate, Tahsildar, Post Master, Sub-judge, 2 Munsifs, District Superintendent of Police who is also Inspector of Factories, Head Master Zila School. Civil Surgeon, Chaplain, 2 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, District Engineer, and 9 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Cawnpur town *see* Cawnpur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akbarpur—Head-quarters town of the *tahsil* of the same name; 8 miles from Rura railway station. The town was originally known as Guraikhera, but its name was altered to its present form in honour of the Emperor Akbar. Population about 5500. Bi-weekly market, and small annual fair. *Tahsili*, Munsifi, police station; school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Amrodha—Village 5 miles from Pakhrayan railway station. Post office [m. t.].

Araul—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m.].

Asalatganj—Village with post office [m.].

Banipara—Village with post office [m.].

Barajpur—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Cawnpur.

Barhan—Village with post office [m.].

Bhaupur—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m. s.].

Bhognipur—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same

name ; situated on the Kalpi road, 42 miles from Cawnpur town. Population about 1200. Besides the usual *tahsili* courts and offices, the town contains police station, encamping ground, and post office [m. s. t.]. There is a large tank, known as Bhog Sagar, the water of which is used for irrigation.

Bidhnu—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bilhour—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 34 miles from Cawnpur, and 4 miles from the Ganges. Population 6000. The public buildings consist of a *tahsili*, police station, school, road bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bithur (*Brahmavarta*).—Town and railway station, lying on the south bank of the Ganges, 17 miles from Cawnpur city. Population about 7000. Picturesque front facing the river, adorned by *ghats* or bathing steps, temples, and handsome residences. The principal *ghat* built by Raja Tikait Rai, minister of Nawab of Oudh, with an imposing saracenic arcade on its upper platform, is known as the Brahma *ghat*, being sacred to that god ; and a bathing fair is held there on the full moon in the month of Kartik (November). Baji Rao, the last of the Peshwas, was banished to Bithur, and had extensive palaces in the town. Large numbers of Brahmans reside in the town, and superintend the bathing festivals. Post office [m. s.].

Cawnpur (*Kanhpur*).—Town and *Tahsil*, also municipality, junction station [W. R.] of four Railways, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 270 miles from Delhi. Cawnpur is the fourth city in size and importance of the North Western Provinces, including the native city, cantonment and civil station Population 182,000 Elevation above sea-level about 500 feet. Cawnpur is very dusty. The roads are made with limestone, which, when reduced to powder, is blown in clouds by the wind. The eye-brows of people travelling are often tipped with white. Cawnpur is a great emporium for harness, shoes, and other leather-work. The cantonments and civil station of Cawnpur lie along the right bank of the Ganges, while the native city stretches inland toward the south-west, and also fills up the space between the military and civil portions of the European quarter. Starting from the east, on the Allahabad road, the race-course first meets the eye of the approaching visitor. The Native Cavalry lines succeed to the westward, after which comes the brigade parade ground. North-east of the latter lie the European Infantry barracks and St. John's Church ; while the intervening ground, between these cantonments and the river bank, is occupied by the Memorial Church, the Club, the artillary lines, and the various military offices. Farther to the west stands the civil station with the Bank of Bengal, Christ Church, the theatre, and other European buildings. Old Cawnpur lies three miles farther along the river side, separated from the present city by fields and gardens. The principal landing-place on the Ganges is that known as the Sarsya *ghat*, a noble flight of steps. The chief object of interest to visitors is the ornamental building placed over the well, into which the bodies of those massacred during the Mutiny were flung. In the centre of the

enclosure is the figure of an angle by Merorhetti. Cawnpur also contains two Roman Catholic chaples, Union Church, a fine market place, high school, club, and two racquet courts, etc. A large Government tannery and leather manufactory is situated in the old fort, together with a steam flower mill. Two large steam cotton mills give employment to a considerable number of operatives, who manufacture yarn, cloth, and tents, and supply the native weavers with material for their craft; and several cotton presses both European and native. There are four Banks—Bank of Bengal; Bank of Upper India, Ld.; Delhi and London Bank, Ld., Agency; and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Bank, Ld. There are four hotels, in addition to Kellner's refreshment rooms, where hotel accommodation is afforded. Telegraph and post offices [m. s.]. The Ganges Canal, which commences at Hardwar, terminates at Cawnpur.

Cawnpur Bridge—Railway station, 4 miles from Cawnpur.

Chakeri—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Cawnpur.

Chaubepur—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m. s.].

Dalipnagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Derapur.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Sengur river, 35 miles from Cawnpur town, and 8 miles south of Rura railway station. Population about 2,500 The town possesses a *tahsili*, police station, school, dispensary, fort, and post office [m. s. t.]. It also contains the remains of several old mosques, and a fine masonry tank.

Gajner—Village with post office [m.].

Ghanshampur—Village with post office [m.].

Ghatampur.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Hamirpur road, 26 miles from Cawnpur city. Population about 5,000. The principal building is a picturesque Gosain temple, situated in a mango grove south of the town. The public buildings comprise the *tahsili*, police station, dispensary, school, and post office [m. s. t.]. There is also an encamping-ground for troops.

Ghelaun—Village with post office [m.].

Jajmau.—Town situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 6 miles from Cawnpur city by land, and 5 miles by water. It was anciently styled Siddhpuri, and still contains a landing stage and temples dedicated to Siddheswar and Siddha Devi. The high mound overhanging the river, is known as the fort of Raja Jijat Chandrabansi South of the fort rises the tomb of Makhdum Shah, and on the castle mound itself stands a mosque. The residents of this and the surrounding villages celebrate the *holi* festival five days after the usual date. They say that, many ages back, on the *holi* and four following days, a fierce battle was raging between the Muhammadans and the Hindu Raja; and in honour of the victory then gained, the Hindus have ever since kept this holiday on the same date as that on which they were forced to keep it in that year.

Jhinjhak.—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m.].

Kakaun.—Village with post office [m.].

Kakupur—Village with post office [m.].

Kalianpur—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m.].

Kanjri—Village with post office [m.].

Karbigwan—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m.].

Kashipur.—Village with post office [m].

Kethera.—Village with post office [m.].

Khanpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Lalpur—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Cawnpur.

Maharajpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Maitha.—Village with post office [m.].

Majhwan.—Village with post office [m.].

Makanpur.—Village in Bilhaur *tahsil*, situated 40 miles north-west of Cawnpur. Population about 3,500. The tomb of Madar, a Musalman saint annually attracts a large concourse of pilgrims. A large horse and cattle fair is held in February to March at the time of the *Holi* festival.

Mandhana—Village and railway junction station, 12 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m.].

Mangalpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Mohomedpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Musanagar—Village with post office [m.].

Muswanpur—Village with post office [m.].

Najafgarh.—Village 16 miles from Cawnpur. Population about 1,200. Chiefly noticeable for the ruins of a palace. Local manufacture of indigo grown in the surrounding country. Post office [m.].

Narwal—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains the usual *tahsili* offices, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nawabganj—Village with post office[m. s. t.].

Norari—Village with post office [m.].

Padrilalpur—Village with post office [m.].

Paman—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Cawnpur.

Panki—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m. s.].

Patara—Village with post office [m.].

Pukhrayar—Village and railway station, 36 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m. s.].

Pura—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m.].

Rampur Bhimsen—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Cawnpur.

Rasdhan—Village 42 miles from Cawnpur city. Population 3,500. Bi-weekly market on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Post office [m.].

Raspur—Village with post office [m.].

Rasulabad.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name : situated 40 miles from Cawnpur, and 9 miles from Jhinjak railway station. Population 5,000. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts

and offices, the town contains a fort, police station, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ratanpur—Village with post office [m.].

Rawatpur—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Cawnpur.

Rura—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sachendi—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sadha—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sajeti—Village with post office [m.].

Sarsaul—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Cawnpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sehbasu—Village with post office [m.].

Shiuli—Village with post office [m. s.].

Shiurajpur.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 21 miles from Cawnpur city. Population 7,000. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, the town contains a police station, Government school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sikandra—Village with post office [m.].

Sutti—Village with post office [m.].

Tilsanda—Village with post office [m.].

Unaha—Village with post office [m.].

DEHRA DUN.

DEHRA DUN.—District in the Meerut Division. Bounded on the north by Independent Garhwal, on the west by Sirmur and Umballa District, on the south by Saharanpur, and on the east by British and independent Garhwal. Area, 1,192 square miles, containing 6 towns and 434 villages. Population 168,135. Administrative head-quarters are at the town of Dehra-Dun, 42 miles from Saharanpur by horse-carriage dak.

PRODUCTS.—Tillage is chiefly confined to the valleys, or to terraces on the mountain slopes, artificially irrigated by dams and canals. The agricultural year follows the same seasons as in the Doáb. The *kharif* or autumn harvest consists chiefly of rice, *joar*, *til*, and sugar-cane form supplementary autumn crops. The *rabi* or spring harvest consists chiefly wheat, barley, with few inferior grains.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The traffic of the District has two main channels, leading from the valley to the plains and to the hills respectively. The exports toward the lowlands include timber, bamboo, lime, charcoal, rice, and above all, tea. In return, it imports from the plains hardware, cotton cloth, blankets, salt, sugar, grain, tobacco, fruits, and spices. All these articles pass on also to the hills ; while the return trade consists of rice, ginger, turmeric, red pepper, honey, wax, lac, gum, resin, and other forest produce. With the exception of English-made beer, which is manufactured to a considerable extent by two breweries at Masuri, no manufactures of more than local importance exist. The mode of carriage is confined to bullock-carts, and the carrying trade remains chiefly in the hands of Banjaras.

CLIMATE.—Extremes of heat and cold are unknown in the District. The proximity of the Himalayas cools the atmosphere, the warm blasts from the plain do not reach so far among the mountain valleys, while the heavy summer monsoons bring abundant showers, and even in May or June occasional rainfall refreshes the country The rainfall varies considerably in different parts of the District. Earthquakes occasionally occur, but seldom cause serious damage.

ADMINISTRATION —The District is divided into 2 *tahsils* of Dehra-Dun and Kalsi. The gross revenue of the District is about 3 lakhs, and the total coast of civil administration is about 1¼ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Colllector, Tahsildar Post-master, District Superintendent of Police, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon, 2 Ministers licensed to solemnize Marriages. District Engineer, and 6 Honorary Magistrates. Treasury and Superintendent's office, and Judge's court remain in Dehra Dun from 15th October to 15th April, and at Mussoorie from 15th April to 15th October each year. [For further information regarding Dehra town *see* Dehra].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Barlowganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chakrata.—Mountain cantonment, stands upon the range of hills overlooking the valleys of the Jumna and the Tons, in the region known as Jaunsar Bawar, 78 miles from Saharanpur by mountain cart-road. This hill sanitarium was founded in May 1866. A small native town has gathered round the cantonment. Population 1500. Seat of a Chaplain, and cantonment magistrate ; and lines for a European regiment. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.],

Dehra.—*Tahsil*, town and municipality, also cantonment and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name ; prettily situated in the midst of a mountain valley, at an elevation of more than 2,300 feet above sea-level. Population 19,000. Founded by Guru Ram Rai, who settled in the Dun at the end of the 17th century. His temple, a handsome building in the style of Jahangir's tomb, forms the chief architectural ornament of the town. The native city also contains a *tahsili*, police station, jail, and schools. The European quarter lies to the north, and has a fixed English population of some 600 persons, being one of the largest in the North-Western Provinces. To the west stand the cantonments of the 2nd Gurkha Rifles, or Sirmur Battalian. English church, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chapels, dispensary, post office [m. s. t], and head-quarters of Trigonometrical Survey. A large mission of the American Presbyterian Church takes a prominent part in education. Dak bungalow, 3 hotels, club, printing presses and an English newspaper. In the earliest ages of Hindu legend Dehra Dun formed part of a region known as Kedarkhand, the abode of Siva, from whom also the Siwalik Hills are called. Here Rama and his brother are said to have done penance for killing Ravana, and here the five Pandus stopped on their way to the snowy range where they immolated themselves. The climate of Dehra is excellent

Kalsi.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ;

situated close to the junction of the Jumna with the Tons. Probably a place of great antiquity. Population under 1,000. The famous Kalsi stone, found near this place, bears an inscription of Asoka the Buddhist Emperor of Upper India (250 B. C.). Besides the usual sub-divisional offices, the town contains *tahsili* school, dispensary, police station, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Lal-darwaza (*Red Door*).—Mountain pass across the Siwalik range, between the Districts of Dehra Dun and Saharanpur. Elevation above sea-level, 2935 feet.

Landour.—Hill cantonment and sanitarium, 48 miles from Simla *via* Chakrata. It forms at present a single town with Mussuri, but with distinct jurisdiction, which is vested in the cantonment magistrate; situated on the slopes of the Himalayas, 7459 feet above sea-level. A convalescent station for European soldiers was established in 1827. The staff comprises a commandant, surgeon, and station staff officer. Population 5,000. There is a permanent Anglo Indian population at Landour and Mussuri, and a large influx of visitors during the hot season. Landour with Mussuri contains two Protestant and one Roman Catholic church, several hotels, numerous schools, boarding-houses, and post office [m. s. t.].

Library Bazar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mohand.—Pass through the Siwalik range, by which the road from Saharanpur to Dehra traverses the hills.

Mussooree (*Masuri*).—Town and sanitarium, also municipality, stands on the crest of a Himalayan peak, among beautiful and varied mountain scenery. It forms practically one station with Landour, where there is a convalescent depôt for European troops. Elevation, 7,433 feet above sea-level. Large numbers of visitors during the summer months. Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, three or four private schools, a Bench of 5 Honorary Magistrates, public library, masonic lodge, club, volunteer corps, brewery, 3 banks,—Delhi and London Bank, Ld., Himalaya Bank, Ld, and Masuri Bank, Ld; 3 hotels, numerous boarding-houses, and Botanical Gardens. A summer home, provides accommodation for soldiers' children (about 100) in the hot weather months. The Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway have also a school here, for the children of their employers.* Charitable dispensary, and post office [m s. t.]. Mussooree is the summer head-quarters of the Trigonometrical branch of the Survey of India. Population about 3,500.

Rajpur.—Town situated 7 miles from Dehra town, at the foot of the hills. Population about 3,500. The town or rather village is simply a halting-stage on the road to Masuri, where ponies, coolies, etc. are procured for the last stage of the journey up the hill. It contains three or four hotels, rest-house, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sahuspur—Village with post office [m.].

Sansar Dhara.—Grotto and place of pilgrimage in the District. A water-fall gushes from a cleft in the rock, with a grotto behind it, in which stalactites are formed. The Hindus consider it sacred to Ma-

hadeva, and visit it in considerable numbers. Distant from Mussooree about 12 miles.

Siwalik Hills.—Mountain range in Dehra Dun District, and in Sirmur State, and Hushiarpur District. The chain runs parallel with the Himalayan system from Hardwar on the Ganges to the banks of the Beas. The total length of the range is about 200 miles, and its average breadth about 10 miles The highest peaks have an elevation of about 3,500 feet above the sea. The principal pass is Mohan in the District.

Tons.—River in Garhwal State, and Dehra Dun District ; rises on the northern side of Jamnotri, close to the source of the Jumna, and first issues as a stream 31 feet wide and knee-deep, from a snow-bed 12,784 feet above sea-level. Nineteen miles lower down, it is joined by the Pabar, and thenceforward the united stream forms the boundary between that part of Dehra Dun District known as Jaunsar Bawar, and the Native States of Jubbal and Sirmur in the Punjab. Total length about 100 miles.

DOAB.

Doab (*Duab*, or two rivers).—A tract of country in the North-Western Provinces, comprising the long and narrow strip of land between the Ganges and the Jumna, from the Siwalik range south-east-ward. The name properly applies to any wedge-shaped tract encl sed by confluent rivers, but it is especially empl yed to designate this great alluvial plain, the granary of Upper India. The Doáb includes the British Districts of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, parts of Muttra, and Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, the greater portion of Etawah, and Farukhabad, Cawnpur, Fatehpur, and part of Allahabad—all of which see separately.

ETAH.

ETAH.—Northernmost District of the Agra Division ; being bounded on the north by the Ganges, on the west by Aligarh and Agra, on the south by Mainpuri, and on the east by Farukhabad. Area, 1740 square miles, containing 22 towns and 1460 villages. Population 702,063. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Etah, but Kasganj, the railway station, is the chief centre of population and commerec, distant 19 miles from Etah town.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops grown in the District are wheat and other cereals, millets and pulses, cotton, sugar-cane, indigo and poppy. The harvests are the usual *kharif* and *rabi*, the former being the more important of the two. As a rule, only one crop a year is raised on each plot, but cotton is often succeeded by tobacco or vegetables, and indigo by wheat or barley.

COMMERCE, TRADE, ETC.—Etah has a considerable export trade in agricultural produce. The only important manufacture is that of indigo, which is carried on in about 200 factories, sugar is refined to a large extent in the northern part of the District ; and the *parganas* lying on the banks of the Ganges and the Burh Ganga prepare salt from the saline

earth which is common everywhere. Ropes and coarse sacking are also made from the hemp of the country, and exported as far as Calcutta.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is dry and healthy, but sand and dust storms are of almost daily occurrence in the hot season. The air is cold and bracing during the cooler months, and fires are often found necessary, especially in the winter rains. The principal diseases are fevers and small-pox, but cholera sometimes visits the District with severity.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Etah, Kasganj, Aliganj and Jalesar. Revenue, Rs 14 lakhs; expenditure nearly one-third of the revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 3 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Munsif, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent. Post master, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, and District Engineer. [For further information regarding Etah town *see* Etah.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aliganj.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; 32 miles from Fategarh. Population about 8000. Rather a large agricultural village than a town. Chief trade in grain, indigo-seed, and cotton. Tri-weekly market. The town contains 2 mosques, a large mud fort, police station, large *sarai* or native inn, and post office [m. s. t.].

Amanpur—Small trading town in Kasganj *tahsil*, situated on the Delhi and Farukhabad road, 13½ miles from Etah town. Post office [m.].

Atranji-Khera—Prehistoric mound, 10 miles from Etah, and 15 miles from Soron. Ancient coins are frequently found among the ruins. A temple of Mahadeo and five *lingams* stand upon the mound and all the sculpture is of Brahman origin.

Awagarh—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 21 miles from Tundla railway station.

Badhari Kalan—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Kasganj.

Bilram—Town 19 miles from Etah town; population about 3500. The numerous and extensive ruins of mosques and large buildings, attest that in former days it must have been a place of considerable importance. Village school, and by-weekly market.

Dhumri—Village with post office [m.].

Dundwaraganj (*Ganj Dundwara*).—Small trading town and railway station, situated 22 miles from Etah, and 20 miles from Kasganj. Population about 6000. Consists of two separate villages, Dundwaraganj and Dundwara Khas, separated from each other by a strip of open country, but sufficiently close to one another for inclusion under a common title. Bazar, bi-weekly market, *sarai*, and school. Dundwara khas is an agricultural village, containing many large mud built houses and enclosures belonging to Musalman Zamindars. Post office [m.].

Etah—Town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and District of the same name; situated on the Grand Trunk road 9 miles west of the Kali Nadi, and 19 miles from Shikohabad

railway station. Population about 8,500. The town contains the *tahsili* school, Raja Dilsugh Rai's temple towers over the other buildings to an extraordinary height. Large tank with handsome flight of steps, municipal hall, court-house, *tahsili* office, dispensary, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. Bi-weekly market on Monday and Friday. The mud fort, built by Sangram Singh, a Chauhan Thakur, still exists to the north of the town. Chief trade—the scarlet *al* dye, indigo-seed, cotton, and sugar.

Ganeshpur.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Kasganj.

Jaithara—Village with post office [m.].

Jalesar.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the Doab plain, 38 miles east of the Jumna and of Muttra, Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kadirganj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kasganj.—Town and municipality, also railway station [R.], and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; and chief commercial centre of the District, situated on a raised site, 1¼ miles north-west of the Kali Nadi, distant 19 miles from Etah town Population 16,000. A fine mosque remarkable for its curious roof and numerous minarets adorns the Muhammadan quarter. The public buildings include a municipal hall, dispensary, police station, *tahsili*, munsifi, school, and post office [m. s. t]. Large business in grain and sugar.

Marehra.—Town and municipality, also railway station, 7 miles from Kasganj. Population under 10,000, mostly Musalmans There are two bazars. Close to the town lies the suburbs of Miyan-ki-basti, the principal Sayyid quarter, surrounded by high walls, with corner towers and gate ways, and owned by the descendents of Sayyid Shah Barkat-ullah, a Musalman saint, whose tomb and a beautiful mosque at its side form the most attractive features of the town. Considerable trade in cotton and indigo-seed. Police station, Anglo-vernacular school, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mohanpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Nadrai—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.], 3 miles from Kasganj railway station.

Naukhera.—Village with post office [m.].

Nidhauli.—Village in Etah *tahsil*. Population about 4,000. Remains of a fort. Brisk trade in grain, indigo seed, and cotton. Police station, village school, and post office [m.].

Patiali.—Ancient town and railway station, situated on the old high bank of the Ganges, 22 miles from Etah town, and 24 miles from Kasganj. Population 5,000. A ruined fort and post office m. s. t.].

Raja-ka-Rampur.—Busy little trading town in Aliganj *tahsil*, situated 4½ miles from Aliganj, and 32 miles from Etah. The village is remarkable as the residence of Raja Ramchandra Sen, a lineal descendant of the last Rahtor Raja of Kanauj, who founded the twon. The Raja of Rampur ranks as head of the Rahtor clan in this part of

India. Population about 5,000, principally Brahmans and Kachhis. Market on Sundays and Wednesdays. Post office [m.].

Rajor—Village with post office [m].

Sahawar.—Town in Kasganj *tahsil*, 24 miles from Etah town. Population about 4,500. Small local *bazar*. Police station, village school, and post office [m. s.]. Tomb of Faiz-ud-din, a *fakir* forms the only object of interest.

Sakit.—Ancient and decaying town, stands on an isolated site, 12 miles from Etah town. Population about 6,000. Its hill was once crowned by a fort; but now only the remains of a large mosque, erected in the 13th century, testify to the former supremacy of the Muhammadan element. On the highest part of the existing town rises a half-finished modern temple remarkable for its saracenic arches, supported on a slender pillars of richly carved Agra-stone—an ambitious work commenced by a commissariat servant (who enriched himself during the Sikhwar), but died before its completion. The town clusters around this temple, which, from its conspicuous position, forms a landmark for many miles around. Handsome *bazar* lined by good shops. Police station, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. t.]. Numerous inscriptions on mosques.

Sarai Aghat.—Town and ruins, lie on either side of a ravine of the Kali Nadi, 43 miles from Etah town, and three-quarters of a mile from Sankisa. Population 3,000. The town contains a police station, village school, *bazar* of well-built houses, mosque, and post office [m.]. Trade in cotton, grain, and indigo-seed. West of the village stands a lofty and extensive mound, 40 feet in height and about half a mile in diameter, the northern portion being built over with brick houses. It bears the name of Aghat, derived from Muni Agastiya, the mythical regenerator of the Deccan. The houses on the top have been built of bricks from the mound, part of which has been honeycombed by excavations in search of building materials. Images of Buddha, together with gold, silver, and copper coins of all ages, frequently occur. Aghat probably formed part of the ancient city of Sankisa.

Sirhpura.—Village with post office [m. s.]

Soron.—Town and municipality, also railway station, situated on the Burhganga, or ancient bed of the river Ganges, 9 miles from Kasganj, and 27 miles from Etah town. Population about 13,000. Soron has some pretensions as a trading mart; but it is chiefly important for its religious associations, and as the scene of frequent pilgrim fairs. Devout Hindus, after visiting Muttra (Muthura), come on to Soron to bathe in the Burhganga, which here forms a considerable pool lined with handsome temples and *ghats*. *Pipal* trees surround the temples which number 60 in all. Several handsome dharmasalas or rest-houses for pilgrims Considerable trade in grain. Police station, charitable dispensary, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Soron is a place of great antiquity, originally known as Ukala-kshetra; but after the destruction of the demon Hiranyakasyapa by Vishnu in his boar *avatar*, the name was changed to Sukara kshetra. A mound, bearing the title of *kila* or fort, marks the site of the ancient town. The

temple of Sita Ramji and the tomb of Shaikh Jamal form the only buildings now standing upon this mound. The temple was destroyed during the fanatical reign of Aurangzeb, but restored a few years since by a wealthy Baniya, who built up the vacant interstices of the pillars with plain white-washed walls. The architectural features of the pillars resemble those of the Kutab at Delhi. Numerous inscriptions in the temple bear date from 1169 A. D. downward.

Thana-Dariaoganj.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Kasganj. Post office [m.].

Umargarh.—Town situated on the left bank of the Sengar river, 9 miles from Jalesar town. Population 5,000. The town is the seat of an ancient Jadun family, the present representative of which still resides in the old fort. Round the walls of the fort are magnificent mango groves. Two indigo factories, police station, primary school, and Post office [m. t.].

ETAWAH.

ETAWAH.—District in the Agra Division. Bounded on the north by Mainpuri and Farukhabad; on the west by the Jumna river and Agra District, the Chambal, the Kuari Nadi, and the Native State of Gwalior; on the south by the Jumna; and on the east by Cawnpur. Area 1,691 square miles; containing 6 towns and 1,486 villages. Population 727,629. District head-quarters are at the town of Etawah, 206 miles from Allahabad by rail.

PRODUCTS.—A large portion of the area of the District, especially in the trans-Jumna region is covered with jungle or rendered barren by *usar* plains. The system of cultivation is the same as that prevalent in the Doab generally. The *kharif* crops include sugar-cane, cotton, *bajra*, *joar*, indigo, rice, Indian corn, and other crops. The *rabi* crops include wheat, gram, barley, poppy, vegetables, and other crops.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The exports of the District consist almost entirely of agricultural produce, amongst which the chief items are cotton, gram, indigo, and oil-seeds. Some of the cotton goes as far as Bombay and a little is even sent beyond the bounds of India itself. Cloth goods, metals, drugs, and spices form the staple imports. The East Indian Railway runs through the centre of the District.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is comparatively moist and equable, and the District is among the healthiest in the plains of India. The chief endemic disease is fever of a malarious type, which seems occasionally to assume an epidemic typhoidal form. The District is also visited from time to time by small-pox and cholera.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *tahsils* of Etawah, Auraiya, Phaphund, Bharthna, and Bidhuna. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, 2 Deputy Magistrates, Tahsildar, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent; Munsiff, Post Master, District Superintendent of Police, Head Master, Hume's High School, Civil Surgeon, District Engineer, and 3 Honorary Magistrates. [For further description of Etawah town *see* Etawah].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Achalda.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Etawah. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ahirpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Airwa—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ajitmal—Village with post office [m. s.].

Auraiya (*Uriya*).—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the Etawah and Kalpi road, 42 miles from the former town. A steadily improving and prosperous town carrying on a considerable trade with Gwalior and Jhansi. Population about 8,000. The metalled road from Jhansi passes a little out-side the town, and on it is built the *tahsili*, a handsome structure. Opposite the *tahsili*, a wide metalled road, lined with fine shops, runs down to the new market-place known as Humeganj, and which consists of a large well-kept square, and good masonry shops at the sides. Besides the usual sub-divisional offices, there are 3 good *sarais*, two large tanks, two fine mosques, several Hindu temples, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bakewar—Village with post office [m. s.].

Baralokpur—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m.].

Barhpura—Village with post office [m. s.].

Basrehar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bela—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bharthna.—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 12 miles from Etawah town. The Government offices, together with the police station, distillery, *sarai*, market, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. Bi-weekly markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Bidhuna.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 32 miles from Etawah and 1 mile from the Rindnadi, which is here crossed by a bridge. Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. Bi-weekly market, and ruins of an old fort.

Chachund—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chakarnagar—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m.].

Dalilnagar—Village with post office [m. s.].

Daulatpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Ekdil.—Village with post office [m.].

Etawh.—Town and municipality, also railway station [W. R.], and administrative head-quarters of the Tahsil and District of the same name ; situated among the ravines on the left bank of the Jumna, at a point where the river bends sharply backwards upon its own course, 36 miles from Mainpuri, and 86 miles from Cawnpur. Population about 35,000. The suburbs extend nearly down to the water's edge, but the main quarter is separated from the Jumna river by a strip of broken country about half a mile in length, while to the north the houses stretch to within a quarter of a mile of the Etawah station of the East Indian Railway. The town proper is situated among the ravines, which, owing to their wild and irregular forms, present a picturesque and pleasing appearance, especially where the broader ravines are clothed with trees. These trees are so abundant in places, that from many points of view the

city looks like one large garden, amidst which buildings appear enshrouded in green. A somewhat broader fissure than the others separates the old from the new town, between which, owing to the uneven nature of the ground, communication was at one time difficult ; but now fine, broad, metalled roadways taken over the ravines by embankments and bridges, render communication at all times easy and practicable. The roads from Agra and Mainpuri unite outside the city to the north-west, and are continued through the new quarter, forming the principal *bazar*-way, and lined on each side by substantially-built and fine-looking shops. The main road between Gwalior and Farukhabad intersects the Agra and Mainpuri road at right angles about the centre of the *bazar*. Hume-ganj, a handsome square, called after a late Collector, A. O. Hume, C. B., contains the public buildings, and forms the centre of the city. It includes a market-place, *tahsili*, and Magistrate's courts, mission-house, police station, and dispensary. Hume's High School is a handsome building, erected chiefly by private subscription. The north and south sides of the square form the principal grain and cotton markets. A *sarai*, with a fine well and arched gateway, adjoins the square. The civil station lies about half a mile to the north of the town. The roads are numerous and well metalled, and the station is well stocked with plantations of shady trees. The railway buildings occupy the east end of the station, and next to them is the jail. The offices of the Collector and Magistrate like about a quarter of a mile to the west of the jail ; and beyond them, to the north-west, are the church, public garden, racket court, and billiard room ; also dak bungalow, telegraph and post offices [m. s.]. Etawah carries on a considerable trade in *ghi* (clarified butter), gram, cotton, and oil-seeds, the traders principally belonging to the Kurmi caste. No important manufacture of any kind is carried on A kind of coloured native cloth named *tapti* is woven, and one quarter of the city, *mahalla* Dabgaran, derives its name from the Dabgars, or makers of skins for carrying oil and *ghi* ; but owing to the greater employment of tins and casks for this purpose, the industry is declining. Another *mahalla*, Shakligaran, is so called from its being the residence of the Shakligars, or comb-makers and workers in horn. Etawah is also noted for the manufacture of a sweetmeat called *pedha*, which is much esteemed by natives and is largely exported. The Jama Masjid, or 'great mosque,' originally a Hindu or Buddhist temple, stands on the right-hand side of the Gwalior road, and is interesting from its numerous fragments of early workmanship. The Asthala, situated in a grove to the west of the city, ranks first among the Hindu places of worship ; it was built about hundred years ago by one Gopal Das, a Brahman, in honour of Nara Singha, an incarnation of Vishnu. Another Hindu temple, dedicated to Mahadeo Tiksi, stands among the ravines between the city and the Jumna. The bathing *ghats* along the river's edge are lined by many handsome shrines ; and a modern Jain building, with a lofty white spire, forms a striking object. The ruins of fort, 1 mile from the mosque, stand on an eminence about 100 feet above the river. A comparatively modern and plain building—the Barah-dari—crowns the hill, and commands a fine view over the Jumna to the south.

Jaswantnagar.—Town and railway station, 10 miles from Etawah town. Population 5,000. Handsome houses, fine tank, with temple and bathing ghats. It is the place of worship of the Sarangis, who form a considerable element in the population Considerable trade in yarn, cattle, and country produce as well as English piece goods. Exports of indigo and *ghi*. Manufacture of native cloth. Police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Keotra—Village with post office [m.].

Kudarkot.—Village and ruins in Bidhaun *tahsil*, 24 miles from Etawah town. Population about 4,000. Tradition asserts that an underground passage connected Kudarkot with Kanauj Probably a place of great importance in the days of the Gupta Kings. There is a fort which now serves in part for the factory of an indigo planter, in part for a police station, and village school. An inscription of the 11th century has been found among the ruins. Post office [m. s.].

Lakhna.—Town in Bharthna *tahsil*, situated 2 miles south of the Etawah and Kalpi road, 14 miles from Etawah town. Population about 4,000. Residence of the late Raja Jaswant Singh C. S. I., who built a temple to Kali Kaji from the proceeds of a religious fair established by himself. Considerable trade in *ghi* and cotton. School and post office [m. t.].

Maman.—Village with post office [m.].

Munj.—Village and ruins situated on a plain, 14 miles from Etawah town. Population 2,500. Local tradition connects the site with the wars of the Pandavas and the Kauravas, chronicled in the Mahabharata, when the Raja of Munj and his two sons fought on the side of Raja Yudhisthira. The position of the great gateway and traces of two bastions are still pointed out. Curious square well, built of sculptured blocks. The mound forms an inexhaustible quarry of ancient bricks, from which the villagers construct their huts.

Phaphund.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, also railway station; situated on an old mound, 35 miles from Etawah town. Population about 8,000. It contains good brick-built houses, wide, busy *bazar*; open modern quarter known as Humeganj; handsome *sarai* with large enclosure shaded by trees. The Phaphund railway station is situated 6 miles north-east of the town. Ruins of great tanks and temples surround the site on every side. Two mosques, masonary well, and 4 tanks. Annual fair, attended by 10,000 persons, at the tomb of Shah Bukhari, a Musalman ascetic. The town contains *tahsili*, munsifi, police station, Anglo-vernacular school, dak bungalow, telegraph and post offices [m. s.].

Ruruganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Sahar.—Village with post office [m.].

Sohail—Village with post office [m].

Usrahar.—Village with post office [m. t.].

FARUKHABAD.

FARUKHABAD.—District in the Agra Division. It is bounded on the north by Budaun and Shahjahanpur, on the south by Cawnpur and Etawah, on the east by the Hardoi District, and on the west by Mainpuri and Etah. Area, 1,720 square miles, containing 8 towns and 1704 villages. Population 858,687. Sudder station Fatehgarh, 83 miles from Cawnpur by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The usual agricultural seasons of the Doàb prevail throughout the District. Rice, maize, *bajra*, *joar*, and cotton, with the lentils (*arhar* and *moth*) grown among the last mentioned three crops, form the staples of the *kharif* or autumn harvest. Wheat and barley, with gram and peas either intermixed with them or grown separately, and opium, are the spring products. Indigo forms the chief intermediate (or late hot-weather and early rainy season) harvest. The cultivation of potatoes and sugar-cane is also in full working.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The cereal crops produced in the District barely suffice for local needs, and no surplus for export exist ; on the contrary, grain is largely imported from Oudh and Rohilkhand for the use of Farukhabad city. But potatoes and other products are largely exported. Fatehgarh town is noted for its manufacture of tents, and also for its gun-carrige factory, which since 1830 has been the sole depôt for supplying the Bengal Army with gun-carriages and other vehicles required for garrison, field, and siege artillery. The principal manufactures of the District are sugar and indigo. Other manufactures include the weaving of cloth and chintz, and the extraction of saltpetre.

CLIMATE.—Farukhabad bears the reputation of being one of the healthiest Districts in the Doàb. The general elevation is considerable, the climate is dry, and the country possesses remarkable freedom from epidemics. The trans-Gangetic *parganas*, however, must be excepted as low-lying and damp. The cold weather begins later than in the Districts to the west, and lasts from about the end of October to the end of March. The hot weather lasts till the end of June or the beginning of July, when the rainy season sets in, which lasts till October. Fevers prevail in August and September.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *Tahsils* of Kanauj, Tirwa, Chhibramau, Farukhabad, Kaimganj, and Aligarh. Revenue, 16 lakhs. The cost of civil administration is nearly 4 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, 3 Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Tahsildar, Superintendent of Salt Revenue, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent with 2 Assistants, Superintendent of Post offices, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Superintendent of Central Prison and District Jail, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master Zila School, Civil Surgeon, 2 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, District Engineer, and 7 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Farukhabad town *see* Farukhabad.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aligarh.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated about a mile west of the Rohilkhand trunk road 8 miles from

Fatehgarh town. A small and insignificant village, only noticeable as the site of the *tahsili*, and containing a police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. Bi-weekly market. The village is stated to be exceptionally unhealthy, owing to the unwholesomeness of its drinking water.

Allahganj—Town in Aligarh *tahsil*, 13 miles from Fatehgarh town. The town, or rather village, contains a police station, village school, a *sarai*, and post office [m. s.]. Bi-weekly market, and an encamping ground for troops.

Amethi—Village situated on the right bank of the Ganges, about a mile east of Farukhabad town, of which it forms a suburb. Beneath the village, the Ghatiaghat boat-bridge conveys the Rohilkand Trunk Road across the Ganges.

Bishangarh—Town situated at the intersection of two roads, 6 miles from Chhibramau town. Village school; a castle or fort, the residence of the richest landholder of the District. Station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, 518 feet above sea-level. Bi-weekly market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chhibramau—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Grand Trunk road, 17 miles from Fatehgarh town. Population 8,000. The town itself consists of two portions—Chhibramau proper and Muhammadganj. The former is a quiet little country place of mud-built houses, standing just off the Grand Trunk road, and inhabited chiefly by Hindus. Muhammadganj to the west, originally a large village of mud houses, has profited greatly by the making of the Trunk road; and a well-built busy street now extends for about a quarter of a mile on either side of the highway. A handsome *sarai*, civil and revenue court-houses, police station, good school, and post office [m. s. t.]. Good halting-place and encamping ground for travellers and troops.

Farukhabad—Head-quarters *tahsil* of the District of the same name, also city, municipality, and railway station, situated two or three miles from the right bank of the Ganges, 3 miles from Fatehgarh town. Population 63,000. The town forms a joint municipality with Fatehgarh, the civil station of the District in its immediate neighbourhood. Farukhabad is a handsome and well-built town, with many of its streets shaded by avenues of trees. A mud fort commands an extensive view of the Ganges valley. Zila school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Fatehgarh—Town, municipality, cantonment, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of Farukhabad District; adjoining the native city of Farukhabad, 3 miles to the eastward. Population 13,000. Fatehgarh forms a military station of the Meerut Division of the Bengal army; the force usually stationed here consists of three companies of European, and two of Native Infantry. A Government gun carriage factory is superintended by an officer of the Royal Artillery, assisted by a commissioned officer of the same corps, and six European Overseers. The native christian settlements are maintained at or near Fatehgarh, by the American Presbyterian Mission. The mission maintains a high school, and several elementary schools both for boys and girls in the neighbourhood of the station; also a mission church. Besides the usual

public courts and offices, the other public buildings comprise the central prison, District Jail, Government and mission high schools, police station, dak bungalow, 2 *sarais* or native inns, and post office [m. s. T.].

Gursahaiganj—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Fatehgarh. Post office [m. s. t.].

Imratpur—Village with post office [m.].

Indargarh—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jahanganj—Village with post office [m.].

Jalalabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jasoda—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Fatehgarh.

Kaimganj—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the high cliff which marks the former bed of the Ganges, about a mile south of the Burhganga river, 22 miles from Fatehgarh. Kaimganj is a long and narrow town, consisting chiefly of one wide metalled *bazar*, measuring about a mile from east to west from which branch many narrow unmetalled lanes. It was founded in 1713, by Muhammad, the Nawab of Farukhabad, who named it after his son Kaim. It has always been a stronghold of Pathans. Population 10,000. Kaimganj is noted for its mangoes, tobacco, and potatoes. It is also a prosperous commercial town, and has superseded Shamsabad as the chief place of trade on the road from Farukhabad to Budaun. Several kinds of cloth are manufactured, one for turbans, another for the fine apparel of woman, and a third for stronger and coarser garments. Trade in ordinary knives and betel nut-cutters. Besides the ordinary *tahsili* courts and offices the town contains Munsiff's court, police station, English school, dispensary, *sarai*, public garden, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kamalganj.—Village and railway station, situated near the right bank of the Ganges, 8 miles south of Fatehgarh town Population about 3,000. Markets are held every Tuesday and Friday, at which, besides the usual trade in grain and cloth, there is, in the early months of the year, a large sale of *pan*, imported in large quantities from Cawnpur and other south-eastern Districts. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kampil.—Village in Kaimganj *tahsil*, situated on the old cliff of the Ganges, 28 miles north-west of Fatehgarh town. A Kayasth village, with a population of 3,000. A large number of Brahmans also live in the village. Kampil is celebrated in the *Mahabharata* as being the capital of southern Panchala, and of King Draupada. Here his daughter, *Draupadi*, married the five Pandava brethern. The villagers still show the mound where the Raja's castle stood, and point with pride to a small hollow called the pool or *kund* draupadi. The modern village, situated at the junction of several unmetalled roads, contains a police station, an elementary village school, and post office [m. s.]. Two yearly fairs are held here, in October—November and March—April.

Kanauj.—Ancient city, and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the west bank of the Kali Nadi, 5 miles above its junction with the Ganges, and 33 miles south of Fateh-

garh. The sacred river, which once flowed close beneath the city, has now receded some four miles north-eastward. Kanauj in early times formed the capital of a great Aryan kingdom, and the Gupta dynasty extended their sway over a large portion of Upper India. The prosperity of the city dates from a pre-historic period, and seems to have culminated about the 6th century after Christ. The existing ruins extend over the lands of five villages, and occupy a semicircle fully four miles in diameter. The present town covers the ravines and mounds of the cliff which once bordered on the Ganges bed. Among the relics of antiquity, the shrine of Raja Ajaipal ranks first in interest. The *Jama Masjid*, and the tombs of Bala Pir and his son, Shaikh Mehndi are the objects of interest. Other Musalman mausoleums cover surrounding fields. Kanauj formed one of the great traditional centres of Aryan civilisation. Hinduism in Lower Bengal dates its legendary origin from a Brahman migration southwards from this city, circ. 800 or 900 A. D. To this day all Brahmans in the Lower Provinces trace their descent to one or other of the five Brahmans from Kanauj. The modern town stands on the mounds and slopes carved by ravines. The busiest portion of the town is the Bara Bazar, or High Street, a long, widish, winding road paved with brick. Another important business centre is a wide and shady grain market, known as the Turab Ali Bazar. Population about 16,000. Markets are held four days in the week, for the ordinary sales of grain, vegetables, and cloth. The manufactures of Kanauj comprise the weaving of various descriptions of cloth, the distillation of rosewater, paper-making, lac bracelets, confectionery, etc. *Tahsili*, munsifi, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Khairnagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Khudaganj.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Fatehgarh.

Kusamkhar.—Village with post office [m.].

Madanpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Mehmadabad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Miyanganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Nawabganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nimkarori.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pilkana.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Raipur.—Village with post office [m.].

Roshanabad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rudain.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Fatehgarh.

Sakrawa.—Village with post office [m.].

Sankisa.—Village and ruins, situated on the Kali Nadi river, 23 miles west of Fatehgarh town. The existing village is perched upon a mound of ruins, known as the *kila* or fort, 41 feet in height, with a superficial extent of 1,500 feet by 1,000. A quarter of a mile southward is another mound, composed of solid brickwork, and surmounted by a temple to Bisari Devi. North of the temple mound, at a distance of 400 feet, lies the capital of an ancient pillar, bearing an erect figure of an elephant, wanting the trunk and tail. South of the temple of Bisari Devi, again, at a distance of 200 feet, occurs a third small mound of

ruins, apparently the remains of a *stupa*; while 600 feet due east is a fourth mound, 600 feet by 500, known as Nivi-ka-kot, which seems to contain the remains of some large enclosed building like a Buddhist monastery. The fort and the various mounds which surround the temple form a mass of ruins 3,000 feet in length by 2,000 in breadth, or nearly 2 miles in circuit; but this space appears only to enclose the citadel and the religious edifices which gathered round the three holy staircases by which Buddha descended upon the earth. The city itself, which surrounded the central holy enclosure, was girt by an earthen rampart upwards of 3½ miles in circumference, and still distinctly traceable in the shape of an irregular dodecagon. Three openings which occur in the rampart are traditionally pointed out as the gates of the ancient city. South-east of the Sankisa ruins lies the tank of the Naga, known as Karewar. The city was probably destroyed during the wars between Prithwi Raja of Delhi and Jai Chand of Kanauj. Other interesting ruins occur in the neighbouring village of Sarai Aghat, ¾ mile distant north-west.

Sarai-Miran—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Fatehgarh.

Sarai-Prag—Village with post office [m.].

Saurikh.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shamsabad.—Town and railway station, situated on the south bank of the Buri Ganga river, 14 miles from Fatehgrah town. Population about 9,000. Market, police station, school, *sarai*, and post office [m s. t.].

Sikandarpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Singi-Rampur.—Village with post office [m.].

Talgram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Thatia.—Town in Tirwa *tahsil*; situated at the meeting of several unmetalled roads, 7 miles from Tirwa town, and 36 miles from Tategarh. Population 4,500. It contains a thriving *bazar*, at which markets are held every Tuesday and Friday. A large cattle market is frequented by breeders from the surrounding country, and the place is famed for its tanneries. Police station, school, *sarai*, and post office [m.].

Tirwa.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 25 miles from Fatehgarh town. Tirwa consists of two villages about three-quarters of a mile distant, but practically parts of the same town. Tirwa proper being the agricultural, and Ganj Tirwa the business and official quarter. Population about 7,000. The village contains fort, a handsome carved stone temple, and tank. Ganj Tirwa contains the sub-divisional courts and offices, police station, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

FATEHPUR.

FATEHPUR.—District in the Allahabad Division; being bounded on the north by the Ganges, on the west by Cawnpur, on the south by the Jumna, and on the east by Allahabad District. Area, 1,633 square miles, containing 8 towns and 1420 villages. Population 699,157. Head-quarters are at Fatehpur town, 73 miles from Allahabad by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The harvests are those common to the hole Doàb. The *kharif* crops consist of rice, cereals, and millets ; *joar* and *bajra* being the principal staples. The *rabi* crops include the wheat, gram, barley, oats, peas, etc. There are no canals in the District ; and all irrigation is effected by private agency.

COMMERCE AND TRADE —The trade of the District is mainly in agricultural produce, and is concentrated in the towns of Fatehpur and Naraini. Bindki, however, is the great grain and cattle mart of the District, where dealers from Bundelkhand and the Doàb meet to exchange their produce. Brass and copper work is turned out in considerable quantities at Khajuha and Kora. Saltpetre is manufactured to a large extent in the northern portion of the District. The means of communication are ample. The Ganges and Jumna afford water communication along the whole northern and southern frontiers.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is that of an ordinary Doáb District ; but from its easterly position, the west winds do not reach it with such force in the hot weather as they display at Agra and the adjoining towns. The surface is somewhat marshy, and the numerous shallow lakes (jhils) render the atmosphere damper than that of the upper Doàb. The humidity of the climate makes it rather feverish, but the natives do not consider it unhealthy, especially when compared with the malarious flats and valleys of Bundelkhand to the south. Europeans enjoy moderate health. During the winter months the climate is most enjoyable, but towards the end of March the weather gets rapidly hotter, and in June the thermometer often remains at 96 or 98 F. day and night.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *tahsils*, of Kora, Kalianpur, Khaga, Fatehpur, Ghajipur, and Khakhreru. Revenue, 11½ lakhs. The *District Staff* comprises Collector and Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, Deputy Collector, Tahsildar, Assistant Sub-Deputy Agent, District Superintendent of Police, Munsiff, Head-Master Zila school, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Inspector of Schools, District Engineer, and 6 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Fatehpur town *see* Fatehpur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amauli.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Asni.—Village with post office [m.].

Asothar—Village with post office [m. s.].

Aunj—Village with post office [m. t.].

Bahrampur—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Fatehpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bhitaura—Village with post office [m.].

Bindki—Town with population about 7,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Budhwan—Village with post office [m.].

Datauli—Village with post office [m.].

Desmai—Village with post office [m.].

Dhota—Village with post office [m.].

Erayan—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Fatehpur.—Town and railway station [W. R.], also municipality,

and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name, 50 miles from Cawnpur. Population about 23,000. The town lays claim to considerable antiquity. The tomb of Nawab Bakar Ali Khan forms the chief architectural ornament of the principal street. The Jama Masjid or great mosque, and the mosque of Hakim Abdul Hassan of Kora, also possesses considerable interest. Trade in hides, soap, and grain. Manufacture of whips only. The town contains telegraph office, District jail, administrative offices, charitable dispensary, high school, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s.].

Gauti.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ghazipur.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 9 miles from Fatehpur town. Population about 2,500, chiefly Rajputs. *Tahsili* offices, police station, fort, and post office [m. s. t.].

Haswa.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Fatehpur. Post office [m. t.].

Hathgaon—Village with post office [m. s t.].

Husainganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jafarganj—Village with post office [m s.].

Jahanabad (*Kora*).—Town remarkable chiefly for its handsome architectural remains, which include the Baradari of Rao Lal Bahadur, a large enclosed garden with pleasure houses ; a magnificent tank, the Thakurdwara, a fine modern edifice; the sorahi or mausoleum, a mile west of the town, and the *sarai*, a magnificent building with ancient walls and gates. *see* Kora.

Kalianpur (*Umraundi-Kalianpur*).—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 16 miles from Fatehpur. Population 1,200. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, the village contains police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Katoghan.—Village in Khaga *tahsil*, situated on the Grand Trunk Road, about 24 miles from Fatehpur town, and 4 miles from Khaga. Population about 3,000. Encamping ground, police station, and large *sarai* (or native inn).

Khaga.—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 21 miles from Fatehpur town. Population about 2,000, the prevailing caste being Chamars A religious fair is held here in the month of Aswin (October). Police station, market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Khajuha.—Town in Kora *tahsil*, 21 miles from Fatehpur town. Population 4,000. Noted at present for manufacture of brass and copper wares, especially drinking and cooking vessels. The town retains some architectural remains of ancient grandeur, including the Bagh Badshai, a large enclosed garden with a *baradari* at the eastern end, and a considerable masonry tank ; the gateway and walls of the handsome old *sarai*, and a fine temple dedicated to Siva, with a tank known as the Randonka-talao. A large religious fair is held here in Aswin (October). Bi-weekly market, police station, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Khakhreru.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 29 miles from Fatehpur town ; population about 1,500, chiefly Muhammadans. A considerable cotton trade is carried on. Be-

sides the usual sub-divisional offices, it contains a police station, ruined fort, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kishanpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kora-Jahanabad.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the old Mughal road from Agra to Allahabad. Capital of a *subha* under the Mughal Empire. and still retaining many architectural relics of its former magnificence. Population 3,000. The old fort is now used as the *tahsili*, and contains the courts and offices.

The two towns of Kora and Jahanabad are situated on opposite sides of the road, and are known as one under the name of Kora-Jahanabad. Kora is a market for agricultural produce, and copper and bell-metal vessels are manufactured in some quantity. The town contains many old and substantially built houses, mostly, however, in a ruined state. Post office [m. s. t.].

Lalauli—Village with post office [m. s.].

Malwa—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Fatehpur. Post office [m.].

Mandawa—Village with post office [m.].

Mauhar—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Fatehpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Shabhazpur.—Village 7 miles from Bindki, and 13 miles from Fatehpur town. Population 1,500. Police outpost station, and market.

Shah.—Large village, 7 miles from Fatehpur, and 5 miles from Ghazipur. Population about 4,000. Old fort, school, bi-weekly market, and post office [m.].

Shiurajpur.—Village situated on the Ganges, 22 miles from Fatehpur town. Population 1,600, chiefly Brahmans, The village is the site of the largest fair in the District, which is held on the occasion of the *Purnamasi* festival in October—November.

Surajpur.—Village situated on the right bank of the Ganges. Contains several Hindu temples and *ghats* or bathing steps, some in ruins, line the water's edge. *Bazar.*

Thariyaon—Village with post office [m.].

Zafarabad.—Village situated on the Grand Trunk Road, 10 miles from Fatehpur town. Population about 2,500. A station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

GANGES CANAL.

GANGES CANAL. (*technically the Upper Ganges Canal*).—An important irrigation work and navigable channel in the North-Western Provinces, passing through the eastern portion of the Upper Doáb, and watering a large tract of country, from Hardwar to Nanun, near Akbarabad in Aligarh District, where it divides into two branches, known as the Etawah and Cawnpur terminal lines. The Upper Canal is considered to terminate at the regulating bridges of Gopalpur and Jeyra, 33 and 39 miles respectively from Nanun, where the Lower Canal joins the branches. The lower portion of the branches thence become a portion of

the Lower Canal. The canal, as at present constituted, derives its supplies from the Ganges at Hardwar. The main channel then proceeds through the Districts of Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar, giving off the Fatehgarh or Anupshahr branch in the latter District. Thence it sweeps in a bold curve westward, across the headwaters of the Kali Nadi, and through the heart of Meerut District. Near Begamabad it trends south-eastward, through Bulandshahr and Aligarh, and, as stated above, near Akbarabad divides into two branches, terminating respectively at Etawah and Cawnpur. The Anupshahr branch, which leaves the main channel in Muzaffarnagar District, proceeds almost paralled with the Ganges through the whole western edge of the Upper Doab. The Etawah branch, leaving the main line at Akbarabad, is joined by the Lower Ganges Canal at Jeyra, 39 miles from Akbarabad, and at this point the Upper Canal is held to end. The length of the main canal amounts to 445 miles. The branches vary much from time to time, as new portions are opened or old channels disused. The falls along the canal have been utilized in part as a motive power for mills, but much of the available power has never yet been employed. Navigation takes place along the entire length of the main canal, and consists in the rafting of timber, or the carrying of merchandise in boats. The rafting is almost entirely confined to the upper portion of the main channel, as far as the point opposite Meerut.

GANGES CANAL, LOWER.—An important irrigation work in the North-Western Provinces, designed to water the whole southern portion of the Doàb. The new channel may be regarded as a southward extension of the Ganges Canal, with which it has direct communication. The head-works draw their supply from the river at Narora, on the border of Aligarh District, about 4 miles below the Rajghat station of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway The main channel commences with a bottom width of 216 feet, a slope of 6 inches per mile, and a full supply depth of 10 feet. The main line crosses the Kali Nadi at Nadrai, and the Isan to the west of Etah. Thence, proceeding by what was formerly called the 'Supply Branch' in the original project, it crosses the Cawnpur branch, at Gopalpur, and the Etawah branch at Jeyra, being united with those branches by means of regulating bridges. After crossing the two lines, it proceeds direct to Shekhoabad, where it makes a sharp turn to the south-east, and after running paralled with the East Indian Railway, which crosses it twice, as far as Etawah, it proceeds past Sikandra and Bhognipur in the south-west portion of Cawnpur District, until it falls into the Jumna at a point a little above the tail of the Etawah branch. This latter portion of the canal from Jeyra downwards is called the Bhognipur branch. Two other branches take off from the upper portion, the Fatehgarh branch, and the Beawar branch, which is really the upper portion of the main line of the original project now cut short at the place where it was intended to have crossed the Cawnpur branch. The only navigable portion of the canal is the length of main line from the head at Narora to the junction with the two branch lines at Gopalpur and Jeyra.

GARHWAL.

GARHWAL —District in the Kumaun Division. Bounded on the north by Chinese Tartary, on the east by Kumaun District, on the south by Bijnor District, and on the west by independent Garhwal or Tehri and Dehra Dun District. Area, 5,629 square miles, containing 2 towns and 3,660 villages. Population 407,818. The administrative head-quarters are at Pauri, but Srinagar is the chief town of the District. Pauri is the civil station, 7 miles from Srinagar, and 107 miles from Almora. Nearest railway station, Saharanpur, distant about 100 miles.

PRODUCTS.—Agriculture is carried on with considerable skill and great industry. Wheat, rice, and *mandua* form the staple crops ; and the quantities grown not only suffice for local wants but leave a surplus for exportation to the neighbouring District of Bijnor and to Tibet. The chief food of the lower classes is *mandua*. Cotton is little cultivated. Tea planting is carried on under European supervision to a considerable extent.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The Bhuties carry on a considerable traffic with Tibet, to which country they export grain, sugar, cloth, and tobacco ; while salt, borax, wool, gold, and precious stones form the chief staples of the return trade. Sheep and goats are imported from Chamba are employed as beasts of burden on these routes, which lie over the lofty crests of the Mana and Niti Passes. Several valuable minerals are found in Garhwal, including copper, iron, lead, silver, and gold ; none, however, occur in paying quantities or positions. Coin accumulates from year to year, mainly through the influx of pilgrims to the great temples. No railway station exist nearer than Saharanpur. The chief routes, in a commercial point of view are those—(1) from Srinagar to Niti, 125 miles, which serves the Tibet trade ; (2) from Srinagar to Kotdwara, 55 miles, which serves the traffic to the plains ; (3) from Kainur to the great trading mart at Ramnagar, which carries the hill produce ; and (4) from Pauri to Almora, connecting the two head-quarters stations.

CLIMATE.—For six months in the year the climate of the District is damp and rainy ; but during the remaining half of each twelve month, it is dry and bracing. The natural features of the country, however, introduce many minor modifications in various portions of the District. Towards the Niti and Mana Passes, in the Bhutia country, periodical rains do not occur, and the climate is always cool. In the valleys, intense heat prevails during the summer months, while the nights and mornings in the cold season are bitterly cold. Fevers and bowel complaints form the chief endemic diseases, but cholera prevails to a much greater extent than in the plains.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 1 *tahsil* of Pauri, and 11 *parganas*. Revenue about 1¼ lakhs. *District Staff*—Assistant Commissioner, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Medical officer, District Engineer, Minister licensed to solemnize marriages, and 1 Honorary Magistrate [For further information regarding Pauri town *see* Pauri].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alaknanda.—River in Garhwal District ; one of the main upper waters of the Ganges. It rises in the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, and runs through the central valley which forms the upper part of the Garhwal District. The river is numbered among the sacred streams of India ; and each of the points where it meets a considerable confluent is regarded as holy, and forms a station in the pilgrimage which devout Hindus make to Himachal The Alaknanda is itself formed by the junction of the Dhauli and Saraswati (Sarsuti) and receives in its course the Nandakini, the Pindar, and the Mandakini. At Deoprayag it is joined by the Bhagirathi, and the united streams are henceforward known as the Ganges. Though the Alaknanda is the more important in volume and position, the Bhagirathi is popularly considered the chief source of the holy river. The character of the Alaknanda is that of a mountain stream, and the only town upon its banks is Srinagar in Garhwal. Gold was formerly found in the sands of this river, but the search is so little remunerative that it has been discontinued.

Badrinath.—Peak of the main Himalayan range in Garhwal District, reaching to a height of 23,210 feet above the sea. From the glaciers on its sides, the Alaknanda river and many of its tributaries take their rise. On one of its shoulders, at an elevation of 10,400 feet, and 56 miles north-east of Srinagar, stands a shrine of Vishnu, which also bears the name of Badrinath. The existing temple, more noteworthy for its religious importance than for any architectural pretensions, is said to have been erected some 800 years ago by Sankara Swami, who brought up the figure of the deity from the bottom of the river after diving ten times. It consists of a conical building, surmounted by a small copper covered cupola, terminating in a golden ball and spire. Several previous temples, according to tradition, were swept away by avalanches, and the present erection has been severely shattered by an earthquake. Below the shrine a sacred tank stands on the hill-side, supplied from a thermal spring by means of a spout in the shape of a dragon's head. Pilgrims of both sexes bathe in the holy pool. The god is daily provided with a dinner, and his comfort is carefully ensured in many other ways. The vessels on which he is served are of gold and silver, and a large staff of servants attend to his various wants. The chief priest, known as the *Rawal*, is always a Brahman of the Namburi caste, from Kurat Malwar in the Deccan (Dakshin). The priests officiate at Badrinath from May to October, and then bury the treasure and retire to Joshimath for the winter. Four other temples are dependent upon Badrinath. Besides the offerings of pilgrims, the revenue of a large number of villages in Kumaun and Garhwal is appropriated to the use of the temple ; annual value, Rs. 3940. Immense numbers of pilgrims annually pay a visit to Badrinath, and in some years as many as 50,000 persons have been known to attend the great festival. Post office [m.].

Dadomandi.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Deoprayag.—Village situated at the confluence of the Alaknanda

and the Bhagirathi rivers; elevation above sea-level, 2,266 feet. Below the village the united stream takes the name of the Ganges, and the point of junction forms one of the five sacred halting-places in the pilgrimage which devout Hindus pay to Himachal. The village is perched 100 feet above the water's edge, on the scarped side of a mountain, which rises behind it to a height of 800 feet. The great temple of Rama Chandra, built of massive uncemented stones, stands upon a terrace in the upper part of the town, and consists of an irregular pyramid, capped by a white cupola with a golden ball and spire. The Brahmans compute its age at 10,000 years. Religious ablutions take place at two basins, excavated in the rock at the point of junction of the holy streams, one on the Alaknanda, known as Basistkund, and another on the Bhagirathi, called the Brahmakund. An earthquake in 1803 shattered the temple and other buildings; but the damage was subsequently repaired through the munificence of Daulat Rao Sindhia. The inhabitants consist chiefly of descendants of Brahmans from the Deccan, who have settled here.

Gunai.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Joshimath.—Village situated at the confluence of the Alaknanda and the Dhauli, chiefly remarkable as the winter residence of the Rawal, or priest of the temple of Badrinath, who retires hither after the snows have rendered the higher shrine inaccessible. The village contains several ancient temples. Elevation above sea-level, 6,200 feet. Post office [m.].

Karanprayag.—Village situated at the junction of the Pindar and the Alaknanda. Forms one of the five sacred halting places on the pilgrimage to Himachala. The principal temple, dedicated to Uma, one of the forms of the wife of Siva, is said to have been re-built by Sankara Acharya, the famous religious reformer of the 9th century. A. D. Elevation above sea-level about 2,560 feet. Post office [m. t.].

Kedarnath.—Famous temple and place of pilgrimage, lying immediately below the snowy peak of Mahapanth, at an elevation of more that 11,000 feet above sea-level, and only second in sanctity to the sister shrine of Badrinath. It marks the spot where an incarnation of Siva, after fighting his numerous battles, attempted to dive into the earth, to escape his pursuers, the Pandavas, but left his lower timbs above the surface in the shape of a holy rock, the remaining portions of his body being distributed elsewhere. Close to the temple rises a precipice known as Bhairab Jhamp, where devotees formerly committed suicide by flinging themselves from the summit. With Kedarnath are included the temples of Kalpeswar, Madhya-Maheswar, Tunganath, and Rudranath, the whole forming the Panch Kedar, a famous round of pilgrimage, containing the scattered portion of Siva's body. The Rawal or chief priest is always of the Jangam caste from Mysore. He does not officiate at Kedar itself, but at the branch temples of Gapt, Kashi, and Ukinath, his adopted son or *chela* taking the present shrine in charge Immense numbers of pilgrims annually visit Kedarnath. Post office [m.].

Mana.—Pass over the crest of the main Himalayan range, dividing British territory from the Chinese Empire. The route lies up the Mana

valley, along the course of the Vishnuganga, past a village of the same name. Though very lofty, it is one of the easiest passes into Chinese Tartary from the south, and is therefore usually followed by Hindu Pilgrims in their journey to Lake Manasarowar. Elevation of Mana village above-sea level, 10,492 feet ; of the pass 18,000 feet.

Nandprayag—Village with post office [m. t.].

Niti.—Mountain pass leading over the Main Himalayan system into Tibet. It lies along the course of Dhauli river, and has an elevation above sea-level, of 16,570 feet. Distant 125 miles from Srinagar.

Pauri.—Village and *tahsil*, also administrative head-quarters of Garhwal District ; 7 miles from Srinagar, and 518 miles from Allahabad. Residence of an Extra Assistant Commmissioner and of a Civil Judge. Station of the American Baptist Mission. Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pokri.—Village with 200 inhabitants. Small copper mines. Elevation above sea-level, 6,110 feet.

Rudraprayag.—Temple stands at the junction of the Mandakini, draining the southern slopes of the Kedarnath and Badrinath peaks, with the Alaknanda. One of the five sacred prayags or confluences of the Hindus, and a halting-place for pilgrims to Himachal. Six miles above the junction of the Mandakini and Alaknanda rivers, a dome-shaped rock, 30 feet in height by 15 in diameter, bears the name of Bhim-ka-Chulha or the kitchen of Bhim, a famous giant of Hindu mythology. It is completely excavated, and has apertures at the top, where Bhim used to place his cooking utensils. The temple is small, and stands by the water's edge. Elevation above sea-level 2,200 feet. Post office [m.].

Srinagar.—Chief town of Garhwal District, situated in the valley of the Alaknanda, 107 miles from Almora. A place of small importance, only noticeable as the most populous village in the District with 2,500 inhabitants. Several Hindu temples ; general air of decay and poverty. Heat oppressive in summer, owing to the position in an enclosed valley. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

GARHWAL STATE.

GARHWAL.—An independent Native State in political relationship with the Government of North-Western Provinces, lying on the southern slopes of the Himalayas and consists of a vast range of lofty mountains, intermingled with several valleys, the drainage of the whole falling at last into the Ganges. A large portion of the territory is covered with valuable forest. The State is bounded on the north by Chinese Tartary, on the east by Garhwal District, on the south by Hardwar, on the west by Musuri sanitarium, and on the north-west by Bashahr State. Area, 4,164 square miles, containing 802 villages. Population 241,242. Revenue, Rs. 142,000. Chief town, Tehri, 96 miles from Saharanpur railway station.

The ruling family exercised authority over the whole of Garhwal for many generations, paying, however, a small tribute to the Mogul

Emperor. In 1804, the Goorkhas overran the country and expelled the Raja, but he was replaced by the British after the Nepal war in 1815. The State pays no tribute.

RULING CHIEF.—His Highness Raja Karta Sah, a Kshtriya, born 20th January 1874, succeeded 30th March 1887. The State is at present under the Regency. Political officer—Agent to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. Provinces. *State officials*—Regent, Prime-Minister, Sheristedar, Nazir, Magistrate, Officer in charge Civil Court, Collector, Police Magistrate, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Jailer, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Conservator of Forests, Head Master Tehri Pratap school, and Post Master.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Balcha.—Pass in the Garhwal State, on the Bashahr frontier, lying over the crest of the redge between the basins of the Tons and Pabar. Densely covered with *deodar* forest. Elevation above the sea, 8,898 feet. Close to this pass rise two streams; one, the—Chakar-ki-garh flows west into the Kothigarh valley, near the Pabar river; the other, the Damrari-garh flows into the Tons. There is excellent grazing ground for sheep in the neighbourhood.

Bamsaru.—Pass in Garhwal State, over the Jamnotri range, which separates the valleys of the Ganges and the Jumna. Elevation above the sea 15,447 feet; summit reaches the limit of perpetual snow.

Banasa.—Village situated on the left bank of the Jumna, 7 miles below its source, at the confluence of the Banasa torrent. Picturesquely perched on a natural ledge of rock, with other ledges rising above. Hot-springs abound in the neighbourhood. Overwhelmed and half destroyed by the fall of a precipice in 1816.

Bari.—Village on the left bank of the Jumna. Manufacture of woolen cloth.

Bhagirathi.—River in Garhwal State, one of the head-waters of the Ganges, rises from the Gangotri Peak, flows through a wild and rocky bed, with numerous shoals and rapids, and joins the Alaknanda at Deoprayag. Thenceforward the united stream is known as the Ganges. The Bhagirathi, though inferior in importance and volume to the Alaknanda, is regarded among the Hindus as the chief feeder of the sacred stream, and is identified with the branch thrown off by the Ganges at Chhapghati more than 1,000 miles below.

Bhairoghatti.—Temple and pass, in Garhwal State; confluence of the Bhagirathi with the Jahnavi, in a deep gorge, confined by perpendicular walls of granite; considered a place of great sanctity, and visited by Hindu pilgrims from all parts of India.

Bhillang.—A feeder of the Bhagirathi river, rises in Garhwal and flowing south-west for 50 miles, joins the Bhagirthi. It is considered sacred by the Hindus, and abounds with fish.

Ganges.—The great river of Northern India, formed by the drainage of the southern ranges of the Himalayas. This magnificent stream rises in the Garhwal State, and falls into the Bay of Bengal after a course of 1,557 miles. It issues under the name of the Bhagirathi

from an ice-cave at the foot of an Himalayan snow-bed above Gangotri, 13,800 feet above the level of the sea. During its earlier passage through the southern spurs of the Himalayas, it receives the Jahnavi from the north-west and subsequently the Alaknanda, after which the united stream takes the name of the Ganges. Deoprayag, the point of junction, is a celebrated place of pilgrimage, as is also Gangotri, the source of the parent stream. At Sukhi it pierces through the Himalayas, and turns south-west to Hardwar, also a place of great sanctity. Thence it proceeds by a tortuous course through the Districts of Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffernagar, Bulandshahr, and Farukhabad, in which last District it receives the Ramganga. At Allahabad the type of the river changes. Heretofore, the Ganges has been little more than a series of shoals, pools, and rapids, except, of course, during the melting of the snows and the rainy season. At Allahabad, however, 668 miles from its source, it receives the Jumna, a mighty confluent, which also takes its rise in the Himalayas, to the west of the sources of the Ganges. The combined river winds eastward by south-east through the North-Western Provinces, receiving the Gumti and the Gogra. The point of junction of each of these streams has more or less claim to sanctity. But the tongue of land at Allahabad, where the Jumna and Ganges join, is the true Prayag, the place of pilgrimage, to which hundreds of thousands of devout Hindus repair to wash away their sins in the sacred river.

Of all great rivers of India, none can compare in sanctity with the Ganges, or Mother Ganga, as she is affectionately called by devout Hindus. The legend of the Ganges first appears in the two epic poems of the Mahabharata and Ramayana, and affords abundant scope for the mytho-poetic faculty subsequently displayed in the voluminous literature of the Puranas. In this legend, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva—each perform a conspicuous part, so that the Ganges has been preserved from sectarian associations. Ganga herself is described as the daughter of the Himalayas, who is persuaded, after infinite solicitation, to shed her purifying stream upon the sinful earth. The ice-cavern beneath the glacier at Gangotri, from which the river springs, is represented as the tangled hair of the god Siva. The names of Bhagirathi and Sagar have a prominent place in the legend.

The pre-eminently sacred spots on its banks—Gangotri, Hardwar, Allahabad, Benares, and Sagar Island, at its mouth—are frequented by thousands of pilgrims from every province of the peninsula. Even at the present day, the six years' pilgrimage from the source to the mouth, and back again, known as *Pradakshina*, is performed by many; and a few fanatical devotees may yet be seen wearily accomplishing this meritorious penance by 'measuring their length.' To bathe in the Ganges, especially at the great stated festivals, will wash away the stain of sin; To die and be buried on the river bank is a pass-port to eternal bliss. Even to exclaim 'Ganga, Ganga,' at the distance of a hundred leagues, will atone for the sins committed during three previous lives. None of the other rivers of India approach the Ganges in beneficence. The total length of the stream in its different stages, from the source of the Jahnavi to the Hugli mouth is returned as follows :—From the source

of the Jahnavi to the junction of the Alaknanda and Bhagriathi rivers, 133 miles ; thence to Hardwar, 47 miles ; thence to Allahabad, at its confluence with the Jumna, 488 miles ; thence to Sibganj, where the Hugli channel commences in a branch thrown off from the main stream, known as the Bhagirathi, 563 miles ; thence to the junction of the Bhagirathi and Jalangi, below which the stream takes the name of the Hugli, 120 miles ; thence to Chandarnagar, 48 miles ; thence to the sea by way of Calcutta, 110 miles ; total, 1509 miles.

Gangotri.—Mountain temple in Garhwal State, stands on the right bank of the Ganges, 8 miles from its source, in a small bay or inlet, surrounded by a wall of unhewn stone. The temple is a square building, about 20 feet high, containing small statues of Ganga, Bhagirathi and other mythological personages connected with the spot. Pilgrims visit the shrine as the goal of their journey, regarding this point as the source of the holy river ; but no houses exist for their accommodation, and comparatively few reach so far up the course of the stream. Flasks filled at Gangotri with the sacred water are sealed by the officiating Brahmans, and conveyed to the plains as valuable treasures. Elevation above sea-level, about 10,319 feet.

Jahnavi.—River in Garhwal State, and one of the tributaries of the Bhagirathi ; holding first a northerly and then westerly course, joins the main stream near the temple of Bhairoghati. Total length, 30 miles.

Jamnotri.—Hot springs in Garhwal State near the source of the Jumna. The springs occur on the sides of a massive mountain block, known as Banderpunch, with an elevation of 20,758 feet above sea-level. In the centre stands a lake in which 'Hanuman' is said to have extinguished his flaming tail. The water rushes up through a granite rock, and deposits a chalybeate sediment. Elevation of the springs, 10,849 feet above the sea.

Jumna (*Jamuna*).—A river of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. It rises in the Himalayas, in the Native State of Garhwal, about 5 miles, north of Jamnotri, and about 8 miles north-west of the lofty mountain Bandarpanch (20,731 feet) ; and finally falls into the Ganges, 3 miles below the city of Allahabad. Length 860 miles.

Kedar-Ganga.—Mountain torrent in Garhwal State. It rises in a snow-clad rocky gorge, and, after a rapid north-westerly course of 10 or 12 miles, falls into the Bhagirathi, on the left side just below Gangotri.

Kedar-Kanta.—Mountain peak in Garhwal State. The mountain slopes gently upward on every side, so that the ascent can be easily performed from any quarter. Beds of white saccharoid lime stone form the base ; the summit consists of micaceous schist. Forest of oak, pine, yew, horse, chestnut, and rhododendron cloth the shoulders ; but the greater vegetation abruptly causes at an elevation of 10,000 feet, leaving the remainder of its height clad only with grasses, and alpine plants. Kedar Kanth formed a station in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above sea-level, 12,541 feet.

Kotedwar—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.], 55 miles from Srinagar.

Langur.—Ruined hill fort, situated on a conical hill forming part of one of the Southern Himalayan ranges. Very difficult of access, and, from a military point of view, quite value-less, there being no water. Elevation above sea, 6,401 feet.

Lansdowne Cantonment.—A military cantonment with post office [m. s. t.].

Loharinaig.—Waterfall consisting of a series of cataracks on the river Bhagirathi. A fair road runs along the bank of the Bhagirathi river, which is crossed by wire-rope suspension bridges in six places within 10 miles below the Loharinaig rapids. Elevation above sea, 7,389 feet.

Nagwan.—Village lies on the Budia stream, a feeder of the Jumna, close to their confluence. According to Hindu belief, the Ganges reaches the village by a subterranian course, and breaks out in a neighbouring spring.

Rudra Himala.—Mountain peak on the eastern frontier of Garhwal, towards Chinese Tartary. It consists of 5 huge snow covered summits, rising above a mass of bare rocky cliffs. Elevation above sea-level, 22,390 feet.

Srikanta.—Mountain peak, enclosed by a great bend of the Bhagirathi river. A sharp and lofty peak, 20,296 feet above sea-level. It is visible from Saharanpur, a distance of 105 miles in a straight line.

Tehri.—Chief town of Garhwal State, situated 32 miles from Srinagar. Population 20,000.

GHAZIPUR.

GHAZIPUR.—District in the Benares Division. Bounded on the north by Azamgarh, on the south by Shahabad, on the east by Ballia, and on the west by Benares and Jaunpur. Area, 1,462 square miles, containing 11 towns and 2,603 villages. Population 182,693 persons. The administrative head-quarters are at Ghazipur town, 145 miles from Allahabad *via* Dildarnagar and Tarighat railway stations.

PRODUCTS.—The harvests are those common to the whole north-western plain. The *kharif* crops include rice, cotton, millets, *bajra*, *joar*, and *moth*. The *rabi* crops consist of wheat, barley, oats, vetch, and pulses.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The chief imports into the District are English piece-goods, and yarn, cotton, salt, spices, and grain. The principal exports are country cloth, sugar, fuller's earth, oil-seeds, and hides. The head-quarters of the Government Opium Department for the North-Western Provinces are at Ghazipur. Carbonate of soda, and saltpetre are largely manufactured here.

CLIMATE.—Ghazipur is one of the hottest and dampest Districts in the North-West Provinces.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Ghazipur Korantadih, Zamaniah, and Saidpur. Revenue, 12 lakhs. Expenditure, nearly Rs. 60,000. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Collector and Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Opium Agent with

2 Assistants, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, District Engineer, 2 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, and 6 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Ghazipur town *see* Ghazipur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bahadarganj—Town with post office [m. s. t.]. Population 5,500.

Barah.—Rural town situated on the alluvial plain of the Ganges. Population under 5,000. Post office [m.].

Birnu.—Village on the Azamgarh road. Staging Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Birpur—Village with post office [m.].

Deokali—Village with post office [m.].

Dhanapur—Village with post office [m. t.].

Dildarnagar—Village and railway junction station, 14 miles from Ghazipur. Postoffice [m. s. t.].

Gahmur.—Town and railway station. 24 miles from Ghazipur, and 1 mile south of Ganges. Population 11,000. Gahmur is a purely agricultural village, adjoining indigo factory under European management. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ghazipur.—*Tahsil*, also chief city, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name ; situated on the low alluvial northern bank of the Ganges, 2 miles from Tarighat railway station. Population 33,000. Founded, according to Hindu tradition, by Rajah Gadh, an eponymous hero, from whom it took the name of Gadhipur : according to Muhammadan history, by the Sayyid chief Masaud, about the year 1,330, from whose title of Malik-us-Saadat Ghazi the city really derives its name. Place of the Forty Pillars now lies in ruins. Tombs of Masaud, Abdulla, and Fazal Ali also adorn the city. Monument to Lord Cornwallies, consisting of a domed quasi-Grecian building, with a marble statue by Flaxman. Trade in sugar, tobacco, coarse long-cloth, and rose-water. Head-quarters of the Government Opium Department, where all the opium from the North-Western Provinces is collected and manufactured under a monopoly. Staging bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Jalalabad—Village with post office [m.].

Kamalpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Karanda—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Karimuddinpur—Village with post office [m.].

Karon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kasimabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Korantadih.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the 24 miles from Ghazipur town, with which it is connected by a metalled road There is no village here, and no population except the Government officials, who, with their families, number about 50. The public buildings consist of a *tahsili*, *munsifi*, police station, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Lathia.—Village 1 mile from Zamaniah. Contains a very ancient

monolith column, 26 feet in height above the ground, with a richly-carved capital. Two female figures, which originally surmounted it, now lie at the base.

Marda—Village with post office [m.].

Mehmadabad—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Nagsar—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Ghazipur.

Nandganj—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Narhi.—Agricultural town situated 2 miles north of the Ganges, and 36 miles east of Ghazipur town. Population 6,000. The village is the principal residence of the Bemwar Bhumhar clan.

Pithapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Rampur.—Village with post office [m].

Reotipur.—Town situated 8 miles south-east of Ghazipur town, and 12 miles north east of Zamania Population 11,000. It belongs to the powerful clan of Sakarwar Bhumhars. Anglo-vernacular school.

Sadat.—Village with post office [m. s t.].

Sankha.—Village situated 4 miles from Ghazipur town. Population 2,500, chiefly Rajputs Bi-weekly market. Annual fair in September, lasting two days

Sayadpur.—Village and ruins, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, lying on the north bank of the Ganges, 20 miles west of Ghazipur town. Population 3.000. Chiefly noticeable for its numerous remains of Hindu or Buddhist origin, including a flat-roofed, richly carved, massive stone building, besides several fragments and entire figures of ancient sculpture. At Bhitri, 5 miles north east of the town, stands a sandstone monolith, 28 feet in height, of which 5 or 6 feet are buried beneath the ground. It bears an inscription recording the achievements of five kings of the Gupta dynasty. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, police station, and post office [m s t]

Shadiabad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sheirpur.—Town situated on a large island formed by the Ganges, 10 miles east of Ghazipur, and 17 miles north-west of Zamaniah town. Population 10,000. Sheirpur itself is divided into two parts, and also includes three outlying agricultural villages. Village school, and post office [m.].

Sohwal.—Agricultural village situated on the Ghazipur Gahmar road, 9½ miles from Zamaniah town Population 4,000 Village school.

Tarighat—Village and railway station, 2 miles from Ghazipur city. Population under 2,000 Post office [m].

Usia.—Agricultural village, 10 miles from Zamaniah town. Population 6,000 Primary school.

Zamaniah.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 2 miles from Zamaniah railway station Population 5,500 Large trade in grain. Besides the ordinary sub-divisional courts and offices, the town contains a police station, village school, hotel, staging bungalow, and post office [m. s.].

GORAKHPUR.

GORAKHPUR.—District in the Division of the same name; being bounded on the north by the Nepal territory, on the east by Champaran and Saran, on the south by the river Gogra, and on the west by Basti and Fyzabad. Area, 4,576 square miles, containing 17 towns and 7,557 villages. Population 2,994,057. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Gorakhpur, 106 miles from Fyzabad by rail.

PRODUCTS.—There are two great harvests a year, in the autumn and in the spring. The *kharif* or autumn crops consist of cotton, rice, *bajra*, *joar*, *moth*, and other food-grains. The *rabi* or spring crops include wheat, barley, oats, peas, and other pulses.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The commerce of Gorakhpur is chiefly confined to the export of agricultural produce; but there is a small amount of through traffic with Nepal. Barhaj is the principal mart of the District. In the north, the trade in rice and pepper is considerable, and that in timber, iron, and copper is large and increasing.

CLIMATE.—The District is not subject to very intense heat, being secured from extremes by its vicinity to the hills, and by the moisture of its soil. Dust storms are rare, and cool breezes from the north, rushing down the gorges of the Himalayas, succeed each interval of very hot weather. The climate is, however, relaxing, and there is no bracing cold. The southern and eastern portions, where the jungle has been cleared, is as healthy as most parts of the Province; but the *tarai* and the forest tracts are still subject to malaria.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Padrauna, Deoria, Maharajganj, Gorakhpur, Ban-gaon, and Hatta. Revenue, 22 lakhs. The cost of civil administration is nearly 1 lakh. *Administrative Staff*—Commissioner, District and Sessions Judge, Collector and Magistrate, Joint Magistrate; 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Superintendent of Salt Revenue, Deputy Opium Agent with 2 Assistants, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Superintendent of Post offices, 2 Sub-Judges, Munsif, Superintendent of Police with an Assistat, Civil Surgeon, 2 Executive Engineers, and 7 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Gorakhpur town *see* Gorakhpur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amwa.—Collection of villages in Gorakhpur District, 68 miles from Gorakhpur town. The population consists chiefly of agriculturists belonging to low Hindu castes. The Buri Gandak, on whose bank Amwa formerly stood, has now changed its course and flows some miles to the east; but the alluvial tract between the village and the river is still subject to occasional fertilising floods.

Baikunthpur—Village with post office [m.].

Bankata—Village and railway station, 56 miles from Gorakhpur. Post office [m.].

Bansgaon—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; 19 miles south of Gorakhpur town. Population about 6000. A weekly market is held every Friday, and an annual fair in September-October. *Tahsili*, Munsif's court, police station, Government school, rest-house

and staging bungalow. Also two Hindu temples, one mosque and post office [m. s. t.]. A small local trade.

Bansi—Town situated on the right bank of the Rapti, 32 miles north-north-east of Bansi town. Population 5,000. The place is rather an overgrown village than a town, consisting of a mass of mud huts, dotted here and there with a temple, a mosque, or the brick-built house of some grain merchant. The local Raja resides at Narkatha, on the opposite side of the river. The Bansi Rajas formerly resided in Bansi itself, and the remains of their castle occupy a high site in the south-east corner of the town. In the midst of the ruins rises a great fig-tree, which is now an object of worship. Two weekly fairs are held. Several unmotalled roads from Nepal, Basti, Domariaganj, Bankala, and elsewhere, converge upon the town ; and the Rapti is crossed by a ferry.

Barhaj—Town situated on the river Rapti, at the junction of several cross roads, 41 miles south-east of Gorakhpur town. A rising and prosperous trading town and the chief trading mart in the District. Population about 12,000. The town is also an important depôt for the down country distribution of grain and oil-seeds. The main imports comprise iron, cloth, and salt. Bi-weekly market. Sugar refining is carried on to a great extent. Large religious trading fair in October. Post office [m. s.].

Barhalganj—Town on the north bank of the Gogra river, 36 miles south-south-east of Gorakhpur town. Population 6,000. Large exports of grain to the Ganges ports. Great fair, known as Ramlila, held in October attracts some 2000 persons. Charitable dispensary, police station, school, travellers' rest-house and post office [m. s. t.].

Barhi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Belahariya—Village with post office [m. s.].

Belghat—Village with post office [m s.].

Bhagalpur—Town on the left bank of the Gogra, 54 miles south-east of Gorakhpur town. An ancient town, which formerly gave its name to a *pargana*, and is said to have been the birth-place and residence of Parasurama, an incarnation of Vishnu. A stone pillar (attributed by some to Parasurama, and by others to Bhim Singh) and several ruins exist in the neighbourhood. Population about 3000. Post office [m.]

Bhatni—Village and railway station, 41 miles from Gorakhpur. Post office [m.].

Biraicha—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bishanpur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bridgmanganj—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Gorahkpur. Post office [m. s.].

Campierganj—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Gorakhpur town. Post office [m].

Chauri-chaura—Village and railway station. 15 miles from Gorakhpur town. Post office [m. s.].

Deoria—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 30 miles from Gorakhpur Tahsildars' and Munsiff's courts, police station and post office [m. s t.].

Dhakhwabazar—Village with post office [m.].

Dhani—Village with post office [m.].

Domingarh—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Gorakhpur.

Gagaha—Village with post office [m.].

Gauribazar—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Gorakhpur. Post office [m. s.].

Gobindpur—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Gorakhpur.

Gola—Town situated on the banks of the Gogra river, at the converging point of three metalled roads from Gorakhpur town, 33 miles distant to the north. Population 8000. A flourishing market town and a considerable depôt for the collection and river export of grain. The town is the head-quarters of a sub-division of the Opium Department. Police station, good elementary school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Gora—Town lying on the river Rapti, 1 mile west of Barhaj. Population 9,000.

Gorakhpur—Central *tahsil* of Gorakhpur District, also city, municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the river Rapti, about the centre of the District, 40 miles from Basti. Population 55,000. Founded about 1400 A. D., on the site of a more ancient city. Considerable trade in grain and timber, sent down the Rapti to the Gogra and the Ganges. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Hatimpur—Village with post office [m.].

Hatta—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the unmetalled road to Kasia, 28 miles east of Gorakhpur town. The town is small and unimportant, except as the head-quarters of the *tahsil*. Besides the usual courts and offices, the town contains police station, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kapila—Ancient city where the village of Nagar-khas now stands. Gautama Buddha (Sakya Muni) is said to have been born here (598 B. C.).

Kasia.—Village situated on the crossing of two unmetalled roads, 37 miles east of Gorakhpur town. The village contains police station, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. It, however, derives its chief importance from its Buddhist associations and remains. Here Buddha died about 550 B. C. ; and for over 1,100 years Kusinagara was a place of great importance and sanctity, and a centre of Buddhist pilgrimage. The existing Buddhistic remains lie south-west of the modern village of Kasia.

Kazipur—Village with post office [m s.].

Khajni—Village with post office [m.].

Khampar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kori-Ram—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s.].

Kothibhar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Lar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Maghar.—Village and railway station, situated on the river Ami, 11 miles from Gorakhpur. Population 3,000. Only noticeable as containing the tomb of Kabir, the famous religious reformer, who is ac-

knowledged as a prophet of saint both by Muhammadans and Hindus. Just east of the village, the Gorakhpur and Fyzabad road crosses the Ami river by a fine bridge also railway station.

Maharajganj.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 36 miles north of Gorakhpur town. Owing to its isolation and the unhealthiness of the surrounding country, Maharajganj is extremely unpopular as a station amongst native officials. It became the head-quarters of the *tahsil* about 1870, when the increased land revenue of the northern *parganas* necessitated a station nearer the northern frontier bordering on Nepal. The *tahsili* is a strong masonry building, and capable of defence against a force unprovided with artillery. The other Government buildings consist of a police station, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Majhowli-Salimpur.—Two adjacent villages in Deoria *tahsil* ; situated on either bank of the little Gandak river, 53 miles north-est of Gorakhpur town. The two villages may be considered as one town, of which Majhowli is the Hindu, and Salimpur the Muhammadan quarter. United population 6,000. The more ancient of two villages is Majhowli, which rises on the left bank of the little Gandak. Here is the residence of the Majhowli Rajas, the most important of the Hindu landed families of Gorakhpur. Majhowli also contains four Sivaite temples and a *pargana* school. In Salimpur, on the opposite bank of the river, are two mosques, *bazar*, at which markets are held every Wednesday and Saturday, and post office [m.].

Manirum—Village and railway station 6 miles from Gorakhpur.

Mansurganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nichlaul.—Large and important village situated at the meeting of several unmetalled roads and cross country tracks, 51 mile north-north-east of Gorakhpur town. It is the principal mart in the north of Gorakhpur District, from whence a large export of rice, both locally grown and from Nepal, takes place. The village contains a police station, and post office [m. s.]. A few miles distant are the ruins of a castle or fort, the scene of a sharp fight during the Nepalese campaign.

Nonhara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nunkhar—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Gorakhpur. Post office [m. s.].

Paniyara.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Parauna.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; distant from Gorakhpur town 40 miles east The village contains a large mound covered with broken bricks, from which several statues of Buddha have been excavated. The town is composed of five separate villages, with an aggregate population of 10,000. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, the town contains a police station, Government school, and post office [m. s. t.]. The site is malarious and very unhealthy, and goitre is common.

Paysia—Village with post office [m. s.].

Peppeganj.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Gorakhpur.

Pharenda.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Gorakhpur.

Pipraich.—Market village situated on the Pharend river, and on the unmetalled Parauna road, 13 miles east-north-east of Gorakhpur town. Population 3,000. The market flanks either side of the road as it passes through the town. A fair local trade in grain, cloth, and metal vessels is carried on; and a good deal of sugar is refined. The village, however, is not a thriving one, and the progress of the market has been checked by competition with the neighbouring mart of Sidhawa. Police station, elementary school, Sivaite temple, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ramkola.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rampur Khanpur.—Village 38 miles from Gorakhpur town. Post office [m.].

Rawatganj—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Gorakhpur. Post office [m.].

Rudarpur.—Town situated on the Bathua *nala*, upon the Gorakhpur and Barhaj road, 23 miles south-east of Gorakhpur town. Population 10,000. The *gola* or grain market, in the business part of the town, is the entérpôt whence the grain and *gur* (syrup) of the neighbourhood are exported by river. Within the limits of the town are the remains of an enormous fort. Fair in February attracts about 1,500 persons. Post office [m. s.].

Salempur—Village and railway station, 51 miles from Gorakhpur. Post office [m. s.]. *See* Majhowli-Salimpur.

Semra.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Shahpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Shajanwa—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Gorakhpur. Dak bungalow, and post office [m.].

Tamkohi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tariya-Sujan.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Tarkulwa.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Thotibari.—Village with post office [m. s.].

HAMIRPUR.

HAMIRPUR.—District in the Allahabad Division. Bounded on the north by the river Jumna; on the north-west by the Native State of Baoni and the Betwa river; on the west by the Dhasan river; on the south by the Alipura, Chhatarpur, and Charkhari States; and on the east by the Banda District. It encloses the Native States of Sarila, Jigni, and Bihat, besides portions of Charkhari and Garauli. Area, 2,288 square miles, containing 11 towns and 753 villages. Population 513,720 The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Hamirpur, 30 miles from Mauhar railway station.

PRODUCTS.—The staple produce of the District is grain of various sorts, the most important being gram. Pulses, wheat, and millet are also largely cultivated. The autumn crops are heavier than the spring, cotton being the most valuable amongst them. Its cultivation is on the increase.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The commerce of Hamirpur District is

chiefly carried on by means of its great river highway the Jumna. The cotton and grain, which form the staple exports, are carried downward, while rice, sugar, tobacco, and Manchester goods, constitute the chief imports upward. The manufactures consist of coarse cotton cloth and soapstone ornaments.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is dry and hot, owing to the absence of shade and the bareness of the soil, except in the neighbourhood of the Mahoba Lakes, which cool and moisten the surrounding atmosphere.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided intto 6 *tahsils* of Mahoba, Kulpahar, Maskara, Rath, Hamirpur, and Maudha. Revenue, 11¼ lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Post Master, Civil Surgeon, District Engineer, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. [For further information regarding the town of Hamirpur *see* Hamirpur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajnar.—Village with post office [m.].

Bewar—Village with post office [m.].

Chandaut—Village with post office [m.].

Garhauli.—Rural town, 35 miles from Hamirpur. Population about 4,500. Large Chandel tank, now nearly silted up, testifies to former importance. Two annual fairs, and school.

Hamirpur.—*Tahsil*, and town also head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on a tongue of land at the confluence of the Betwa and the Jumna, on the right bank of the latter river, 28 miles from Kalpi, and 40 miles from Cawnpur. Population 7,500. Founded, according to tradition, by Hamir Deo, a Karchuli Rajput. Possesses little importance apart from the presence of the civil station. Ruins of Hamir's fort, and a few Musalmans' tombs form the only relics of antiquity. The public buildings consist of the court-house, treasury, police station, hospital, jail, dispensary, school, circuit-house, travellers' bungalow, two *sarais*, *bazar*, and post office [m. s. T.]. No manufacture. Small trade in grain. The civil station is small and deficient in houses and roads.

Jalalpur.—Village with post office [m].

Jariya.—Village with post office [m.].

Jetpur.—Decayed town and railway station (formerly the capital of a Native State) ; picturesquely situated on the banks of the Bela Tal, 65 miles from Hamirpur. Population about 6,000. Founded by Jagatraj, son of the famous Bundela Raja Chhatra Sal, who built the large fort still in existence. The town resembles a collection of separate villages, fully 2 miles in length, but very narrow. Handsome temple ; two forts, one of which could contain almost the whole population. police outpost, village school, and post office [m. s.]. Small trade in grain ; manufacture and dyeing of country cloth. The Bela Tal, a tank or lake, dammed up with solid masonry ; extends for 5 miles in circumference.

Kabrai.—Town and railway station ; situated near the Brahm Tal

(an extensive tank), 86 miles from Hamirpur. Ruins of ancient temples and other architectural remains are still shown on its banks. Post office [m. s.].

Kashipur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Keitha.—Village lying on the road from Rath to Jetpur, 56 miles from Hamirpur. Population 1,500. The English cemetery, and the remains of a few military buildings are the objects of interest here. Police station, and good encamping ground.

Kharaila.—Town situated near the Charkhari border, within which lie many of its lands, 40 miles from Hamirpur. Population 8,000. Police station, village school, *bazar*, handsome temple and post office [m. t.].

Kulpahar.—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated in the southern hill country, 60 miles from Hamirpur. Population about 6,200. Founded by Jagatraj son of Chhatar Sal, and Raja of Jetpur. The remains of mansion, and fort still stand. The town contains *tahsili*, police station, school, *sarai*, post office [m. s.], large tanks, mosques, and temples. Trade in grain, cotton, and *al* dye.

Kurara.—Town siruated on the Kalpi road, 10 miles west of Hamirpur. Population about 4,000. Considerable trade in grain, cotton and the scarlet *al* dye. Police station, school, and post office [m. s.]. Bi-weekly market on Sundays and Thursdays.

Lalpura.—Village with post office [m. s.], 27 miles from Cawnpur.

Mahoba—Ancient town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 33 miles from Banda. Population about 8000. The town stands on the Madan Sagar Lake, and consists of three distinct portions, known as the Old fort. the Inner fort, and Dariba. Founded about 800 A. D. by Raja Chandra Varma, who performed a great sacrifice, from which the town derives its name. Architectural antiquities of the Chandel period abound throughout the neighbourhood. The Ram Kund marks the place, where Chandra Varma died ; and the tank is believed to be a reservoir into which the united waters of all holy streams pour themselves. The fort, now almost entirely in ruins, commands a beautiful view over the hills and lakes. The temple of Muma Devi, partially renovated, has in front of its entrance a stone pillar ascribed to Madan Varma. Of the lakes, confined by magnificent masonry dams, two have greatly silted up ; but the Kirat and Madan Sagar Lakes, works of the 11th and 12th centuries still remain deep and clear sheets of water. The shores of the lakes, and the islands in their midst, are thickly covered with pillars, broken sculpture, and other early remains. The numerous arms of the lakes embrace rocky tongues of land, surmounted by picturesque ruins ; while on the hills above are the remains of the summer-houses where the ancient Rajas enjoyed the cool brreezes from the water. Relics of Jain temples also occur. The existing monuments of Muhammadan date include the tomb of Jalhan Khan, and a mosque are also worth noticeable. The modern

town contains a *tahsili*, police station, school, dispensary, *sarai*, bazar, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. Small trade in grain, cloth, and *pan*.

Majhgawan—Village with post office [m.].

Maskara—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil*, of the same name; contains the usual sub-divisional offices, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Maudha—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated about a mile from the Mahoba road, and about 20 miles from Hamirpur town. Founded, according to tradition, by Madun Pae, a Purihar Rajput in 713 A. D. The tomb of Dalir Khan, attracts a considerable number of votaries. Population about 6500. The town contains several mosques and tanks now much out of repair. No manufactures; little trade. The public buildings include *tahsili*, police station (in the fort), Anglo vernacular school, and post office [m s. t.].

Panwari—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rath—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated about 50 miles from Hamirpur town. Population about 15000. The town contains several mosques, tanks, temples, together with the remains of some ancient Chandel buildings, and the ruins of two forts. Mosque and well bear inscriptions of Aurangzeb's reign. Tomb of Bara Pir, built over a secred brick brought from Bagdad. Trade in grain, cotton, molasses. Manufactures of country cloth, dyes, and salt-petre. The public buildings comprise the *tahsili*, police station, dispensary, school, spacious *sarai*, or native inn, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sisolar.—Village with post office [m.].

Srinagar.—Decayed town, situated on the Nowgong road among the Mahoba Hills, 63 miles from Hamirpur. Population about 4,500. Founded by Mohan Singh, illegitimate son of Chhatar Sal, the Bundela chief, about 1,710 A. D. Mohan Singh built a fort on a hill overlooking the town where was situated the mint from which the Srinagar rupees were issued, still the commonest coinage throughout Southern Bundelkhand. Ruins of fine houses occur in every part, wholly or partially inhabited. Police station, school, *bazar*, and post office [m. s.]. Declining manufacture of brass idols.

Sumerpur.—Town standing on the open plain, 9 miles from Hamirpur town. Population about 5,500. Anciently a place of some importance, as proved by the numerous mounds and ruins in the town itself and its vicinity. Pottery and coins have been found among the remains. Two ruined forts, police station, school, and post office [m s.].

JALAUN.

JALAUN.—District in the Allahabad Division of Oudh; situated in the tract of country west of the Jumna, known as Bundelkhand. It is bounded on the north-east and north by the river Jumna, on the west by the Gwalior and Datia States, on the south by the Samthar State and the river Betwa, and on the east by the Baoni State. Area, 1479 square miles; containing 7 towns and 854 villages. Population 396,361. The administrative head-quarters are at Orai, 70 miles from Jhansi by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The seasons are those prevalent throughout Bundelkhand—the *kharif* or autumn crops consist mainly of millets, and cotton ; the *rabi* or spring crops are mainly wheat and gram. Oil-seeds, dye-stuffs. and sugar-cane are also raised, but in no large quantities. The staple crops of the District are cereals, gram, and cotton.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—Jalaun is almost entirely an agricultural District, and its chief exports are cotton and grain. The business of the outlying villages is chiefly conducted at fairs, where English cloth and other European goods are beginning to make their appearance. Coarse cotton cloth is woven for home use ; and the dyeing of such fabrics with the red *al* dye, is the staple industry of the principal towns. No mines or forests exist in Jalaun.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District, though hot and dry, is not considered unhealthy. The prevailing diseases are fevers, dysentery, and other bowel complaints The endemic diseases are chiefly attributable to bad drainage, impure water, and dirty habits. The want of shade not only induces a dry and hot atmosphere, but is also answerable for much sickness.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Orai, Kalpi, Jalaun. and Kunch, Revenue, about 12 lakhs ; expenditure nearly 3 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Post Master, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, District Engineer, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. [For further information regarding Orai town *see* Orai].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ait—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Orai. Post office [m. s.].

Ata—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Orai. Post office [m. s.].

Badekh—Village with post office [m.].

Bangra—Village with post office [m.].

Bhend.—Village with post office [m.].

Chaunrah.—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Kalpi.

Churkhi—Village with post office [m.].

Damras—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gohan—Village with post office [m s.].

Gopalpura—Village with post office [m.].

Hadrukh—Village with post office [m. s.].

Itaura—Village with post office [m.].

Jagamanpur—Village with post office [m.], 20 miles from Achalda railway station.

Jalaun.—Town and *tahsil*, also former capital of a Native State, and at present the head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 15 miles south-west of the right bank of the Jumna. Population about 11,000. The town occupies a large area, and contains a considerable number of good houses, and a ruined fort. The principal inhabitants are Maratha Brahmans, known as Dakshini Pandits, whose ancestors held offices under the Peshwa's deputy. The position of the

town is low, and surrounding swamps engender cholera and malarious fever, for which reason the head-quarters of the District have been fixed at Orai, instead of in this place. The town contains *tahsili*, police station, dispensary, *bazar* (known as Whiteganj) school, and post office [m. s. t.]. No manufactures; little trade. The nearest railway station is Phapund, 14 miles.

Jigni—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kadaura—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kailiya—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kalpi.—Town and railway station, also municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Jumna amongst deep rugged ravines, distant 21 miles from Orai. The river here is crossed by an iron girder bridge. Tradition sys that the town was founded by Basdeo or Vasudeo, who ruled at Kamba from 330 to 400 A. D. Kalpi was formerly a place of far greater importance than at the present day. The East Indian Company made it one of their principal stations for providing their commercial investments. The western outskirt of the town, along the river-side, contains a large number of ruins, notably the tomb called the 84 Domes, and 12 other handsome mausoleums. At one time the town adjoined these ruins, but it has gradually shifted south-eastward. Ganeshganj and Ternanganj, two modern quarters in that direction, at present conduct all the traffic. The buildings of the old commercial agency crown some higher ground, but are now, for the most part, empty. A ruined fort, situated on the steep bank of the Jumna, overhangs the *ghat*. The principal business carried on is the export of cotton, grain, etc. to Cawnpur, Mirzapur, and Calcutta, and the town, although decreasing in population, is still a great emporium of trade of the western States of Bundelkhand, *via* the Sagar road, and also of a river traffic up and down the Jumna. Kalpi has also sugar-candy and paper manufactures, which have a reputation throughout all Upper India. Besides the usual sub-divisional court, and offices, the town contains a police station, dispensary, dak bungalow, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Katra—Village with post office [m.].

Kunch.—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the open plain, 19 miles from Orai, and 42 miles from Kalpi. Population about 15,000. The town consists of a business end to the east, and of a quiet, straggling country village to the west. A large tank, known as Govind Rao's Tal, is adorned with steps on all sides, and a cupola at each corner, but it contains no water during the dry season. Cotton and wheat market; market for molasses, rice, and tobacco; salt market. Narrow, tortuous, unmade, undrained *bazar* lanes, with poor looking and often ruinous shops. Declining trade and population. Tahsili, police station, boys' and girls' schools, charitable dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kathaund—Village with post office [m. s.].

Madhogarh.—Town 27 miles from Orai. Population 3,500. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mau-Mahoni—Village with post office [m.].

Megni.—Village with post office [m.].
Mohana.—Village with post office [m. s.].
Nawar.—Village with post office [m.].

Orai (*Urai*).—*Tahsil*, chief town, municipality, railway station [R.], and administrative head-quarters of Jalaun District, 186 miles from Allahabad. Population 8,000. The civil station adjoins the town, on a high and well-drained site. Principal trade, weaving ; export of coarse cloth to the Doab. Bazar known as Ternanganj ; public garden and nursery for trees ; dak bungalow, school, and post office [m. s. T.]. There are some handsome Muhammadan tombs, and the usual public offices.

Parawar—Village with post office [m. s.].
Rampura—Village with post office [m.].
Rendhar—Village with post office [m.].

Sayyidnagar.—Old and decayed town, 17 miles from Orai among the ravines of the Betwa. Population 3,500. Large exports of cloth, dyed red and yellow ; considerable manufacture and dyeing of cotton. Police station, school, and post office [m.].

JAUNPUR.

JAUNPUR.—District in the Benares Division of the Lieutenant Governorship of the North-West Provinces. Bounded on the north-west and north by the Districts of Partabgarh and Sultanpur ; on the north-east by Azamgarh ; on the east by Ghazipur, and on the south and south-west by Benares, Mirzapur, and Allahabad. Area, 1549 square miles, containing 7 towns and 3187 villages. Population 1,264,949. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Jaunpur, 39 miles from Benares by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The harvests are those common to the rest of Upper India. The *kharif* or autumn crops include rice, Indian corn, cotton, *bajra*, *joar*, and *moth*. The *rabi* or spring crops consist of wheat, barley, oats, peas, and other pulses. Irrigation is carried on from wells, tanks, ponds, and *jhils*. Poppy is cultivated, and opium produced under Government regulation.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The District is almost entirely devoted to agriculture, and its trade is confined to raw materials and food-stuffs.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Jaunpur District is moister, the temperature more equable, and the rain more evenly distributed throughout the year, than in most Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *tahsils* of Machlishahr, Karakat, Jaunpur, Kutahan, and Mariahu. Revenue, 12 lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Collector and Magistrate, 3 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Post Master, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, District Engineer, and 10 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Jaunpur town *see* Jaunpur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Badlapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Baksa.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Bamniyan.—Village with post office [m. s.].
Baraipur—Village with post office [m.].
Barigaon—Village with post office [m.].
Barsathi—Village with post office [m.].
Bazar-Arsiya—Village with post office [m.].
Bazar-Maharajganj—Village with post office [m.].
Bazar-Naurhiya—Village with post office [m].
Bilwai—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Jaunpur city.
Chandwak—Village with post office [m. s.].
Gaura-Badshapur—Village with post office [m.].
Gulzarganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Jafarabad—Village with post office [m. s.].
Jagapur—Village with post office [m.].
Jalalganj—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Jaunpur city.
Jalalpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Jaunpur.—Town and *Tahsil*, also municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the left bank of the river Gumti about 15 miles above its junction with the Sai, and 35 miles from Benares. Population 45,000. Jaunpur is a very ancient city, the former capital of a considerable Muhammadan kingdom, which once extended from Budaun and Etawah to Behar. It abounds in splendid architectural monuments, most of which belong to the Pathan period. The fort of Firoz, the Atala Masjid, the Dariba mosque, the Jinjiri Masjid, the Lal Darwaza, the Jama Masjid, and the splendid bridge over the Gumti, are the noteworthy objects here. Jaunpur is a place of much interest, and possesses a considerable trade, and is also celebrated for its manufacture of perfumes from the flowers of the rose, jasmine, and screw pine. The manufacture of *papier-mache* has been recently introduced; but paper-making, which was formerly one of the principal industries of Jaunpur, is now almost totally extinguished in consequence of the competition of machine-made paper. The civil station is situated south of the Gumti; the only public buildings are the courts of the magistrate and judge, church, *dak* bungalow, jail, and police lines. The latter are the old cantonments used by the Native troops quartered at Jaunpur before the Mutiny. There are two railway stations on the Oudh and Rohilkand line, at the city and at the civil station.
Karakat.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Gumti, 16 miles from Jaunpur city. Population about 3,500. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, it contains an Anglo-vernacular school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. Bi-weekly market on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Khetasarai—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Jaunpur. Post office [m. s.].
Koripur—Village with post office [m.].

Kutahan.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Gumti river, 18 miles from Jaunpur town. Population 1,000. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, the village contains police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. Bi-weekly market on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Machlishahr.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the metalled road to Allahabad, 18 miles from Jaunpur town. The ancient name of the town was Ghiswa, derived from the name of the Bhar chief Ghisu, who is said to have ruled the *pargana*, and founded the town. It is situated in the midst of a low-lying damp tract of country, and its present name of Machlishahr, or 'City of Fishes,' was given to it owing to its liability to floods during the rainy season. The town was formerly of considerably more importance than at present. Besides the ordinary sub-divisional courts and offices, the town contains, an Anglo-vernacular school, police station, charitable dispensary, encamping ground, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mariahu.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the road to Mirzapur, 12 miles from Jaunpur town. Population 4,000. The town contains *tahsili*, Anglo-vernacular school, police station, military encamping ground, and post office [m s. t.], Bi-weekly market on Tuesdays and Fridays

Mihrawan—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Jaunpur town.

Muftiganj—Village with post office [m.].

Pasara—Village with post office [m].

Pattinarind—Village with post office [m].

Ramdialganj—Village with post office [m.].

Rampur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sarai-Khwaja—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sarai-Mahiudin—Village with post office [m. t.].

Shahganj.—Town and railway station, 20 miles from Jaunpur city. Population 7,000. The Nawab of Oudh has built, a market place, a *baradari*, and a *dargah* or tomb in honour of the famous Mecca saint Shah Hazrat Ali. The town is a thriving mart, second only to Jaunpur in commercial importance. Large centre of cotton trade, with market on Tuesdays and Saturdays. School, police station, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Shankarganj—Village with post office [m.].

Sujanganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Surapur—Village with post office [m.].

JHANSI.

JHANSI.—District in the Allahabad Division of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West Provinces. It is bounded on the north by the Gwalior and Samthar States, and by Jalaun District; on the east by the river Dhasan, which separates it from Hamirpur District; on the south and east by *Hasta-bhaya* jagirs and the Orchha State, and on the west

by the Datiya, Gwalior, and Khaniadhana States. The District is much intersected by the surrounding Native States. Single villages or groups of two or three villages belonging to one or other of these States are scattered like islands throughout the District. In like manner, several small patches of British territory are isolated from the rest of the District, and completely surrounded by native territory. Area, 3587 square miles, containing 11 towns and 1336 villages. Population 409,419. The administrative head-quarters are at Jhansi, 256 miles from Allahabad *via* Cawnpur.

PRODUCTS—Jhansi, in the nature of its soil, the character of its people, the poor means of irrigation, and the want of good communications, is perhaps worse off than any other Districts in the North-Western Provinces, except its still more unfortunate neighbour, Lalitpur. The year is divided into the usual rain and cold-weather seasons. The principal *kharif* crops are *joar* (millet), cotton, *bajra*, *til*, oil-seed, and *kodo*, a kind of pulse. The chief *rabi* crops are wheat, gram, and barley. Irrigation is little practised.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—As the District is not able to supply its own wants in the matter of food-stuffs, it imports instead of exporting grain. In return it gives the *al* dye and cotton.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Jhansi, like that of Bundelkhand generally, is hot and very dry, owing to the want of trees or shade, and the radiation from bare rocks or arid wastes ; but it is not considered unhealthy. The population are habitually under-fed, and they consequently succumb readily to slight diseases.

ADMINISTRATION.—The district is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Jhansi, Garotha, Mau, Moth, Lalitpur, and Mahroni. Revenue, 10 lakhs ; expenditure, 4 lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Deputy Commissioner with an Assistant, Tahsildar, Joint Magistrate, Deputy Magistrate, Munsif, Superintendent of Post offices, Sub-Judge, District Superintendent of police, Civil Surgeon, Chaptain, Minister licensed to solemnize marriages and District Engineer, and Inspector of schools. [For further information regarding Jhansi town *see* Jhansi.].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alampur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ambabai—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Amra—Village with post office [m. s.].

Babina—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Jhansi. There are two or three *talaos* for water-fowl shooting. Post office [m. s.].

Baghera—Village with post office [m.].

Baidaura—Village with post office [m.].

Baldeogarh—Village with post office [m.].

Banpur—Village with post office [m.].

Bansi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Baragaon—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s.].

Barh—Village with post office [m.].

Barwa Sagar—Town and railway station [W.], situated 14 miles from Jhansi. Population about 7000. The town is picturesquely

situated at the foot of a rocky ridge on the shore of the Barwa Sagar Lake, an artificial sheet of water formed by a masonry embankment three-quarters of a mile in length, and contains two craggy, wooded islets. Flights of steps lead down from the embankment to the water's edge. Below, a tract of land, extending over 4 miles, is thickly planted with mango and other trees, often of great age and enormous size. North-west of the town rises a fine old castle overlooking the lake, now used as a dak bungalow or travellers' rest-house. Three miles west stand the remains of an old Chandel temple, carved with the figures of Hindu gods, much defaced by Musalmans. Police station, staging bungalow, and post office [m. s. .

Basai—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Jhansi.

Bhander.—Ancient town situated on the left bank of the Pahuj river, 24 miles from Jhansi. Population about 6,000. Stands in the midst of picturesque rocky scenery, and spreads over the side of a hill into the plain beneath. West of the town a large lake-like tank has been formed by throwing a dam across the bed of a stream flowing into the Pahuj. On the hill above remains of tanks, wells, and temples apparently mark the ancient site of a Buddhist monastery; carved granite stones of like origin do service in the town as door-steps or pillars. The principal mosque consists in large parts of Buddhist columns. The town contains many ruined or vacant houses. Manufacture of *Kharua* cloth, and white blankets. The town contains police station, school, grain market, *bazar*, *sarai*, and dispensary. Bharauli, 3 miles south-east, has a temple of ancient date still unmutilated.

Bijauli—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Jhansi. Post office [m. s.].

Bijrotha—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Jhansi.

Birdha—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bonda—Village with post office [m.].

Chirgaon.—Town and railway station, 19 miles from Jhansi, and 14 miles from Moth. Population about 4,000. Post office [m.], and dak bungalow.

Dabrah—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Jhansi. Post office [m. s.], and dak bungalow.

Dailwara—Village and railway station, 50 miles from Jhansi.

Dudhai—Village with post office [m. s.].

Garman—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Jhansi. Post office [m. s.].

Garotha.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ghat-Khatra—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ghat-Lahchora—Village with post office [m. s.].

Girar—Village with post office [m].

Gursarai.—Town and capital of a small jagir estate; situated on the Jalaun and Sagar road, 40 miles from Jhansi. Population about 7,000. The Raja is a Deccani Pandit. The town consists in large

part of brick-built houses, and double storied shops. An imposing fort, with buildings raised to a height of 250 feet, overlooks it from the west. Trade in sugar, imported from Hamirpur District. The estate comprises 63 villages. Post office [m. s. t.].

Irich.—Ancient town lies on the right bank of the river Betwa, 42 miles from Jhansi city. Population 5,000. Formerly a town of great importance. Many mosques and tombs still standing among the suburbs attest its early prosperity. Manufacture of chintz and figured broad-cloth. Police station, school, and post office [m.].

Jakhlaun—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Lalitpur. Post office [m. s.].

Jakhora—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Lalitpur. Post office [m. s.].

Jatara—Village with post office [m.].

Jhansi.—Town, municipality, railway station [W. & R.], and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name ; also head-quarters of the Indian Midland Railway administration ; 137 miles from Cawnpur. Jhansi is the junction station for Cawnpur, Gwalior, Agra, and Manikpur. It is also one of the main halting places for troops proceeding up country. The central railway station with its many subsidiary buildings, is now known as "New Jhansi." The Native town lies on the Agra and Saugar Road amongst tanks and groves. A stone built fort which crowns a neighbouring rock, commands the town as well as the cantonments and civil lines. In 1861, the town, fort, and surrounding territory beyond the Pahuji river were handed over to Gwalior State, but the fort was in 1885 retransferred to the British by Scindhia in exchange for that of Gwalior. The city (4½ miles in circumference) lies low on the banks of an extensive tank or lake, the Lachmi Tal. Well-built brick-houses occupy the chief streets, a wall with nine gate ways surrounds the city, and several handsome temples stand upon the bank of the Lachmi Tal. In the summer months the heat is intense.

The civil station of Jhansi, lies close under the walls of Jhansi town ; and contains the residences of the officials together with court-houses, *tahsili*, police station, dispensary, a hotel, dak bungalow, school, and post office [m. s. t.]. There are two banks—Delhi and London Bank Ld. Agency ; and Lloyd's Bank. The garrison consists generally of two Batteries of Artillery, a European Regiment, and two Bengal Native Regiments. A large railway staff also forms a considerable civil population.

Kailwara—Village with post office [m.].

Kakarbai.—Village situated on a peak to the left of the Chaich *nadi*, 54 miles from Jhansi town, and 9 miles from Garotha. Population 2,000. Police station, and post office [m. s.].

Katahra.—Town situated 30 miles from Jhansi town, and 15 miles from Mhow. Population under 5,000. Station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. Local manufacture of pottery, and village school.

Khajuriya (*Khajraha*).—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Jhansi. Post office [m.].

Lalitpur.—Town, municipality, railway station [W.], and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated close to the west bank of the Shajad *Nadi*, 57 miles south of Jhansi. Population 11,000 ; many of the inhabitants are agriculturists. Well-built, white-washed masonry houses give picturesqueness to the main streets ; but the side streets consist of mere tortous alleys. An excellent modern *bazar* forms a good centre for the town. The climate of Lalitpur is English frost and ice during the cold weather months. A fair is held here at the end of February, at which agricultural and other implements are exhibited. Buddhist remains are built into the walls. *Tahsili*, munsiff's court, police station, dispensary, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Madanpur—Village with post office [m.].

Mahroni.—Village 24 miles from Lalitpur town. Population 3,000. Police station, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Maraura—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mau.—Town, municipality, and head quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; also the principal commercial centre of the District ; situated 40 miles from Jhansi civil station. It is also known as Mau-Ranipur, from the town of Ranipur situated about 4 miles to the west with which it forms one municipality. Population about 20,000. Mau is a remarkably picturesque town ; its houses are well-built, with deep eaves between the first and second stories, and hanging balcony windows of unusual beauty. Trees line many of the streets, and handsome temples ornaments the town, although much hidden behind enclosing walls. The principal temple is that of the Jains, which stands by itself, and presents a noble appearance with its two solid spires and many enclosures. The town is renowned for the manufacture of *kharua* cloth, which is exported to all parts of India, and which forms the staple trade of Jhansi District. The imports consist of sugar, English piece-goods, silk, metals, coffee and a large variety of other articles ; exports—dyed and undyed cloth. The town contains a large *sarai* with masonry built travellers' rooms on all sides. It has a fort, which contains a police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. Manufacture of cloth.

Mau-Ranipur.—Two towns in Mau *tahsil*, but forming a single municipality—see articles Mau and Ranipur. Mau-Ranipur is also a railway station [W.], with a travellers' bungalow about a mile distant.

Moth.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; also railway station [W.], 34 miles from Jhansi. Population about 4,000. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, the town contains a boys' and girls' schools, police station, post office [m. s. t.], and travellers' bungalow.

Narhut—Village with post office [m.].

Nathikhera—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pandwaha—Village with post office [m. s.].

Piprai—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pirthipur.—Village with post office [m.].

Punch.—Village and railway station, 42 miles from Jhansi, and 18 miles from Gursarai. Post office [m s.].

Raksa—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ranipur.—Town situated on the left bank of the Suknai Nadi, 2 miles from the railway station, called Ranipur road, and 3 miles west of Mau, with which it forms one municipality. Population about 7,000. Considerable manufacture of *kharua* and *kasbi* cloth, dyed red with the root of *al*. The town contains a very handsome temple, with two high steeples and numerous cupolas. Fine *bazar*, and *sarai* or native inn, with old and picturesque stone-built houses, and two small but pretty Jain shrines. Police station, and post office [m. s.].

Sakrar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Seonda—Village with post office [m.].

Siaori—Village with post office [m.].

Sojna—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sonagir—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Jhansi. Post office [m. s.].

Sumpthur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Talar—Village with post office [m.].

Talbahat.—Ancient town, and railway station [W.] ; situated at the base of a hill, 22 miles north of Lalitpur. Derives its name from a large tank or lake, which supplies water for irrigation to several of the neighbouring villages. Extensive masonry battlements crown the hill top and enclose a fort now in ruins. Small trade in grain and cotton. *Bazar*, handsome well, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s.]. Manufacture of ornamental match locks, tulwars etc.

Uldan—Village with post office [m.].

JUMNA CANAL.

Jumna Canal, Eastern.—An important irrigation work in Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, and Meerut Districts, North-Western Provinces. It derives its supply from the left or eastern bank of the river Jumna, irrigates the western portion of the Upper Doab, and eventually tails into the Jumna (Jamuna) in Meerut District, after a course of 160 miles.

KUMAUN.

KUMAUN.—The principal District in the Division of the same name. Area, 7151 square miles, containing 5 towns and 5961 villages. Population 563,181. The administrative head-quarters are at Almora town, 43 miles from Kathgodam by road *via* Naini Tal and Ramgarh.

PRODUCTS.—The soil except in some of the valleys, is often poor and stony and requires much manure. On the better kinds of land rice, wheat, and tobacco are grown ; on the others, according to the season, wheat, barley, mustard, vetch, flax, Indian corn, millets, pulses, sugar-cane, cotton, oil-seeds etc. The staple food of the peasantry is the millet, called *mandua* the *ragi* of the Deccan. The cucumber family is largely used ; and in the southern most *parganas* ginger, turmeric, and capsicums are profitabe crops. Potatoes are becoming common in some

localities. Fruit is very plentiful, and the oranges grown here are of excellent quality. The tea plantations also form an important and valuable feature in the District.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The trade of the District may be described under two heads—first, that in the hands of the Bhotiyas with Tibet; and, secondly, that with the plains. The Tibet trade is almost a complete monopoly in the hands of its carriers. The imports are ponies, yaks, sheep, salt, borax, gold, wool, drugs, precious stones, yak tails, coarse woolen cloth, and Chinese silks. The exports are grain, cotton goods, broad-cloth, quilts, hard ware, tobacco, sugar, spices, dyes, tea, and wood for house-building. Kumaon also sends to the plains grain of sorts, clarified butter, tea, ginger, turmeric, red pepper, potatoes, hill drugs and spices, bark for tanning, pine-tar, honey and wax, and a little iron and copper, and timber. Its imports comprise every article of necessity or luxury, both for Europeans and Natives, which the hills themselves do not furnish. The roads in the hills are for the most part only bridle-paths, more or less well laid out, but all now well bridged. Cart-roads run from Halowani to Naini Tal, and from Ramnagar to Ranikhet and Almora.

CLIMATE.—Kumaun District consists, first, of the Sub-Himalayan ranges; and, secondly, of the *bhabhar* or waterless forest. With the exception of the *Bhabhar* and deep valleys, on the whole the District enjoys a mild climate. Even at heights from 5000 feet upwards, supposed to possess a European climate, the periodical rains and atmospheric conditions preceding and following them, throw the whole southern slope of the great Himalayan chain for almost half the year into the sub-tropical rather than the temperate region. The seven months from October to April are delightful. No winter passes without snow on the higher ridges, and in some years its occurence is universal throughout the mountain tract. Frosts especially in the valleys are often severe. The District is occasionally visited by epidemic cholera. Leprosy is most prevalant in the east of the District. Goitre and cretinism afflict a small proportion of the inhabitants, especially in the north-eastern *parganas*. The hill fevers at times exhibit the rapid and malignant features of plague. Murrains break out from time to time among the cattle.

ADMINISTRATION.—The total revenue of the District is about 7 lakhs, and the total cost of officials and police of all kinds is about 1¼ lakhs. For administrative purposes the District is divided into 2 *tahsils* of Champwat, and Almora. *District Staff*—Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Tahsildar Deputy Collector, Post master, Head-master Zilla School, Assistant Inspector of schools, Civil Surgeon, Chaplain, Minister licensed to solemnize marriages, and District Engineer. [For further information regarding the town of Almora *see* Almora].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Almora—Town and *Tahsil*, also municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the Kumoun District; 5494 feet above sea-level, distant 67 miles from Kathgodam *via* Naini Tal and Ranikhet. Population 7500, Almora is a substantially-built and prosperous little town, and the local

demand for labour is so great that a hillman can pay his whole land tax for a year by a week's work at the station The views of the snows are fine. Best time of the year is September and October, shooting plentiful Three hotels, 2 dak bungalow, and post office [m, s. T.].

Anta Dhura—A pass on the Tibetan frontier of Kumaon District ; situated 156 miles from Almora. It traverses a ridge to the north of the main Himalayan range, and forms the watershed between the upper feeders of the Gogra from its southern slopes, and the tributaries of the Sutlej to the north. The elevation is 17,500 feet. Snow lies on the pass for eleven months of the year.

Askota—Village with post office [m].

Bagesar—Town situated at the confluence of the Sarju and Gomati rivers, about 3000 feet above the sea ; 27 miles from Almora. It carries on a brisk trade with central Asia, and forms one of the main outlets for the Tibetan traffic. A great Bhutia fair is held in January, at which the produce of the lower hills is exchanged for that of the alpine valleys. The population consists chiefly of hill Baniyas or traders. Post office [m.].

Banskhet—Village with post office [m.].

Berinag—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhimtal—Village with a small lake lying among the lower ranges of the Himalayas. Height above sea-level, 4500 feet, dimensions, 5580 feet in length by 1490 in breadth ; greatest depth, 87 feet. Picturesquely situated in a little mountain valley, surrounded by hills on three sides. Its outlet is through a torrent which ultimately feeds the Ramganga river. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bhowali—Village with post office [m. t.].

Bians—Pass over the Himalayan range into Tibet. It has two forks, known respectively as the Lanpiya Dhura and Mangsha Dhura, the former of which reaches an elevation of 18000 feet above sea-level. The Bhutias carry on a trade over these passes by means of *yaks*, goats and pack-sheep with Khar in Tibet, the imports being salt, gold, wools, drugs, *Takla* precious stones and Chinese silks ; while the exports comprise grain, cotton, hardware, tobacco, sugar, dyes, and other southern produce. The whole valley is also known by the general name of Bians, and is inhabited by a special class of Bhutias, speaking a peculiar dialect of their own.

Birchigaon.—Mountain pass, on the route from Almora by the river Gori and the Antha Dhura pass to south-western Tibet. Distant 114 miles from Almora. Lies over the skirts of two peaks, with heights of 18,166 and 19,225 feet above the sea respectively ; elevation of crest of pass, about 15,000 feet.

Chamauli.—Village with post office [m.].

Champawat—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional courts, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chaubattia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Debidarah.—Village with post office [m.].

Debiprayag.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Dharma.—Tract of country, lying on the southern side of the main Himalayan range. Of considerable elevation—its chief peak, Lebong, rising 18,942 feet above sea-level ; while the Dharma pass, on the northern frontier, leading into Hundes, reaches a height of about 15,000 feet. The inhabitants are Bhotias, a Tibetan race, who carry on a trade between Hundes and Kumaun, by means of peak—sheep over the Dharma pass. Area, about 400 square miles.

Dhulchina.—Village with post office [m.].

Dwarahat.—Village with post office [m.].

Gagar.—Range of mountains, forming a portion of the outer Himalayan range. The chain runs along the whole southern border of the District, parallel to the plains, from the Kosi river to the Kali, and presents a line of higher elevation than any ranges between it and the main ridge of the central Himalayas. The principal peak is that of China, overlooking the lake and station of Naini Tal, which nestle among the hollows of the Gagar. Forests of cypress, *tun*, fir, and other timber trees clothe the hill-sides. Average elevation, between 7,000 and 8,000 feet.

Goriganga.—River or one of the head-waters of the Gogra. Rises from a glacier about 12 miles from Antha Dhara Pass, at an elevation of 11,543 feet above sea-level ; runs in a perpetual cascade for 60 miles down the mountain valleys ; and joins the Kali at a height of 1972 feet above sea-level.

Haldwani—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Kathgodam. Post office [m. s. t.].

Hastings, Fort.—Fortified hill, 3½ miles from Lohaghat. Elevation 6,240 feet above sea-level.

Hawalbagh.—Village picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Kosila, 5 miles from Almora. Elevation above sea-level, 3,889 feet. Post office [m.].

Jalna.—Village with post office [m].

Jeolikote.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jhulaghat—Village with post office [m.].

Kaladhungi—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.], 50 miles from Moradabad.

Kalipani.—Sacred spring, regarded by the Natives as the source of the river Kali, whose real head waters lie 30 miles to the north-east. Situated on the slopes of the Byans Rikhi Mountain, 5 miles from Byans pass, on the route to Askot. Pilgrims visit the spring to bathe in its purifying waters on their way to the sacred lake of Manasarowar.

Katalgarh.—Town on the road from Pithoragarh to Champawat, 4 miles from the latter place. An old fort, garrisoned by Gurkha troops during the war of 1814.

Katgodown (*Kathgodam*)—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Naini Tal. Post office [m. s. t.].

Khairna.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. t.].

Khurpa Tal—Village with post office [m. s.].
Kota—Village with post office [m.].
Kousanie.—Village with post office [m. t.].
Kuttyoor—Village with post office [m. s.].
Lala Bazar—Village with post office [m.].

Lebong.—Mountain range, forming part of the Himalayan system. It runs between the Bians and Dharma valleys, and is crossed by a difficult pass, covered with snow throughout the year. The crest of the pass has an elevation of 18,942 feet above sea-level.

Lobha.—Village with post office [m.].

Lohaghat (*Rikheswar*).—Cantonment situated on the left bank of the little river Loha, at an elevation of 5,562 feet above sea-level, and enclosed on almost every side by precipitous mountains ; distant 54 miles from Almora. *Bazar*, stores, bungalows, and other buildings for the accommodation of the troops. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. A tea plantation has been established here.

Mansiary—Village with post office [m.].

Martoli.—Village among the wild northern monntains, situated on the route to Hundes or Chinese Tibet by the Juhar Pass. Population about 1,000. Elevation above sea-level 11,352 feet. Post office [m.].

Masi.—Village with post office [m.].

Milam.—Large village in Juhar *pargana*, the nearest village to the Juhar pass, over the main Himalayan range into Tibet. Population about 2,000.

Naini Tal.—Hill station, and municipality, also a small military station, picturesquely situated on the banks of a beautiful little lake, which nestles among the spurs of the Himalayas. It is also a favourite sanitarium and summer resort of Europeans from the plains, and the head-quarters of the Government of the North-Western Provinces during the hot weather ; 54 miles from Almora. Elevation above sea-level, 6409 feet. Exquisite scenery among the surrounding hills. The population increases largely during the height of the season (10,000).

The station contains the following Banks—The Agra Savings Bank Ld. Agency, the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. Agency, Bank of Upper India Ld. Agency, Delhi and London Bank Ld. Agency, Himalaya Bank, Ld. Agency, Mussooree Bank Ld. Agency, Oudh Commercial Bank Ld. Agency. Rohilkhand and Kumaun Bank Ld. Uncovenanted Service Bank Ld. Also Assistant Commissioner and 2 Deputy Collectors hold their offices here. Post and Telegragh office, dak bungalow, and hotels. English stores are available in the shops. Churches of several denominations, schools for boys and girls, Lady Dufferin's hospital, and Assembly Rooms are the object noticeable here.

Nanda Devi.—Snow-clad mountain peak ; one of the higher Himalayan summits. Elevation above sea-level 25,661 feet. Almost conical in shape. The summit is inaccessible. The Hindus regard the cloud which usually rests on the peak as smoke from the kitchen of the goddess Nanda.

Neo Dhura (*Also called Rang bidang*).—Pass over the Hima-

layas into Hundes south-western Tibet ; lies at the head of the Dhauli river. Elevation above sea-level, about 15,000 feet. Much frequented by Bhutia traders.

Okhaldanga—Village picturesquely situated on the craggy bank of the river Kosila, 65 miles from Moradabad. Population 200. Elevation about 2,000 feet above sea. The rice of Akhaldanga is said to be remarkably fine, and it bears in commerce the name of Pilibhit rice, being brought to market at that town.

Pithoragarh.—Military outpost in Kumaun District. The troops are cantoned on a low ridge in the shore valley, for the protection of the Nepal frontier. Population about 500. It contains *bazar*, stone-built hospital, dak bungalow and post office [m s. t.]. Fort Loudoun, 100 yards west of the lines, commands the station. Elevation 5334 feet above the sea.

Ramganga, Eastern.—River rises on the southern slope of the main Himalayan range, at an elevation of about 9,000 feet above sea-level ; holds a generally southerly course for about 55 miles, and falls into the Sarju at Rameswar. The united stream often bears the name of Ramganga, as far as its junction with the Kali.

Ramganga, Western.—River rises among the outer Himalayas; flows about 100 miles through the hills of Garhwal and Kumaun, with a very rapid fall ; enters the plains at Kalagarh in Bijnaur District; thence passes through Moradabad District, Rampur State, Bareily, Budaun Shahajanpur, and Hardoi Districts, and finally joins the Ganges, nearly opposite Kanauj, after a total course of about 373 miles.

Ramgarh—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m.], 12 miles from Naini Tal.

Ranikhet.—Military hill station, 30 miles from Naini Tal ; Elevation between 6,000 and 7,000 feet. The views of the Himalaya snows from this station are very grand. Dak bungalow half way on road and at Ranikhet. Dandies obtainable from dak bungalow at Naini Tal for the journey to Ranikhet or Almora. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sirkot.—Ruined fort and temple, situated 9 miles north-west of the confluence of the Gori and Eastern Kali rivers. Elevation 6,924 feet above the sea. Crowns a rocky ridge, with two of its sides scarped to a sheer depth of 2,000 feet, and having its front terminated by a chasm 700 feet in depth. The narrow path from Almora to Nepal winds round one of its flanks. The temple stands upon a conical rock, rising nearly perpendicularly from the ridge covered by the crumbling fortifications The fort is now in a ruinous condition.

Someswar—Village with post office [m.].
Sudder Bazar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Takula.—Village with post office [m.].

MAINPURI.

MAINPURI.—District in the Agra Division of the Lieutenant Governorship of the North-Western Provinces. Bounded on the north

by Etah District ; on the east by Farukhabad District ; on the south by Etawah District and Jumna river ; and on the west by Agra and Muttra (Muthura) Districts. Area, 1,700 square miles, containing 8 towns and 1409 villages. Population 762,163. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Mainpuri, 34 miles from Etawah by rail.

PRODUCTS.—Mainpuri contains comparatively little waste, almost every acre of avilable soil having been already brought under tillage. Cultivation has been spreading rapidly of late, and has now almost reached its utmost margin. The *kharif* crops include cotton, *joar*, *bajra*, indigo, maize, rice, hemp, etc. The *rabi* crops include wheat, barley, gram, poppy, and sugar-cane.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The trade of the District is of the same rural character as that of the other Doab Districts. The exports consist chiefly of cotton, grain, indigo, *ghi*, and miscellaneous agricultural produce ; while the imports are confined to metals, English cloth-goods, sugar, pedlar's wares, tobacco, and rice. Cotton thread is manufactured to a large extent, and there is some trade in bangles, pipes, inlaid wood-work, and similar fancy articles. The manufacture of indigo is the only industry carried on under European superintendence. Saltpetre is refined at several factories scattered over the District.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District does not differ from that of the Doàb generally. It is warm but not excessively sultry, during the summer months and damp or foggy during the cold weather rains. The chief endemic disease is malarious fever.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *tahsils* of Mainpuri, Karhal, Bhongaon, Mustafabad, and Shikohabad. Revenue about 12 lakhs, and cost of officials and police 1¼ lakhs. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Collector and Magistrate with 2 Deputy Collectors, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Post Master, Head Master Zilla School, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and District Engineer. [For further information regarding the town of Mainpuri *see* Mainpuri].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alipur Khera.—Village with post office [m.].

Aunchha—Village with post office [m. s.].

Barnahal—Village with post office [m.].

Bewar—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s.].

Bhadan.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Etawah. Post office [m. s.].

Bhongaon.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated at the junction of the Agra and Grand Trunk roads, 9½ miles from Mainpuri. Population about 7,500. The town has a ruined fort on an artificial mound. *Tahsili*, police station, good-sized *jhil* or lake, two *bazar*, *sarai* (native inn), modern mosque, temple and post office [m. s. t.]. The temple contains lodgings free to poor travellers' who also receive a daily dole of grain from the owner. The town was founded, according to tradition, by Raja Bhim Sen, who was cured of leprosy by bathing in the *jhil*.

Eka—Village with post office [m. s.]. 20 miles from Shikohabad.

Ghiror—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jasrana—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kara—Village with post office [m.].

Karauli.—Town situated 14 miles from Mainpuri. Population about 7,500. Four mosques, 9 Hindu temples, the most striking built, with rest house for pilgrims attached ; handsome masonry bathing tank. police station, school, and post office [m.].

Karhal—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the Etawah and Mainpuri road. The town is the residence of a Sayyid family of considerable note and influence. Population 8,000. Brisk local trade is carried on in *ghi*, cotton, and indigo. The principal buildings are the *tahsili*, police station, *sarai* or native inn, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kaurara—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Shikohabad.

Kishni—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kuchela—Village with post office [m.].

Kusmara—Village with post office [m.].

Madanpur—Village with post office [m.].

Mainpuri.—*Tahsil*, town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil*, and of the District of the same name ; situated on the Agra branch of the Grand Trunk Road, which connects the town with Shikohabad railway station, distant 36 miles south-east. The town consists of two separate portions, Mainpuri proper, and Mukhamganj. The former town existed, according to tradition, in the days of the Pandavas and derived its name from one Main Deo, whose image may still be seen in one of the suburbs. Population about 22,000. The Grand Trunk Road runs through the centre, and forms a wide street, lined either side by shops, which constitute the principal *bazar*. At the eastern entrance stand the *tahsili*, and police station, while the dispensary and mission buildings lie a little off the road. Next comes Raikesganj, a large *sarai* and grain market. The Mainpuri portion of the town lies north of the Agra road, and contains many brick-houses and pleasant gardens. The main street in this quarter contains many shops, market-place bathing tank, and schools. The civil station stands on the opposite bank of the Isan river, crossed by a good bridge. Opium ware-houses; jail, dispensary, Zila and *tahsili* schools, American Presbyterian mission, church, reading rooms, two public gardens, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. Considerable trade in cotton, indigo seed, country produce and iron. Manufacture of wooden articles inlaid with wire.

Makkhanpur—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Shikohabad. Post office [m.].

Mustafabad.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Population about 6,000. The town contains *tahsili*, police station, school, and post office [m. s t].

Nabiganj—Village on the Grand Trunk Road, 24 miles from Mainpuri. Population about 1200. Police outpost, *sarai*, and post office [m].

Nasirpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Parahm—Village with post office [m.].

Pendhat—Village 29 miles from Mainpuri. Population under 3,000. Noted for a great religious gathering, held on a movable date at the shrine of Jokhaiya. Pilgrims come for the purpose of obtaining offspring and easy child-birth.

Pharah.—Town 39½ miles from Mainpuri, and 8 miles from Mustafabad Population about 5,000. Trade in indigo, cotton, grain, and country produce. Police station, and post office [m. s.]. Branch indigo factory of the Umargarh establishment.

Rapri.—Village and ruins in Shikohabad *tahsil* ; situated among the wild ravines on the left bank of the Jumna, about 44 miles from Mainpuri town. Population about 800. Numerous remains of Hindu and Muhammadan times exist in the neighbourhood. Mosques, tombs, wells, and reservoirs mark its former greatness ; and several inscriptions found among the ruins have thrown much light upon the local history. The most important of these dates from the reign of Ala-ud-din Khilji. The present village is connected by good fair-weather roads with the railway station and town of Shikohabad and with Sarsaganj ; and a bridge of boats crosses the Jumna to Batesar on the opposite bank, where one of the largest fairs in the North-Western Provinces is held every year.

Sarsaganj.—Trading village, situated on the Etawah road, 6 miles from Bhadan railway station, and 27 miles from Mainpuri town. Population about 6,500. The village of Sarsa is a collection of mere agricultural hamlets, containing a large fortified brick house, belonging to a family of Kirar Thakurs ; but the real importance of the place centres in the neighbouring bazar of Sarsaganj, the principal trading market of the District, and the only one which carries on business with surrounding towns. Fine market-place, known as Raikes-ganj Bi-weekly fair ; large trade in cotton. Wealthy merchants, chiefly Jains ; several Jain temples, very handsome little mosque of peculiar architecture; large cattle market ; police station, school, and post office [m. s.].

Shikohabad.—Town, railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 36 miles from Mainpuri. Population about 12,000. The old town, lies east and south of the main road ; but the principal *bazar* lines the highway itself, and contains 9 *sarais* for the accommodation of travellers. The town contains numerous temples and mosques and is the birth place of several Hindu and Muhammadan saints. Handsome *tahsili*, police station, school, telegraph office (at railway station), dak bungalow, and post office [m. s.]. Manufactures of sweetmeat and cotton cloth.

Sultanganj—Village with post office [m.].

MEERUT.

MEERUT (*Merath*)—District in the Division of the same name. Bounded on the north by Muzaffarnagar District ; on the west by the Jumna river, on the south by Bulandshahr District ; and on the east by the Ganges. Area 2,369 square miles, containing 32 towns and 1509 villages. Population 1,391,458. Administrative head-quarters are at the town of Meerut. 40 miles from Delhi by rail.

PRODUCTS.—Meerut is one of the most flourishing and best tilled Districts of the Doàb. The year is divided into the usual *kharif*, and *rabi* harvests. The *kharif* crops include Indian corn, *joar*, *bajra*, *urd*, *moth*, cotton, sugar-cane, rice, *til*, *san*, etc. The staple *kharif* crop is sugar-cane. The *rabi* or spring crops comprise wheat, barley, oats, gram, *arhar*, *channa* safflower, mustard seed, tobacco, oil-seeds, and a variety of vegetables and other garden produce. The crop area of the two great harvests is about equally divided.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The exports of the District consist mainly of the raw products of the country; grain, cotton, and indigo being the chief items. The imports are English hardware, Manchester goods, tobacco, drugs, and spices. The manufactures are few and of merely local importance, with the exception of the indigo dye, which is produced in very large quantities. The District is admirably supplied with means of communication by which its surplus agricultural produce can be exchanged for the manufactured articles of other regions.

CLIMATE.—The comparatively high latitude and elevated position of Meerut make it one of the healthiest Districts in the plains of India. From November to March, the weather is cool and invigorating, hoar-frost being frequently found in January at an early hour of the day. The hot westerly winds begin in April, and the rains set in about the end of June; during their continuance, the weather is sultry and exhausting. The only endemic disease in the District is malarial fever; but small-pox and cholera occasionally visit it as epidemics.

ADMINISTRATION.—For fiscal and administrative purposes the District is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Hapur, Meerut, Sardhana, Mawana, Baghpat and Ghaziabad. The total revenue of the District is about 32 lakhs; and the total cost of officials and police is about 12 lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner of Meerut Division, a Civil and Sessions Judge, a Magistrate and Collector with 3 Covenanted Assistants and 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Sub-Judge and Munsif; District Superintendent of Police, Assistant Inspector of schools, Head master Zila School, Civil Surgeon, also Chemical Examiner; Deputy Sanitary Commissioner; Chaplain, Clergyman, 3 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, 2 Executive Engineers, and 6 Honorary Magistrates. Also Bank of Upper India Ld., Delhi and London Bank Ld. Agency. [For further information regarding the town of Meerut *see* Meerut].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Babugarh—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Baghpat—Town, municipality and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the river Jumna, 30 miles from Meerut City. Baghpat is mentioned in the Mahabharata as one of the *pats* or settlements of King Yudhishthira in the Pandava forest. The town is divided into two portions of *Kasba* and *Mandi*. The principal *bazar* is lined with good shops. Baghpat is the great sugar-mart of the District. Besides the usual official buildings such as the *tahsili*, police station, post office [m. s. T.] etc., there are two *sarais* or travellers' rest-houses, two handsome temples, 3 mosques, and a dispensary. Popu-

lation about 8,000. There is a good encamping ground outside the town, with abundant water and supplies.

Bahadargarh—Village with post office [m.].

Bahsuma (*Bisambha*).—Town on the Bijnor road, 23 miles from Meerut town. Manufacture of saddlery and leather ware of excellent quality. Police station, weekly market, good encamping ground for troops, and post office [m. s.].

Baksa—Village with post office [m. s.].

Baraut—Ancient town and municipality ; situated on the left bank of the Eastern Jamna canal, 27 miles from Meerut. Population about 8500. Said to have been found in eight century. Contains two markets, two *bazars*, ancient fort now used as a police station, post office [m. s. T.] School, handsome Hindu and Jain temples. Manufacture of buckets and iron caldrons.

Begamabad—Town and railway station, 12 miles from Meerut City. Population under 3000. The town contains a handsome temple, a ruined mosque, encamping ground, police station, *bazar*, school, post [m. s.], and telegraph offices. Good water supply.

Binauli—Village with post office [m. t.].

Chaprauli—Large village stands on a raised site, 40 miles from Meerut city. Population about 6,500. Large community of Sarangi Banias, possessing a handsome temple Agricultural centre, without trade or manufactures. *Bazar*, *sarai*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Daha—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dasna—Town situated in the open plain, 23 miles from Meerut, and 1 mile west of the Ganges Canal. Population 5000. Religious fair during the *Muharam* in honour of a Musalman saint. Hindu fair twice a year. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.] Weekly market on Saturday.

Daula—Village with post office [m. s.].

Daurala—Village with post office [m.].

Dehra—Village with post office [m].

Dhaulana—Village with post office [m.].

Faridnagar—Village with post office [m. s.].

Garhmuktesar—Ancient town stands on the high cliffs on the right bank of the Ganges, 4 miles below its junction with the Burh Ganga ; 26 miles from Meerut south-east. Population about 8000, chiefly Brahmans. Originally a ward (mahalla) in the mythical city of Hastinapur, celebrated in the *Bhagavat Purana* and in the *Mahabharata*. Derived its name from the temple of Mukteswara Mahadeo, dedicated to the goddess Ganga, consisting of four separate shrines, two on the cliff and two below it. Close by stand 80 *sati* pillars. A great fair at the full moon of Kartik attracts about 200,000 pilgrims from all parts of the country. Little trade except in timber and bamboo, rafted down the Ganges from the Dun and Garhwal Police station, four *sarais*, staging bungalow, charitable dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ghaziabad—Town and municipality, also railway junction station

[R.] and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 27 miles from Meerut City Population about 13,000. It derives its name from its founder, the Wazir Ghazi-ud-din. Several *sarais*, *tahsili*, munsifi, school, municipal hall, police station, 6 mosques, post office [m. s. t.], and several Hindu temples (the handsomest known as the—Mandir of Dudheswarnath). Numerous barracks, bungalows, and houses for native employes have sprung up in the neighbourhood of the railway station. The town is now an important grain mart. Weekly market for hides and leather manufactures.

Hapur.—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the Meerut and Bulandshahr road, 18 miles from Meerut city. Several fine groves surround the town, but the wall and ditch have fallen out of repair, and only the names of the fine gates now remain. Population 14,000. The principal *bazar*, known as Purana (old) *bazar*, runs from the Meerut to the Delhi gate. West of this are the Purana (old) and Naya (new) mandis or markets—Mahadeoganj, Khubari bazar, Bazaz (cloth merchants) and Halwai (sweetmeat makers) bazars. All these bazars are well lined with shops, and form a compact business quarter. The Musalmans reside chiefly to the east. Water supply is good *Tahsili*, police station, school, dispensary, 3 *sarais*, 28 mosques (of which the Jama Musjid is principal mosque), 29 temples, and post office [m. s. t.]. There is an encamping ground for troops outside the town. Considerable trade in sugar, grain, cotton, timber, bamboos, and brass utensils.

Hastinapur.—Ruined city, lying on the bank of the Burh Ganga or former bed of the Ganges, 22 miles from Meerut. It formed the capital of the great Pandava Kingdom, celebrated in the Mahabharata, and probably one of the earliest Aryan settlements outside the Punjab. Few traces of the ancient city now remain. The modern hamlet of Hastinapur contains a population of only 50 or 60 persons, almost all Hindus.

Inchauli—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jaini—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jalalabad—Village with post office [m.].

Khanpur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kharkhauda—Village with post office [m.].

Khekera.—Town in Baghpat *tahsil*, situated 26 miles from Meerut city. Population 7,000. Fine Jain temple, police station, and post office [m. s.]. Large annual fair.

Kirthal.—Village 26 miles from Meerut city. Population 6,000. No *bazar*, unmade and broken roadways, damp situation, defective sanitary arrangements. Inhabitants suffer from enlarged spleen and other malarious diseases.

Kutana—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kuthaur—Village with post office [m.].

Lahauri-Sarai—Village with post office [m. s.].

Lawar.—Town situated 12 miles from Meerut city. Population about 6,000. There is a fine house here called the Mahal sarai, built by a merchant Jawahir Singh, who also constructed the Suraj-Kund or great

tank near Meerut. The gardens attached to it are in ruins. Post office [m.].

Loni.—Decayed town 29 miles from Meerut, and 7 miles from Delhi. Population about 2,500. Ruined fort built by Prithwiraj, the Chauhan ruler of Delhi. Numerous relics exist of the Mughal dynasty (now in ruins). Police station, and post office [m.].

Maukhas.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mawana.—Agricultural town, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the Doáb upland, 16 miles from Meerut city, in the midst of country watered by the Ganges Canal: Population about 8,000. Large brick-built tank ; ruins of another, on whose bank stands a handsome temple. Bi-weekly market ; *tahsili*, police station, village school, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.]. Pools of water surround the town and fever prevails after the rains.

Meerut.—City, military cantonment, municipality, railway station [R.], and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated about halfway between the Ganges and the Jumna, 25 miles east of the former, and 29 miles the latter ; 41 miles from Delhi. Approached by the Grand Trunk Road, and by the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, which has stations at the city and cantonments—3 miles apart. The city proper lines south of the cantonments, and was originally surrounded by a wall and ditch, pierced with 9 gates, eight of which possess considerable antiquity. Population of the city, exclusive of cantonment is about 65,000. Meerut is the sixth town in order of population of all the towns in the North-West Provinces or the seventh including Lucknow in Oudh. It is also the head-quarters of a division of the army, and batteries of artillery and regiments of both English and Native cavalry and Infantry are stationed in the cantonment.

Among the antiquarian remains of Meerut—The Suraj Kund, surrounded by numerous small temples, sanctuaries, and *sati* pillars ; the Dargah of Shah Pir, a fine structure of red sandstone, erected by Nur Jahan, wife of Emperor Jahangir ; the Jama Musjid or 'chief mosque,' erected by Wazir of Muhammad Gazni, near which the remains of a Buddhist temple have recently come to light; and the mausoleums of Abu Muhammad Kamboh, Salar Masaud Ghazi, and Abu Yar Khan. The health of the city and cantonments, though good, has apparently suffered from the rise of water level due to the Ganges Canal. The town possesses considerable trade, but cannot be regarded as a great commercial centre, being mainly employed in ministering to the wants of the troops and European residents. The cantonment lies north of the city, at a little distance, and contains 5 *bazars*. The Meerut church is the most remarkable building, having a handsome high spire, which can be seen from the outer spurs of the Himalayas. There are also a Roman Catholic Church, and mission chapel, an asylum for the relief of Europeans and Christians in distress, a club, the cemetery and the Central jail. The Mall is one of the finest drives in India. The cantonments possess the population of 4,000 souls. A large fair, said to be one of the best of its kind in the North-West Provinces is held here in the springs, a week after the *holi* festival. Besides the usual public buildings the town contains *tahsili*,

police station, dak bungalow, several hotels, *sarais* or *dharmasalas*, post [m. s.], and Telegraph offices.

Muhi-ud-dinpur—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Meerut city.

Muradnagar—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Meerut city, and 9 miles from Ghaziabad railway station. Population about 5,000. Large *sarai*, school, police station, and post office [m.]. A weekly market is held every Tuesday.

Narpara—Village with post office [m.].

Parichatgarh.—Ancient town in Mawana *tahsil*, situated 14 miles from Meerut city. The fort round which the town is built lays claim to great antiquity, and tradition ascribes its construction to Parikshit, grandson of Arjun, one of the five Pandava brethren in the Mahabharata, to whom is also ascribed the foundation of the town. The fort is now used as a police station. Population about 5,500. Large weekly market held every Monday. The Anupshahr branch of the Ganges Canal runs close to the town. Police station, school, canal bungalow, and post office [m. t.].

Phalanda—Village with post office [m.].

Pilkhuwa.—Town and municipality, situated in a depression of the plain, 19 miles from Meerut city. Population 6,000. The Hindu manufacturing population is engaged in cotton weaving, which employes 100 looms. There is also some trade in leather and shoes. Two large Hindu temples ; police station, 2 *sarais*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sardhana.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on a low side near the Ganges Canal, 11 miles from Meerut city. Formerly it was the capital of the notorious Begam Samru. Population about 14,000. The town has a poor and decayed appearance, being in a decadent condition since the death of the Begam Samru. Local tradition assigns the foundation of Sardhana to one Raja Sarkat at a period anterior to the Muhammadan conquest. The Begam's residence, on the east of the town, is a fine modern house, with a grand flight of steps at the entrance and extensive grounds. It is well furnished and contains some good pictures. The Roman Catholic Cathedral, is an imposing building, surrounded by an ornamental wall. St. John's College, for training priests, occupies a low masonry house, once the Begam's private residence. Four Jain temples, schools, *tahsili*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. Old fort at Lashkarganj in ruins. Sardhana is now an agricultural town, with little trade and no manufactures.

Shahdara.—Town, railway station, and municipality in Ghaziabad *tahsil*, situated near the left bank of the Eastern Jamuna Canal, about 31 miles from Meerut city. The town was founded by the Emperor Shah Jahan, who gave it its present name of 'Royal Gate,' sacked by Suraj Mall Gate of Bharatpur, and plundered by the soldiers of Ahmad Shaha Durani just before the battle of Panipat. Population about 7,000. Large trade in shoes and leather, important sugar refineries. Police station, handsome *sarai*, and post office [m. s.].

Sirawa—Village with post office [m.].

Surirpur.—Village 28 miles from Meerut city; population about 5,500. The Eastern Jumna Canal waters the surrounding land.

Tikri.—Town with 6,000 inhabitants, 27 miles from Meerut city. Flourishing agricultural community of Jats.

MIRZAPUR.

MIRZAPUR.—District in the Benares Division of the Lieutenant Governorship of the North-Western Provinces. It is bounded on the north by Jaunpur and Benares; on the east by the Bengal Districts of Shahabad and Lohardaga; on the south by the Sarguja Tributary State and on the west by Allahabad District and the Rewah State. Area, 5,223 square miles, containing 7 towns and 4,300 villages. Population 116,1508. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Mirzapur, 56 miles from Allahabad by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The two usual harvests, *kharif* in autumn, and *rabi* in spring, have their ordinary staples of rice, millets, and *moth*, or of wheat, barley, linseed, and pulses respectively. The *kharif* crops include rice, cotton, *joar*, *bajra*; and the *rabi* crops comprise the wheat, barley, pulses, and oil-seeds. The usual vegetables, both indigenous, and acclimatized, are grown; and in the neighbourhood of Ghorawal the raising of *pan* is an extensive industry.

MANUFACTURES.—Considerable manufactures of shell-lac, brass-ware, and carpets.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is slightly warmer and damper than that of Districts farther north and west. The hilly southern tract especially suffers from excessive heat, and Chunar has also a bad character as a summer station, The rainfall exceeds the average of the North-West Provinces, owing probably to the forests and hill ranges with which the District abounds.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *Tahsils* of Robertsganj, Mirzapur, Chunar, and Family Domains. Revenue, 12 lakhs; expenditure nearly 1 lakh. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with one Joint and one Assistant Collectors, and 2 Deputy Collectors, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Tahsildar, District Superintendent of Police, 5 Honorary Magistrates, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail. Post-master, Head-master Zila School, and District Engineer. [For further information regarding the town of Mirzapur *see* Mirzapur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahraura.—Town and railway station, 10 miles north of the town. Population 11,600. Trade in grain, oil-seeds, stick-lack, and jungle produce. Manufactures of sugar, glass bangles, and lacquered toys, and to a small extent of silk made from imported cocoons. Post office [m. s. t.].

Aurai—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Barah.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhadohi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhuilikhas—Village with post office [m.].

Bijaigarh.—Ruined fort perched on the summit of a wooded height, 9 miles north of river Son, and 50 miles from Benares. The hill was no doubt occupied in very early times, but the existing fortress is attributed to the Emperor Sher Shah.

Bijaipur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bindhachal (*Vindhavasini*)—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Mirzapur. A temple to the goddess of Bindhyabasini, situated on the summit of the rock is an object of interest here. Annual fair in the month of Kartick. Post office [m. s.].

Chakia—Village with post office [m].

Chaupan—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chota-Mirzapur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chunar (*Chanar*).—Fortress and ancient town, also municipality railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same rame ; situated on the south bank of the Ganges, 20 miles from Mirzapur. Population about 10,000. The fort of chunar is built upon an outlier of the Vindhyan range ; a sandstone rock jutting into the Ganges, and deflecting the river to the north. The circumference of the wall is about 2,400 yards. Tradition assigns a high antiquity to this fort. Bharti Nath, king of Ujain and brother of Vikramaditya, is said to have chosen this solitary wooded rock overhanging the Ganges as the site of his hermitage. The present buildings are, the work of later Musalman conquerors, who adopted the ancient Hindu fortifications to their more modern military requirements. The fort passed through many changes of Masters, under the Pathan and Mughal dynasties ; and finally fell into the hands of Raja Balwant Singh of Benares, about the year 1750, and in 1781 it was attacked by the British troops. The fort is now used as a place of confinement for State prisoners, and is held by small garrison. The fort is armed with 18 guns, of various calibre up to 32-pounders, four 8-inch mortars, and 1,200 barrels of gunpowder A little to the east lies the tomb of Muhammadan saint. His mausoleum lies at a rather long bow-shot from the fortress ; other Muhammadan mausoleums have grown up arround it, and a cemetery in a beautiful garden. It is visited each year by crowds of devotees, both Hindus and Muhammadans. The town is the seat of a flourishing native literary society and has a reading-room, telegraph office, dispensary and post office [m. s.].

Drummondganj—Village with post office [m.],

Dudhi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gaipura—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Mirzapur.

Ganeshganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ghurawal—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gopiganj—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Haliya—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kachwa—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Katka—Village with post office [m.].

Khairwa—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khamaria—Village with post office [m.].

Kon—Village with post office [m. s.].
Korh—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Lalganj.—Village with post office [m.].
Mariyahan.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mirzapur.—*Tahsil*, city, municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name; situated on the right bank of the river Ganges, 47 miles from Benares by rail. Population about 82,000. The town has a handsome river front, lined with stone *ghats* or flights of stairs, and exhibiting numerous mosques, Hindu temples, and dwelling houses of the wealthier merchants, with highly decorated facades, and richly carved balconies and door-frames. Large wells of tasteful architecture, occur in the principal streets. The view from below, looking up the river along its lofty and rugged bank, crowned in the distance by the city with its great mosque and temples, is very striking. Manufactures of shell-lac, giving employments to about 4,000 persons; also of brass-ware and carpets, and a large trade in stone. Imports of grain, sugar, cloth, metals, fruits, spices, tobacco, lac, salt, and cotton; exports of the same articles, with manufactured lac-dye, shell-lac, and *ghi*.

The civil station stretches along a single road to the north-east of the city, parallel with the river. Beyond the civil station is the parade ground (now utilized as a race-course, rifle range, and camping ground), and one or two of the old military bungalows, now occupied by civil residents. In addition to the houses of the official and private European residents, there are the church, schools, and orphanage of the London Mission; the public offices, jail, hospital, charitable dispensary, club, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Nahwai—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Mirzapur.
Ozh—Village with post office [m. s.].
Pahari (*Pahara*)—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Mirzapur. Post office [m. s.].
Pali.—Village with post office [m.].
Pannuganj—Village with post office [m. s.].
Rajgarh—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Robertsganj.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated about 50 miles from Mirzapur town. Population under 1,500. The village and *tahsil* are named after Mr. W. Roberts, Collector of Mirzapur in 1846, and settlement officer of the District. Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Shahganj—Village with post office [m. t.].
Suriyawa—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

MORADABAD.

MORADABAD (*Muradabad*).—District in the Rohilkhand Division of the Lieutenant Governorship of the North-Western Provinces. Bounded on the north by Bijnor and the Tarai Districts; on the east by the Native State of Rampur; on the south by the Budaun District; and on the west by the river Ganges. Area, 2,282 square miles, containing

15 towns and 2443 villages. Population 1,179,398. The administrative head-quarters are at the city of Moradabad, 399 miles from Allahabad by rail.

PRODUCTS—The year is divided into the usual seasons of Upper India—the *rabi* or spring harvest and the *kharif* or autumn harvest. The *kharif* crops comprise rice, cotton, millets, oil-seeds and others. The *rabi* crops include wheat, barley, pulses, oil-seeds, and others. The staple crops of the District are millets, wheat, pulses, and sugar-cane. There are no Government irrigation works in the District, but about one-tenth part of the area is irrigated by private individuals, nearly all from well.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The whole District, except the Moradabad *tahsil*, exports large quantities of grain; while the excepted *tahsil* exports much sugar, and imports grain for local consumption. The principal imports are salt, tobacco, metals, and piece-goods.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Moradabad is generally healthy, except in the submontane tract which borders on the Tarai, and in the low lands of the Ganges and Sot. It is neither very dry nor very moist, and showers ordinarily occur in every month of the year.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *Tahsils* of Sambhal, Moradabad, Bilari, Amroha, Hasanpur, and Thakurdwar. Revenue about 24 lakhs, and the total expenditure nearly 2 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with an Assistant and 3 Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Tahsildar, Superintendent of Post offices, Post-Master, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Superintendent of Police, Head master Zila School, Civil Surgeon, Chaplain, 8 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, Deputy Inspector of Schools, District Engineer, and 6 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding the town of Moradabad *see* Moradabad].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aghwanpur—Town with 6,000 inhabitants. Post office [m.].

Amroha.—Ancient town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; 24 miles from Moradabad by camel carriage. Population about 40,000. Contains a tank, and tomb of Shaikh Saddu. Tahsili, Munsiff's court, police station and post office [m s. t.].

Asmauli—Village with post office [m.].

Bachhraon.—Rural town 39 miles from Moradabad by road, and 7 miles east of Ganges. Population about 7,500. Post office [m. t.].

Bahjoi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhojpur.—Town 8 miles from Moradabad, and from Dhela river 1 mile east. Population 4,500. Agricultural centre, of no commercial importance.

Bilari.—Town, railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 15 miles from Moradabad. Population about 5,000. *Tahsili*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chandausi.—Town, municipality, and railway junction station [R.], 27 miles from Moradabad, and 4 miles west of the Sot river.

Population about 25000. Munsiff's court, and a bench of 6 honorary magistrates. Principal mart for surrounding parts of Rohilkhand. Considerable export trade in sugar. Large cotton-pressing factory, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. Extensive quarries of *kankar* or nodular lime stone.

Chhajlet.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Darhial—Village with post office [m.].

Dhanaura.—Town situated 9 miles from Ganges, and 45 miles from Moradabad town. Population under 6,000. A compact town with a neat causewayed market place Police station, 2 schools, and post office [m.]. Depôt of sugar trade.

Dilori—Village with post office [m.].

Gajraula—Village with post office [m. s.].

Hasanpur.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 5 miles east of the Ganges, and 33 miles from Moradabad. An agricultural town of merely local importance. Population about 9,500. Tahsili, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kandarki—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Moradabad. Post office [m. s.].

Kanth (*Maunagar*).—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Moradabad, and 2 miles east of the Gangan river. Population 7,000. Noted for its manufacture of cotton cloth, in which there is a large local trade. Market days, Mondays and Fridays. Post office [m.].

Manpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mondha—Village with post office [m. s.].

Moradabad.—Town and Tahsil, also municipality, cantonment, railway station, and head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and District of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the river Ramganga, 10 miles from the Rampur border. Population 73,400. Founded by Rustam Khan in 1625, and named after Prince Murad Bukhsh, son of the Emperor Shah Jahan. The fort and Jama Musjid or chief mosque are worthy of notice. The town is a large centre of trade for country produce, and has risen considerably in importance since the opening of the railway. Principal imports—grain sugar, *ghi*, oil, and oil-seeds, European and Native cloth, animals for slaughter and metals. Moradabad is noted for its metal work, and especially for inlaid work of brass and tin, which affords employment to several thousands of persons. Chintzes and cotton cloth are also manufactured in the city. The native-quarter is intersected by several good thoroughfares, and is divided into 110 muhallas or wards. The principal buildings in the native quarters are the Jama Musjid, municipal hall, and literary institute, *tahsili*, mission church, high school, dispensary, jail, and post office [m. s. T.]. Beyond the jail to the north-west of the town, are the cantonments and civil station. The Collector's offices and civil courts are situated between the native quarter and the cantonments. The railway station lies to the south of the cantonments. The station club comprises a library, billiard room, swiming bath, rocquet court, and garden. The military force in cantonments ordinarily consists of a full Native Infantry regiment, and a detachment of a European regiment.

Mughalpur.—Town and railway station, situated on the open plain, 7 miles north-west of Moradabad town, and 1 mile west of the Ramganga river. Population under 6,000. An old fort is still standing near the town.

Narauli.—Agricultural town situated 5 miles east of the river Sot. Population 5,500. It is an old Rajput village in the possession of the Bargiyar family, the descendants of Raja Pratap Singh. Bi-weekly market on Mondays and Thursdays. Elementary school, and post office [m.].

Nowgawan.—Village with post office [m.].

Pakbara—Village with post office [m.].

Rahra.—Village with post office [m.].

Rajabpur—Village with post office [m.].

Salimpur.—Village in Amroha *tahsil*. Population about 3,000. Weekly market on Thursdays. Numerous ruins of temples and tombs exist in the neighbourhood.

Sambhal.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the Aligarh road, 23 miles from Moradabad town, and 4 miles west of the Sot river. The modern town covers the summit of an extensive mound, composed of remains and *debris* of the ancient city. Two heaps of ruins known as Bhaleshwar and Biktesawar, mark the old bastions of the city wall. The public buildings include the *tahsili* or sub-collectorate offices, munsifi or subordinate Judge's court, police station, dispensary, American mission church and schools, several municipal schools, distillery, *sarai* or native inn, and post office [m. s. t.]. There is also a bench of 4 honorary magistrates. Refined sugar is the chief manufacture, and also the principal article of trade. Wheat and other grains and *ghi*, are also exported, and there is some export of hides. Cotton cloth is manufactured but chiefly for local wants.

Seondra.—Village in Bilari *Tahsil* ; population about 4,000. Bi-weekly market, held on Thursdays and Sundays. Police station, school, *sarai*, and post office [m. s.].

Sirsi.—Town situated 17 miles from Moradabad, and 3 miles east of the river Sot. Population about 6,500. Police outpost station, *sarai* or native inn, post office [m. s.], and the tomb of Makhdum Shah, the reputed founder of the town.

Thakurdwar.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 27 miles from Moradabad. Population about 7,000. Besides the sub-divisional buildings, the town contains a police station, Anglo-vernacular school, distillery, *sarai*, 7 mosques, 4 temples, and post office [m. s. t.]. Manufacture of cotton cloth.

Ujhari.—Village in Hasanpur *tahsil*, 7½ miles from Hasanpur town. Population about 3,500. It contains 5 mosques, and 1 temple, together with a tomb of a Muhammadan saint, Shah Daud. Weekly market and post office [m.].

MUTTRA.

MUTTRA (*Mathura*).—District in the Agra Division of the Lieutenant-Governorship of North Western Provinces. Bounded on the north by Aligarh and Gurgaon Districts, on the east by Aligarh and Etah Districts, on the south by Agra District, and on the west by Bharatpur State and Gurgaon District. Area, 1,440 square miles, and population 713,421, comprising in 14 towns and 836 villages. Administrative head-quarters are at the city of Muttra, 340 miles from Allahabad *via* Cawnpore by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The year is divided into 2 harvests *kharif* and *rabi*. The *kharif* crops comprise *joar*, *bajra*, and cotton ; and the *rabi* or spring harvest includes wheat, barley, and gram. The more valuable crops, such as sugar-cane, tobacco, indigo, and vegetables occupy only a small area. Irrigation is practised from the Ganges Canal and Agra Canal.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The District, being mainly agricultural, has little external trade, and no manufactures of importance.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is hot and dry, owing to the proximity of the sandy deserts on the west great extremes of temperature occur, the cold of winter being comparatively excessive, while hot winds blow from the west with great violence during April, May, and June. On the whole the climate is considered healthy.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Sadabad, Mat, Muttra, Chhata, Kosi, and Mahaban. Revenue, 20 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, 2 Munsifs, District Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zila School, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon, Post master, 7 Honorary Magistrates, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and District Engineer Muttra is comprised in the jurisdiction of the Civil and Sessions Judge of Agra. [For further information regarding the city of Muttra *see* Muttra].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aring—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Baldeo—Village and place of pilgrimage with 3000 inhabitants. A modern town, so called from a famous temple in its centre, which is the daily resort of large numbers of pilgrims. A sacred bathing tank, the Khir Sagar ' Ocean of Milk, ' is situated close to the temple. The ancient village was called Rirha, and now forms a suburb of the present town. Two annual fairs. Government school, and post office [m. s.].

Barari—Village with post office [m.].

Barsana—Town situated at the foot, and on the slope of a small ridge near the border of Bhartpur State, the summit of the ridge being crowned with temples in honour of Radha, the wife of Krishna. Halfway down the slope, a long flight of steps leads to the temple of Mahiban, Radha's grand-father. Remains of ancient buildings and of sacred bathing tanks. Post office [m. s.].

Bhainsa—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Muttra.

Bisawar—Town lying on the road from Kandauli to Muttra, 6 miles north of the Jumna. Population 5000. Agricultural centre of little commercial importance.

Brindaban (*Vrindavan*, literally " a forest of Tulsi plants, " the place to which Krishna removed from Gokul).—Town, municipality, and railway station ; situated on the right bank of the Jumna, 5 miles north of Muttra. Population 22,000. Brindaban is one of the great places of pilgrimage of India, and is annually resorted to by thousands of Hindus, from the most distant provinces. It ranks amongst holiest cities of the Hindus, and contains a large number of temples, shrines, and sacred sites. Among the most noticeable may be mentioned—the temple of Gobind Deva, erected in 1590 by Raja Man Sing of Ambar, Governor of Kabul and Behar under Akbar. Among the other principal shrines are the temple of Madan Mohan, a form of Krishna, on the river bank, at the upper end of the town ; that of Gopinath, built about 1580 ; and the great temple of Seths, dedicated to Rangji. constructed at a cost of 45 lakhs of rupees. Handsome *ghats* line the bank of the Jumna , and above, the temples and houses rise picturesquely with decorated facades. The Khusal-bagh is a picturesque garden surrounded with a masonry wall, and is situated close to the town. Ahaliya Bai, the Maratha Queen of Indore built a large well of red sandstone, with 57 steps leading down to the water's edge. Two other tanks, known as the Brahma-kund, and the Govind-kund, possess great sanctity for Hindus. Many private houses are built of hewn sandstone. Anglo-vernacular school, dispensary, a bench of 6 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chata—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 9 miles west of the Jumna, and 21 miles from Muttra. Population about 6500. The principal feature of the town is its large fort like *sarai*, with battlemented walls and bastions and two lofty entrance gateways of decorated stone-work dating from the time of Akbar. Besides the usual sub-divisional offices, the town contains a police station, school, encamping ground, and post office [m. s. t.]. Weekly market held on Friday.

Farah—Town situated on the route from Agra to Muttra, 22 miles from Agra, and 13 miles from Muttra, a mile from the right bank of the Jumna. Population about 4,000. Small *bazar*, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Gobardhan (*Girraj*).—Ancient town and place of pilgrimage, lies among the low rocky hills on the western frontier. Noticeable only for its antiquarian remains, which include—the sacred tank of Manasi Ganga, where the pilgrims bathe at the close of the rains ; the temple of Hari Deva ; the two Cenotaphs of Randhir Singh, and Baldeo Singh, Rajas of Bharatpur ; and the monument of Suraj Mall. The last-named memorial comprises 3 cenotaphs, 9 Kiosks, and a large garden with an artificial lake. Gobardhan is a celebrated hill (14 miles from Muttra), which was upheld by Krishna on one finger to shelter the cowherds from a storm excited by Indra as a test of Krishna's divinity. Numerous temples in honour of Krishna have been built here. Post office [m. s. t.].

Gokul—Town situated on the eastern bank of the Jumna river, 6 miles from Muttra town. Hindu tradition regards the village as the

spot where Vishnu first visited the earth in the form of Krishna. Also noted as the place where Vallabhi Swami, a Hindu reformer of the 16th century, first preached his doctrines. The shrines and temples are quite modern. Many thousands of pilgrims, chiefly from Gujrat and Bombay yearly resort to this place. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jait—Village with post office [m.].

Jalesar—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Hathras. Post office [m. s. t.].

Karaila—Village with post office [m.].

Kosi.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the open plain, 10 miles west of the Jumna, and 29 miles from Muttra town. Population about 12,000. The town contains the largest cattle mart in the District, police station, dispensary, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kosikhurd—Village with post office [m.].

Kursanda.—Town situated on the Agra and Aligarh road, 8 miles north of Jumna, and 20 miles from Muttra town. Population about 6,500. The town contains 4 small temples, and by-weekly markets on Sunday and Thursday.

Maghera.—Town situated 15 miles north-west of Muttra town. Population 5,000. An agricultural town, of little or no commercial importance.

Mahaban (*A great forest*) —Ancient town and municipality, also place of pilgrimage, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the Jumna river, about 6 miles below Muttra town, near the opposite bank of the river. Population 6,500. Besides the ordinary sub-divisional buildings, the town contains police station, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

This ancient wood-land country, fringing the sacred Jumna, was from very early times, associated with religious legends. The architectural remains still combine the Buddhistee and Hindu forms. In Sanskrit literature it is closely associated with Gokul, which lies about a mile off overhanging the stream of the Jumna. Indeed, the scenes of the youthful adventures of Krishna, which are ascribed in the Puranas to Gokul, are actually shown at Mahaban, about a mile from the river.

The ruins of Mahaban rise as a hill of brick and mud covering about thirty acres, the site of the old fort. The shrine of Syam Lala, a mean cell, is perched on the highest point of the old fortifications, looking towards the Jumna. The local legend relates that when Krishna was born at Muttra, his uncle Kans (Kaus), a wicked giant, knowing by prophecy that his sister's son would slay him, commanded that if she brought forth a male child, it should at once be killed. The nurse, however, fled with the infant across the river to Mahaban. There, in the present shrine of Syam Lala, Jasoda (wife of Nand) had given birth to a girl ; and the nurse, changing the infants, brought back the female child to Muttra, as the offspring of the giant's sister. How Krishna in the end slew the giant is well known

The most interesting relic at Mahaban, is the so called place of Nanda, the foster-father of the changeling Krishna. This covered court

was re-erected by the Muhammadans in the time of Aurangzeb, from ancient Hindu and Buddhist materials to serve as a mosque. It is divided into four aisles by five rows of sixteen pillars, eighty in all, from which it takes its popular name of Assi Khamba or the eighty pillars. Many of the capitals are curiously carved with grotesque heads and squat figures. Some of the inner pillars are plain, others richly ornamented with arabesques. Four of them are supposed to represent by their sculptures the four ages of the world. The pillar known as the Surya Yug or Golden Age, is covered with rich and beautiful carving; that known as the Dwapar Yug or Second Age of the world is adorned in almost equal profusion. The Treta Yug or Third Age; is more scantily carved; while the Kali yug or present Iron Age of the world is represented by a crude unsculptured pillar. The interior pillars furnish examples of a much disputed form in Hindu architecture, and consist of two short colums, set one on the top of the other.

In the palace of Nand are laid the scenes of Krishna's infancy. His cradle still stands in the pillared hall. The churn in which Krishna's foster-mother made butter for the household is shown, and consists of a long bamboo sticking out of a carved stone. Mahaban is still a very popular place of pilgrimage among the Hindus. Thousands of Vishnu-worshippers yearly visit the scenes of the infancy of the child-god. But in addition to the steady stream of devotees from distant parts, the pillared hall is resorted to by Hindu mothers from the neighbouring Districts for their purification on the sixth-day after child-birth, whence the building derives its local name of the Chhati Palna or Place of the Chhati Puja. The anniversary of Krishna's birth is also celebrated during several days in the month of Bhadon or September, by a vast concourse of people.

Mahjoi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mat.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Population about 3,000. It is a station of Hindu pilgrimage, and is said to derive its name from the milk-pans (*mat*) upset by Krishna in his childish play. The *tahsili* and police station are situated within the enclosure of an old mud fort. Weekly market, and post office [m. s.].

Muttra (*Mathura*).—Head-quarters *tahsil* of Muttra District, also city, municipality, cantonment, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Jumna, about 30 miles above Agra. Population about 60,000, including cantonments.

Muttra forms a great centre of Hindu devotion, and large numbers of pilgrims flock annually to its festivals. The surrounding country terms with associations and legends of the devine brothers Krishna and Balaram, who dwelt in the neighbouring plain. Muttra contains many relics of the Buddhist faith, and its whole atmosphere breathes the gentle religion of Krishna. The charity of the inhabitants and pilgrims to the animal creation has encouraged swarms of monkeys in the city, and innumerable turtles in the river off the bathing *ghats*. The carved facades of the houses in fine white stone and wood, with the richly ornamented houses of the great merchants along the principal streets, render Muttra

one of the most interesting and artistic cities of modern India. The principal edifices include the Sati-burj (or Tower of the Faithful Widow). The Jama Musjid or mosque of Aurangzab; and the modern temples of Gatashram, Dwarakadhis, Bije Gobind, and Radha Krishna. The city contains the Government offices, courts, charitable dispensary, high school, jail, dak bungalow, telegraph and post office [m. s.]. The cantonment railway station lies 3 miles from the city station. Manufacture of Pedha or sweet-meat is remarkable here.

Noh-Jhil.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ol—Village with post office [m.].

Perkham—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Muttra.

Ral—Village with post office [m].

Rasulpur—Village with post office [m.].

Raya.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Muttra. Post office [m. s.].

Sadabad.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Jhirna stream. Population under 4,000. The town contains a large Hindu temple with an architectural facade, and a handsome white mosque, also *tahsili*, police station, Anglo-vernacular school, rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.]. Bi-weekly market on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Sahar.—Town situated on the left bank of the Agra Canal, 7 miles from Chhata town. Population about 3,000. The town contains several old houses with carved stone gateways of some architectural pretensions. A weekly market is held on Wednesday, and the town contains a police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Saipau.—Town 7 miles from Sadabad town, and close to the Jalesar road station. Population about 4,000. Police station and post office [m. s.]. Bi-weekly market on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Sehi.—Village 8 miles from Chhata, and 16 miles from Muttra city. Population 2,500. Two annual fairs are held. The village is the property of the high priest of the great temple at Brindaban.

Shergarh.—Town situated on the right bank of the Jumna, 8 miles from Chhata town. Population 5,000. The town derives its name from a large fort, now in ruins, built by the Emperor Sher Shah. The original Zamindars of Shergarh were Pathans, from whom the estate passed by purchase to a wealthy banker Shet Gobind Das, and was devoted by him to the maintenance of the temple of Dwarkadish at Muttra. Post office [m. s.].

Sonai.—Town 12 miles from Mahaban town. Population about 2,500. Bi-weekly market on Sundays and Thursdays; *sarai* or native inn, and police outpost station.

Sonkh.—A thriving and well-to-do little town 16 miles from Muttra town. Population under 4,500. Bi-weekly market on Mondays and Thursdays. Police station, and post office [m. s.].

Surir.—Town 1 mile east of the Jumna river. Population about 5,500, chiefly Thakurs or Rajputs, Banias and Bairagis. Weekly market, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Taroli.—An agricultural village with a large temple of Radha Gobind, at which an annual fair is held on the full moon of Kartik (November) and the two preceding days. Population 2,500. Weekly market.

MUZAFFARNAGAR.

MUZAFFARNAGAR.—District in the Meerut Division of the Lieutenant Governorship of North-Western Provinces. Bounded on the north by Saharanpur District, on the east by the river Ganges, on the south by Meerut District and on the west by the Jumna river, separating it from the Punjab District of Karnal. Area, 1,658 square miles, and population 772,874, comprising in 17 towns and 883 villages. Administrative head-quarters are at the town of Muzaffarnagar, 35 miles from Meerut city by rail.

PRODUCTS.—Muzaffarnagar is essentially an agricultural District, but tillage has not yet been carried to so high a pitch as in some other portions of the Doàb. In the *rabi* harvest, the chief crops are wheat, barley, millet, and pulse. The *Kharif* harvest includes some of these grains, besides, sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo ; it is the most important both as regards the extent of cultivation and the value of crops. Irrigation is widely practised both from wells and canals.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The District is almost entirely an agricultural, and its trade is accordingly confined to the raw material which it produces. Jalalabad is the great grain mart of the surrounding country. Much traffic also passes by the Ganges Canal, on which Khatauli is the chief commercial depôt.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is comparatively cool, owing to the proximity of the hills. The average heat is decidedly greater than in Saharanpur, though perceptibly less than in Meerut. The principal endemic diseases are malarious fever, dysentery and diarrhœa. Fever also occurs in an epidemic form ; and cholera and small-pox frequently visit the district. The cattle are occasionally attacked by epidemics of rinderpest, pleuropneumonia, and foot and mouth diseases.

ADMINISTRATION.—For fiscal purposes the District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Muzaffarnagar, Budhana, Kairana, and Jansath. Revenue about 18 lakhs ; and the expenditure is nearly one-fourth of the whole revenue. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with Assistant Collector and 4 Deputy Collectors ; Tahsildar, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master Zilla School, Post Master, Minister licensed to solemnize marriages, District Engineer, and 8 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Muzaffarnagar town *see* Muzaffarnagar.].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Baghra—Village with post office [m. s.].

Baheri—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Muzaffarnagar.

Banat—Village with post office [m.].

Basera.—Village 11 miles from Muzaffarnagar town. Population

about 4,000, chiefly Jats. The villagers are agriculturists. Good well-water found 33 feet below surface. Post office [m.].

Bhainswal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhukarheri.—Town in Jansath *tahsil*. Population about 6,500. Small *bazar*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhupa.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bidauli—Village with post office [m. s.].

Budhana—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the river Hindan, 19 miles from Muzaffarnagar. Population about 6,500. The town contains *tahsili*, police station, *bazar*, and post office [m. s. t.]. Malarious fever occasionally prevails.

Chappar—Village with post office [m. s.].

Charthawal.—A small agricultural town, situated 3 miles east of the river Hindan, 7 miles from Muzaffarnagar, and 6 miles west of Kali Nadi. Population under 6,000. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chausana—Village with post office [m s.].

Chenab, East-bank—Village and railway station, 2 miles from Sher Shah.

Gadhi Dubhar.—Village with 2,500 residents. Contains several brick-built houses, six mosques, daily *bazar*, and large weekly market on Sundays. Principal articles of trade—sugar and salt.

Gangiru.—Town and agricultural centre, situated 35 miles from Muzaffarnagar town. Population about 5,500. A straggling village with many ruins. Canal chanel to the east of the town.

Gordhanpur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jalalabad.—Town situated near the little river Krishni, 21 miles from Muzaffarnagar town, on the road from Delhi to Saharanpur. Population about 7,000. Bi-weekly market on Sundays and Fridays. Post office [m. s. t.]. The celebrated fort of Ghaus Garh, lay at a short distance from the town.

Jansath.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 14 miles from Muzaffarnagar town. Population about 6,500. Besides the usual sub-divisional offices, it contains police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Jasoi—Village with post office [m.].

Jhanjhana.—Agricultural town situated on the plain, between the Jumna river and Canal, 30 miles from Muzaffarangar town. Population about 6,000. Occupies the site of an old fort; Canal distributary flows close to the town. Water holes exist in the immediate neighbourhood. Fever, small-pox, and cholera are common diseases. Police station, and post office [m. s.].

Kairana.—Town and municipality situated partly on the Jumna lowland, and partly on the bank which leads to the higher ground above, 31 miles from Muzaffarnagar town. Tomb of Khwaja Sahaib, well-paved and clean *bazar*, a beautiful garden with large tank, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kali Nadi, East.—River rises in Muzaffarnagar District, east of

the Ganges Canal, and between that channel and the great sand-ridge of *sarai*. During the earlier part of its course, it bears the name of Nagan, and running through grassy fields. Lower down it gradually expands, and drains the whole eastern portion of Doàb. At Khurja, the river trends south-eastward, and holds the same direction for the remainder of its course until it falls into the Ganges, a few miles from Kanauj. Length about 310 miles.

Kali Nadi, West.—River rises 16 miles south of the Siwalik Hills, at an elevation of about 1,000 feet above sea-level, and flows with a general south-westerly course to join the Hindan. Total length about 70 miles.

Kandhla.—Town and municipality, situated 33 miles from Muzaffarnagar town. Population about 12,000. An agricultural town, with small local trade. Manufacture of saltpetre. A bench of 4 honorary magistrates, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Khataull.—Commercial town and railway station, 14 miles from Muzaffarnagar. Population under 7,000. It is a place of increasing importance as a mart for the exchange of country produce. The town contains 4 Jain temples, good *bazar*, with a well-paved road. Police station, school, encamping ground, and post office [m. s. t.].

Lohari—Village with post office [m.].

Mansurpur—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Muzaffarnagar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Miranpur.—Town stands in the midst of country watered by the Ganges Canal, distant 20 miles from Muzaffarnagar town. Population about 7,500. Post office [m. s.].

Muzaffarnagar.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the District and *Tahsil* of the same name; 36 miles from Saharanpur by rail. Population 16,000. The town is closely built, and crowded with small narrow lanes. The town contains District court, *tahsili*, jail, school, dispensary, dak bungalow, telegraph and post office [m. s.]. Trade in agricultural produce.

Purkazi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Shahpur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Shamli.—Town situated on the bank of the Eastern Jumna Canal, 24 miles from Muzaffarnagar town, on a low unhealthy site. Population about 8,000. The town contains a handsome *bazar*, and carries on a considerable trade with the Punjab, consisting of exports of sugar and imports of salt. The place was originally known as Muhammadpur Zamindar, but derives its present name from one Sham, who built a market in Jahangir's reign. Munsiff's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Solani.—River in Muzaffarnagar District; rises in the Siwalik Hills, from the Mohan Pass, flows in general south-westerly direction, and falls into the Ganges, after a total course of about 55 miles.

Thana Bhawana.—Ancient but decaying town, situated on a raised site, near the lowlands of the Krishna Nadi; 18 miles from Muzaffarnagar town. Population about 8,000. Known under Akbar as

Thana Bhim but derives its present name from the temple to Bhawani Devi, still much frequented by Hindu pilgrims. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Tissa—Village with post office [m. s.].

PILIBHIT.

PILIBHIT.—District in the Rohilkhand Division of the North-West Provinces. Bounded on the north by Tarai District ; on the east by the independent territory of Nepal and by Shahjahanpur District ; on the south by Shahjahanpur ; and on the west by Bareilly District. Area, 1371 square miles, containing 5 towns and 1,046 villages. Population 485,366. Administrative head-quarters are at the town of Pilibhit, 32 miles from Bareilly by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The three *tahsils* of which the District is composed differ widely in soil, products, and climate. In the northern *tahsil* of Pilibhit, with its clayey soil and heavy rainfall, rice forms the predominant crop ; but owing to the canals, a considerable area has been devoted to wheat, barley, and sugar-cane. The eastern *tahsil* produces chiefly *urd bajra*, wheat, and barley. In the southern *tahsil* of Bisalpur every variety of crop common to Rohilkhand is grown with success.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The trade of the District is chiefly centred in Pilibhit town, the principal staples consisting of rice borax, spices, sugar, timber, hides, and cattle. The finer discriptions of rice grown in the Tarai District, are mostly collected at Neoria town, 9 miles from Pilibhit town. The rice is husked here, and when re-sold passes under the name of Pilibhit rice. Sugar-cane is largely grown, and the raw material is manufactured into sugar in Pilibhit, and Bisalpur towns. The imports from Nepal, consisting chiefly of rice, grain, gums, and resins ; while the exports into Nepal from Pilibhit, principally salt and cotton goods.

CLIMATE.—Fever, usually intermittent, though sometimes changing to the remittent type, is endemic throughout the District, but localizes itself most malignantly about the swamps that border on and intersect the forests in Purnapur *tahsil*. It is most prevalent as well as most fatal in its character at the end of the rains and the commencement of the cold season. Apart from fever, Pilibhit may be considered to be, on the whole, a healthy District, and visits of epidemic disease are rare.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Bisalpur, Pilibhit, and Puranpur. Revenue about 9 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 1 Deputy Collector, Tahsildar, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Post Master, Minister licensed to solemnize marriages, and District Engineer. [For further information regarding the town of Pilibhit *see* Pilibhit].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Barkhera—Village with post office [m.].

Bisalpur.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *taasil* of the same name ; situated 24 miles from Bareilly, and 2 miles east of

the river Deoha. Population about 10,000. North of the town is a fine square masonry tank, surrounded by *dharamsalas*, temples, and other Hindu buildings. An annual fair for cattle and country produce is held in the village. A weekly market, is held, grain and coarse sugar being the principal staples of trade. The official quarter contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, police station, school, branch dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Gumti.—River rises in an alluvial tract between the Deoha or Gara and the Gogra (Ghagra) rivers. Its source is in a small lake or morass called the Phaljar Tal, 19 miles from Pilibhit town, and about 605 feet above sea-level ; and after a total course of 500 miles, the river Gumti falls into the Ganges.

Jehanabad—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Pilibhit. Post office [m. s. t.].

Madhotanda—Village with post office [m.].

Mala—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Pilibhit.

Neoriya—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pilibhit.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and District of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Deoha river, 77 miles from Kheri Lakhimpur. Population about 30,000. The town contains two large markets, of which Drummond-ganj consists of a large number of shops, well arranged on a good site. Rice from Tarai ; borax and pepper from Kumaun and Nepal ; honey, wax, wool, etc. are brought up at Baramdeo, and other marts, by Pilibhit merchants, who afterwards distribute the produce throughout this and neighbouring District. The coarser kind of carpentry still flourishes, and country carts are largely made. A small trade is carried on in catechu. There is a brisk manufacture of metal vessels, and a small manufacture of hempen sacking. The most important industry is that of sugar refining ; sugar forms the main export both of the town and District. The chief imports are grain, salt, cotton goods, and cleaned cotton.

The handsomest portion of Pilibhit town is its western outskirt, where stand the remains of old Rohila chief's palace, his cathedral mosque, the anglo-vernacular school, and the dispensary. All these buildings stand on an open space enclosed and planted with trees. The other public buildings include the Government courts and offices, police station, post office [m. s. t.], public bath (*hammam*), and a *sarai*, or native inn. A military encamping ground is situated amidst groves just outside the town on the south.

Puranpur—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name, 22 miles from Pilibhit. Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

RAMPUR STATE.

RAMPUR.—Native State in Rohilkhand, under the political superintendence of the Government of the North-Western Provinces. It lies between the British Districts of Moradabad and Bareilly. Area 945

square miles ; population 551,249. The country is level and fertile, well supplied with water. The usual crops are grown. The thriving cultivation bears testimony to the industry of the Pathans, the chief farmers. The principal exports are sugar, rice, hides and *khes*, a kind of cloth for which the capital is famous. Game is fairly abundant in the State. *History.*—The first Rohilla Afghans who settled in this part of India were two brothers, Shah Alam and Husain Khan, who, in the latter part of the 17th century, came to seek service under the Mogul Emperor. Ali Muhammad, the adopted son of one of their descendants, obtained the title of Nawab, and a grant of the greater part of Rohilkhand in 1719. After his death the estates were divided, the *jagir* of Rampur falling to the younger son. On the cession of Rohilkhand to the British Government in 1801, the family were confirmed in their possessions. For his loyalty during the mutiny, the Nawab received a grant of land.

CLIMATE.—No regular meteorological observations are taken in Rampur ; but it is believed that the rainfall, owing to the proximity of the state to the hills, is greater than in the neighbouring British Districts of Moradabad and Bareilly. The climate is said to be cooler for the same reason. The northern part of Rampur adjoins the Tarai at the foot of the Himalayas, and shares its characteristics. This part of the country is a marshy forest, overrun with jungle and grass of such luxuriant growth as to conceal a man on horse back The air in consequence is pestilential, except in the coldest period of winter, and during the heaviest rains.

ADMINISTRATION.—The total income of the State amounts to Rs. 1694,000, and the expenditure about Rs.1,560,000. There are 3 courts in the State, following the principles of Hindu or Muhammadan law, according to the religion of the parties. In criminal matters, the provisions of the Indian Penal Code are carried out as far as practicable. All sentences of death require confirmation by the Nawab. The civil courts of first instance are of two kinds—one for suits for debt, and the other for claims relating to inheritance, etc. There are 2 appellate courts, while a final appeal lies to the Nawab in person. The military force of Rampur ordinarily consists of 28 guns. with 300 artillerymen ; 570 cavalry ; 300 military foot police, and 730 miscellaneous foot. The State contains a jail, 2 post offices, 5 dispensaries, 10 State schools, and 152 indigenous schools (maktabs). Ruling Chief—Nawab Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, a Pathan.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Rampur—Capital of the State of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Kosila river, about 18 miles east from Moradabad town, with which it is connected by a metalled road. Another metalled road runs south-east to Bareilly. Population about 76733. The town is enclosed by a broad, dense, nearly circular bamboo hedge, from 8 to 10 miles in circumference ; it has only eight openings, at which military guards are stationed. The Jama Masjid or cathedral mosque, and the small but crowded Safdarganj square, are situated in the centre of this circular area. To the north-west are the Diwan-i-Am, or re-

ception hall ; the *Kurshid Manzil* or Sun-palace where European guests are accommodated ; the *Machhi Bhawan* or the Nawab's private palace, and the *Zanana* buildings. The old fort is now used for native guests. The tomb of Faiz-ulla Khan, situated north of the town, consists of raised masonry terrace, shaded by trees. Rampur has all the appearance of a thriving town. The people have a well-to-do look ; the streets are crowded with busy passengers ; and the *bazars* are lined with prosperous-looking shops. Manufactures—sword-blades and jewellery, also pottery and damash (khes). Rampur is also famous for its religious instruction, and many students come from Bengal, Afghanistan, and even Bokhara. No tuition-fee is taken from these visitors ; on the contrary, if they live in mosque, the people of the neighbourhood support them and they always receive a share of the public charities. Post office [m. s. T.].

Shahabad—Town in Rampur State ; situated on the south bank of the Ramganga. Population under 9000. The town is built on rising ground, and is considered the healthiest place in the State. The Nawab has a summer residence in Shahabad, built on the ruins of an old mud fort ; it is about 100 feet higher than the surrounding country, and commands a fine view for miles around. Several old Pathan families live here.

Tanda—Town situated on the Moradabad—Kaladungi road, 14 miles from Rampur town. Population 10,000. Tanda is the centre of the rice trade of this part of the country. Post office [m.].

SAHARANPUR.

SAHARANPUR.—District in the Meerut Division of the Lieutenant Governorship of North-Western Provinces. Bounded on the north by the Siwalik Hills, which separate it from Dehra Dun District ; on the east by the Ganges, separating it from Bijnor District ; on the south by Muzaffarnagar District ; and on the west by the river Jumna, separating it from the Punjab Districts of Karnal and Umballa. Area, 2,242 square miles ; containing 19 towns and 1614 villages. Population 1,001,280. Administrative head-quarters are at Saharanpur city, 36 miles from Muzaffarnagar by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The year is divided into two harvests. The *kharif* or autumn harvest includes rice, *joar*, *bajra*, cotton, indigo, and vegetables. The *rabi* or spring harvest comprises wheat, barley, sugar-cane, oil-seeds, pulses, cereals are, however, the principal products of the total cultivated area. Irrigation is much practised.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The commerce of the District is chiefly confined to its raw materials, and especially to food-grains in which it posseses a thriving and increasing trade. Its manufactures consist of coarse cloth, jewellery, sweet-meats, wood-carving, and leather-working. There are several cotton-pressing mills. The Rurki work-shops, employ over 1000 workmen. Among the articles produced are steam-engines, pumps, printing presses, lathes, and mathematical instruments. Besides its direct value as a source of income, this establishment is of great im-

portance as a training school for native artisans. The Thomson Civil Engineering College, also situated at Rurki, is a most useful institution. A large horse fair is held here every year, in connection with which an agricultural exhibition was established in 1881. A large annual horse fair is held at Hardwar. The District is well supplied with means of communicaiton by rail and water.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is the same as that of the Doàb generally, modified by its northern position, and the cool breezes from the neighbouring hill country. The cold weather arrives earlier and lasts longer than in the lower Districts, but the summer months are tropical in their excessive heat. Fever and small-pox are the principal diseases of the District.

ADMINISTRATION.—For fiscal purposes the District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Saharanpur, Nakur, Rurki, and Deoband. Revenue, 12 lakhs; expenditure nearly 1 lakh. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 1 Joint Magistrate and 2 Deputy Collectors. District and Sessions Judge, Tahsildar, 2 Sub-Judges, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Head-master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Superintendent of Botanical Gardens, Chaplain Minister licensed to solemnize marriages, District Engineer, and 4 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Saharanpur town *see* Saharanpur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ambota.—Town 16 miles from Saharanpur. Population under 7,000. It contains two mosques, *bazar*, police outpost, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bahat—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bargaon—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhagwanpur—Village with post office [m.].

Bhim Ghora.—A place of Hindu pilgrimage in the District. In a small recess of the mountain bounding the Dehra Dun on the south, and in a perpendicular rock about 350 feet high, is a *kund* or sacred pool supplied with water from a small branch of the Ganges; and above the pool an excavation in the rock, about 5 feet square, occupied by a *fakir*. According to the legend, Bhima was stationed at this point to prevent the Ganges from taking a different course, and the small cave referred to is said to have been made by the kick of the horse on which he was mounted. Pilgrims bathe in this pool, the waters of which are supposed to have the power of cleansing from sin. A small temple has recently been built into the rock, from which flights of steps lead down to the sacred pool.

Chilkana—Village with post office [m.].

Chodiala—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Saharanpur.

Daulatpur—Village and railway station. 15 miles from Lhaksar.

Deo-band—Town, municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated about 2½ miles to the west of the East Kali Nadi, and 21 miles from Saharanpur. Population about 23,000. Half a mile from the town. the Jor expands into a small

lake, the Devi-kund, whose banks are covered with temples, *ghats*, and *sati* monuments, much frequented by devout pilgrims. The town has 4 *bazars*, and 42 mosques. The town originally bore the name of Deviban or the sacred Grove, and a religious assembly still takes place yearly in a neighbouring wood, which contains a temple of Devi. Export trade in grain, refined sugar, and oil; manufacture of fine cloth. The town contains tahsildar's and munsiff's courts, a bench of 4 honorary magistrates, Anglo-vernacular school, dispensary, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Fatehpur—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m.].

Gangoh.—Town situated 23 miles from Saharanpur; population about 13,000. Consists of an old and a new quarter. Good water; public health generally above the average. Little trade. School-house, charitable dispensary, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Hardwar.—Ancient historical town, municipality, railway station, and place of pilgrimage; situated on the right bank of the Ganges at the foot of the Siwalik Hills, 16 miles from Lhaksar, 17 miles from Rurki, and 39 miles from Saharanpur. On the opposite shore rises the hill of Chandi Pahar, whose summit is crowned by a temple, connected with those of Hardwar. The Ganges here divides into many shallow channels, intercepted by islands. The town is of great antiquity, and has borne many names. It was originally known as Kapila or Gupila, from the sage Kapila, who passed his life in religious austerities at the spot still pointed out as Kapilasthana. Hwen Thsang, the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, visited this city in the 7th century A. D., which he calls Mo-yu-lo, and the remains of which still exist at Mayapur, a little to the south of the modern town. The name of Hardwar, or Hari-dwara, literally 'Siva's Gate or Vishnu's Gate,' seems to be of comparatively modern origin. A dispute exists to this day between the followers of Siva and Vishnu, as to which of these deities gave birth to the Ganges. The Sivaites argue that the proper name, is Hara-dwara 'Siva's Gate; the Vishnuites main tainthat it is Hari-dwara, 'Vishnu's Gate. The truth is that it was a scene of sacred rites long before either Sivaism or Vishnuism developed in their present forms. As the spot where the Ganges issues forth on its fertilizing career, Hardwara obtained the veneration of each of the great religions of India, and preserves the memorials alike of Buddhism, Sivaism, and Vishnuism, and of rites perhaps earlier than any of them.

The present town and the ruined village of Mayapur lies on the right bank of the Ganges, at the southern base of the Siwalik range on the left is the Chandi Pahar, on the top of which is a temple connected with those in Hardwar itself. The great object of attraction at the present day is the Hari-ke-charn or bathing *ghat*, with the adjoining temple of Gangadwara. The *charana* or foot-mark of Vishnu is imprinted on a stone let into the upper wall of the *ghat*, and forms an object of special revenue. The great assemble of pilgrims takes place on the first day of Baisakh; the commencement of the Hindu solar year, and the anniversary of the day upon which the Ganges first appeared upon earth. Every twelth year, the planet Jupiter being then in Aquarious, a feast of

peculiar sanctity occurs, known as a kumbh-mela, which is attened by an enormous concourse of people. The ordinary number of pilgrims at the annual fair amounts to 100,000, and at the Kumbh-mela to 300,000. From Hardwara the pilgrims often proceed to visit the Sivaite shrine of Kedarnath and the Vaishnav temple of Badrinath, worshipping on their way at the various *prayags* or sacred confiences of two rivers. Large numbers come from the Punjab and distant parts of Rajputana. The Hardwar meeting also possesses considerable merchantile importance, being one of the principal horse-fairs in Upper India. Commodities of all kinds, Indian or European, find a ready sale and the trade in the staple food-grains forms a lucrative traffic. The local business is almost entirely confined to supplying the wants of pilgrims. The Ganges Canal draws its supplies of water from a branch channel of the river, close to Hardwar, between Mayapur and Kankhal. Police station and post office [m. s. t.]. Telegraph office at Mayapur, in connection with the Canal works at Rurki. Height above sea-level, 1024 feet.

Islamnagar—Village with post office [m.].

Jawalapur.—Town and railway station, situated on the north bank of the Ganges Canal, 14 miles from Rurki, and 36 miles from Saharanpur. Population about 15,000. The town forms with Hardwar a municipal union. Many of the Hindu residents are Brahmans connected with the Hardwar temples, who have a perpetul feud with the Musalman Rajputs. Police station, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]

Jhahrera—Village with post office [m.].

Kailaspur—Village with post office [m.].

Kankhal.—Town lies on the west bank of the Ganges, 38 miles from Saharanpur. 16 miles from Rurki, and 1 mile from Hardwar. Population about 6,000, chiefly Brahman priest attached to Hardwar temple. The temple of Daksheswara, a synonym of Siva, stands to the south of the town, and marks the spot where, according to the *puranas*, Mahadeo spoilt the sacrifice of Daksha, and Sati, daughter of Daksha and wife of Siva, immolated herself in the fire. The river bank is lined with shady and tastefully laid-out gardens which give the town a picturesque appearance. Police station, school, and post office [m.].

Kota—Village with post office [m.].

Kotra—Village with post office [m.].

Lakhnauti.—Decayed town situated on the Karnal road, 26 miles from Saharanpur, and close to the high bank leading down to the Jumna lowlands. Population under 5,000. The town contains a fine specimen of an old native fort ; school, and post office [m.].

Landaura.—Town and railway station, 5 miles from Rurki, and 27 miles from Saharanpur. Population 6,000. School, an old fort, and post office[m.].

Lhaksar.—Village and railway junction station, 33 miles from Saharanpur. Post office [m. s.].

Manglaur.—Town situated 6 miles from Rurki, and 22 miles from Saharanpur town. Population 10,000. Traces of an old fortress may be noticed near the town. No trade. The sanitary arrangements are very defective, and the people suffer much from ague, enlarged spleen,

and other malarious diseases. Police station, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mirzapur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mohand—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s.].

Muzaffarabad—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nagal—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Saharanpur. Post office [m. s.].

Nakur.—Town and head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nanauta.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Paharpur—Village with post office [m.].

Pathri—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Hardwar.

Raipur—Village with post office [m.].

Raisi—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Lhaksar station.

Rajupur—Village with post office [m.].

Rambagh—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rampur.—Town stands on a low site, 14 miles from Saharanpur town. Population 8,000. Handsome new Jain temple, with gilt spire. Manufacture of glass bangles. Religious fair in June, at the tomb of a Muhammadan saint, attracts a large number of devotees. The town contains several gardens, and is surrounded by numerous groves. School, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Roorkee (*Rurki*).—Town, municipality, cantonment, railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on an elevated ridge overlooking the bed of the Solani river, 22 miles from Saharanpur city. Population about 16,000. It is now a flourishing town with broad metalled road ways, lined with excellent shops. In the centre of the town is a large open *chauk* or market place The town owes its chief importance to being the head-quarters of the Ganges Canal Workshops and iron foundary, established in 1845-46. The Thomson Civil Engineering College founded in 1847 for instructing natives and others in practical Engineering, with a view to employment upon public works. This institution is the largest and most important engineering College in India. The building is a spacious and handsome ; and its staff is maintained at the highest point of efficiency. The sappers and miners of the native army have been contoned here since 1853, and it has formed a station for British troops since 1860. The garrison numbers about 1,000 men of all ranks. The town contains Agency to the Delhi and London Bank, Ld, church, dispensary, police station, *tahsili*, cantonment Magistrate's court, mission school of society for the propogation of the Gospel, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.]. The low ground surrounding the town together with the percolation from the canal. gives rise to fever and other malarious diseases. Excellent meteorological observatory.

Saharanpur.—City, *tahsil*, municipality, raliway station [R.], and administrative head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and District of the same name ; situated on a low site on both sides of the Damaula Nadi, 108 miles from Delhi. Population 63,194. The city lies in a

low and moist situation. The principal market place is a scene of busy trade. Besides the District head-quarters courts and offices, the principal official buildings consist of the *tahsili*, an old Rohilla fort, now used as an office, police station, dispensary, jail, telegraph and post office [m. s.]. St Thomas' church, two or three hotels, and a travellers' bungalow are situated near the railway station. A handsome new mosque, on the plain of the Juma Masjid at Delhi is also worth a visit. Saharanpur is the head-quarters of the Jumna Canal Establishment, the site of a mission of the American Presbyterian Church, and a station of the Great Trigonometrical survey. Considerable trade in grain, sugar molasses, and country cloth. The Government botanical gardens are laid out with many fine walks and carriage drives. A large horse fair and an agricultural exhibition, steadily increasing in importance is held every spring.

Sirsawa.—Ancient town and railway station. 8 miles from Saharanpur. Population about 4,500. Small trade to and from the Punjab. Police station, school, and post office [m. s.].

Sultanpur.—Town situated 9 miles from Saharanpur town. Population about 3,500. Considerable trade in sugar and salt with the Punjab. Post office [m.].

Titron—Village with post office [m. s.].

SHAHJAHANPUR.

SHAHJAHANPUR.—District in the Rohilkhand Division. Bounded on the north by Bareilly District, on the east by Hardoi and Kheri Districts, on the south by the Ganges, and on the west by Budaun and Bareilly Districts. Area, 1744 square miles, containing 6 town, and 2031 villages. Population 918,551. Sudder station—Shahjahanpur city, 406 miles from Allahabad by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The course of tillage follows the ordinary rule of the North-Western Provinces, consisting of the *kharif* or autumn harvest—chief staples, cotton, rice, *bajra*, and *joar* ; and the *rabi* or spring harvest, including wheat, barley, oats, vetch, and peas. Sugar-cane is grown in the low-lying lands, and Indian corn on ground capable of bearing two crops a year. There are no irrigation canals in Shahjahanpur, nor does there appear any need for them, as the rainfall is copious, and the water level only from 12 to 15 feet below the surface. Irrigation is abundantly furnished by wells, tanks, ponds, and the damming up of the minor rivers and streams.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—Sugar is largely manufactured, and forms the chief export of the District. European goods, metals, and salt form the main items of import trade. Rum is distilled here, and largely sold to the Commissariat Department.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Shahjahanpur is much damper than that of the Upper Doab, and somewhat more so than the other portions of the Rohilkhand plain. Six weeks seldom pass at any time of the year without a fall of rain ; and the prevailing wind sets easterly from the cloudy summits of the Himalayas. The heat during the hot months does not equal that of the neighbouring Districts, and excessively hot

winds seldom blow for more than five or six days in each year. Except in May and June, the country has a fresh and green aspect, very unlike the parched brown stretches of the Doab. Except in the extreme north, near the *tarai*, the climate generally is healthy; but fevers prevail in that portion of the District every spring and autumn. The valley of the Sot is also very malarious.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *Tahsils* of Shahjahanpur, Jalalabad, Tilhar, and Pawayan. Revenue, 20 lakhs. The total cost of civil administration is about 3¼ lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Assistant Collector, 2 Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Sub-Judge, Munsif, Post Master, District Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zila school, Civil Surgeon, Chaplain, 4 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, District Engineer, Inspector of schools, and 5 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Shahjahanpur town *see* Shahjahanpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Baragaon—Village with post office [m.].

Bonda—Village with post office [m. s.].

Garhipura—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jaintipur—Village with post office [m.].

Jalalabad—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the plain 2 miles north of the Ramganga river and 19 miles south of Shahjahanpur city. Population under 9000. Bi-weekly markets are held on Mondays and Thursdays. The public buildings consist of the usual *tahsili* courts and offices, police station, Anglo-vernacular school, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kahiliya—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Shahjahanpur.

Kalyan—Village with post office [m.].

Kant—Town situated on the road from Shahjahanpur to Jalalabad, 9 miles south of the former town. Population about 5000. The town contains a police station, *sarai* and post office [m. s.]. Two encamping grounds, and bi-weekly market. Post office [m. s.].

Kathna—River rising in the Moti-ka-Tal in Shahjahanpur District; flowing in a south-easterly direction, and empties itself into the left bank of the Gumti in Sitapur District.

Katra—Village with post office [m. s.].

Khamaria—Village with post office [m.].

Khandair—Village with post office [m. t.].

Khudaganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khutar—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kundariya—Village with post office [m.].

Madnapur—Village with post office [m.].

Miranpur Katra—Town and railway station, 18 miles from Shahjahanpur town, and 6 miles from Tilhar. Population 6500. Two *sarais* or native inns, police station, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.] Market days on Sundays and Thursdays.

Mirzapur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nahal—Village with post office [m.].

Nigohi—Village with post office [m.].

Pawayan—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 4 miles south of the Bhainsi river, and 17 miles north of Shahjahanpur town. Population 6000. Tahsildar's and munsiff's courts, dak bungalow, charitable dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Rosa—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Shahjahanpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Seramau—Village and railway station, 36 miles from Pilibhit. Post office [m.].

Shahjahanpur—Chief town, municipality railway station, [R.] and administrative head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and District of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the river Deoha or Gurra, crowning the high ground, just above its junction with the Khanaut ; distant 39 miles from Hardoi. An old fort overhangs the confluence. The city was founded in 1647, during the reign of the Emperor Shah Jahan, whose name it bears, by Nawab Bahadur Khan, a Pathan. Population 78,522. The population is only dense in certain quarters, and patches of cultivated land and gardens of fruit-trees are found everywhere. Shahjahanpur, taking its population into consideration, is a city of comparatively little commercial importance. The only local manufacture is sugar, which, with cereals and pulses, forms the principal export. The three principal markets in the city are Bahadurganj near the cantonment and civil station ; Carewganj, at the other or southern end ; and a new vegetable market in the centre of the town.

The *tahsil* courts, police station, and the dispensary are situated in the centre of the city, in the main street. The police lines, jail, and high school are on the edge of the city, overlooking the valley of the Khanaut. Farther north are the District, civil, criminal, and revenue courts. The civil lines consist of a small piece of land bounded on three sides by the cantonment, and on the fourth by the native city ; but the house accommodation is said to be insufficient for the requirements of the civil residents. Before the Mutinay, native troops only were stationed at Shahjahanpur. The military force now consists of a wing of a European and a wing of a native infantry regiment. The barracks, built after the Mutiny, are comfortable and well-constructed buildings. The station contains an English church, and three churches for native converts maintained by the American Methodist Mission, which also supports one large and several small schools for boys and girls, an orphanage, and a dispensary. In addition to the high school and mission school, the town contains a Government *tahsili* school, and a municipal free school, a club, post [m. s.], and telegraph offices.

Shahbaznagar.—Large village with a fort ; situated on the river Garra, 3 miles from Shahjahanpur town, of which it may be said to form a suburb. Population 3,500.

Sindhauli—Village with post office [m.].

Tilhar.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 12 miles from Shahjahanpur city. Population 15,000, including a number of neighbouring villages, forming

a single municipality. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ul.—River, rising in Shahjahanpur District, flows through Kheri District, and joins the Chauka on its left bank in Sitapur District. Total length, 110 miles.

TARAI.

TARAI.—District in the Kumaun Division of the North-West Provinces. Bounded on the north by Kumaun District ; on the east by Nepal and Pilibhit District ; on the south by the Districts of Bareilly and Moradabad and the Native State of Rampur ; and on the west by Bijnor. Area, 962 square miles, containing 2 towns and 581 villages. The chief town of the District is Kashipur ; but the administrative head-quarters are at Naini Tal, in the neighbouring District of Kumaun, where the European officers reside from May to November.

PRODUCTS—As may be supposed, rice is the staple produce of the District ; it is sown at three seasons, according to the quality of the crop. Other crops comprise wheat, barley, *joar bajra*, maize, gram, peas, mustard, linseed, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, and melons. Ginger, red-pepper, turmeric, and hemp are also cultivated, but to a very small extent.

MANUFACTURE AND TRADE.—There are no manufactures worthy of notice, and the chief trade is the export of grain. Vast herds of cattle graze in the District, belonging to Rohilkhand land-holders, and also to the migratory trading Banjaras. Communication by roads and railways.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is normally bad. There is much malarious fever of an intermittent type. Bowel complaints, small-pox. and cholera are also the prevalent diseases. Cattle epidemics are frequent and severe.

ADMINISTRATION.—For fiscal and administrative purposes the District is divided into 2 *Tahsils* of Rudarpur and Haldwani. The total revenue of the District amounts to about 3 lakhs. Total cost of civil administration is about Rs. 60,000. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Magistrate with an Assistant Commissioner, 2 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Peshkar, District Superintendent of Police, Post-master, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, Chaplain, Minister licensed to solemnize marriages and District Engineer.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Darao—Village with post office [m.].

Gadarpur—Village with post office [m.].

Haldwani.—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name, 4 miles from Kathgodam. *Tahsili* and post office [m. s. T.].

Jaspur—Village with post office [m. s.]. Population 7,000.

Kashipur (*Kasipur*).—Town and municipality, also principal centre of population in the District ; situated in a marshy plain, overgrown with grass and jungle, 31 miles from Moradabad. Formerly the site

of an ancient city, several large excavations in the neighbourhood being attributed to the Pandava tutor, Drona, one of the heroes of the Mahabharata. It is a famous place of Hindu pilgrimage, having several temples, and holy tank, where pilgrims bathe on their way to Badrinath. Population about 15,000. Well-built handsome houses of the chief merchants. Brisk transit trade from Kumaun and Chinese Tartary to the plains. Exports of grain Manufacture of coarse cotton cloth. The Rajah of Kashipur holds rank as a special magistrate. Charitable dispensary, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kichha.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Kathgodam. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kytema—Village with post office [m.].

Lalkua—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Haldwani.

Ramnagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rudarpur.—Small village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; stands among fine mango groves, 53 miles from Bareilly city. Population about 1,000. Ruined temples and tombs ; malarious climate. Contains the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Sattarganj—Village with post office [m.].

Shafakhana—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

OUDH.

OUDH.—Province of British India, under the administration of a Chief Commissioner, who is also Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. It is bounded on the north-east by the independent State of Nepal ; on the north-west by the Rohilkhand Division of the North-Western Provinces ; on the south-west by the river Ganges ; on the south-east by the Benares Division ; and on the east by Basti District. Area, including the Native States 29,326 quare miles. Population 13,443,322. Oudh is said to be more densely inhabited than any other country in the world. The administrative head-quarters are at Lucknow, 166 miles from Allahabad by rail.

The kingdom of Oudh, called Kosala, ranked among the most ancient of India. Dasarath, the father of Rama, was one of its kings. It was subdued by the Muhammadans about the close of the twelfth century, but about 1740 the Nawab became independent. In 1856 it was annexed to the British dominions, and was under a Chief Commissioner till 1877, when it was united with the North-West Provinces.

PRODUCTS.—Oudh is so fertile that few portions of India surpass it in productiveness. The staple products are wheat, barley, maize, rice, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, indigo, opium, cotton, salt, saltpetre, and soda. Valuable timber is plentiful in the forests.

COMMERCE.—The trade of Oudh is very considerable ; European stores of all sorts, piece-goods, yarn, and hardware are imported from Calcutta ; salt and cotton from the adjacent districts ; cattle, copper, iron, and spices from Nepal. The *exports* are grain of all kinds, linseed

and other oli-seeds, opium, *ghi*, hides, saltpetre, lac, catechu, timber, and cloth of Tanda manufacture, chiefly to Nepal. The inland trade is assisted by annual fairs, the largest of which is held at Khairabad.

RAILWAY.—The province is traversed by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

RELIGION.—The population, above referred to, consists of Hindus and Muhammadans. The Hindus greatly predominate, and are chiefly Rajputs.

LANGUAGES.—The Languages spoken are Hindi and Urdu.

REVENUE.—One and a half crores ; expenditure about 56 lakhs.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Oudh is less damp than that of Lower Bengal, and has greater varieties of temperature. The year falls naturally into three seasons—the rainy, from the middle of June to the beginning of October ; the cold weather, from October to February or March ; and the hot season, from March to June. The heaviest down pouers occur in July and September, but are extremely capricious.

ADMINISTRATION.—The administration in Outh belongs to the general non-regulation type, under which a single officer unites fiscal and judicial functions, original and appellate. The Province contains 12 Districts, each under a Deputy Commissioner. These 12 Districts, again, comprise 43 *tahsils* or Sub-divisions. The Chief-Commissionership is now united with the Governorship of the North-Western Provinces ; but the two offices remain distinct, though held by a single person. The High Court, presided over by the Judicial Commissioner, forms the ultimate court of appeal. Each Deputy Commissioner has at his disposal a small staff of European and native assistants.

DIVISIONS.—The Province contains 2 Divisions : 1 Lucknow in the centre ; and 2 Fyzabad in the east. The divisions contain 12 districts. 1.—Lucknow comprising the districts of Lucknow, Unao, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, Hardoi, and Kheri ; and 2.—Fyzabad comprising Fyzabad, Gonda, Bahraich, Sultanpur, Partabgarh, and Barabanki ; all of which see separately.

BAHRAICH.

BAHRAICH.—District in the Fyzabad Division of Oudh. Bounded on the north by the independent State of Nepal, on the south by Gonda and Bara banki Districts, on the east by Gonda, and on the west by Sitapur and Kheri Districts. The administrative head-quarters are at Bahraich town, 37 miles from Gonda by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The principal agricultural staples are rice, Indian corn, barley, cotton, wheat, oil-seeds, sugar, opium, indigo, fibres, and tobacco.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The trade of the District consists principally of the export down the rivers of grain, clarified butter (*ghi*), and timber. Piece-goods, salt and pulses form the chief imports.

CLIMATE.—The climate resembles in some points that of Bengal, being cooler than in Districts south of the Gogra (which rises in the upper ranges of the Himalayas and finally falls into the Ganges at Chapra),

but more moist and enfeebling. The prevalent diseases are fever, diarrhœa, goitre, and skin disorder.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 *Tahsils* of Bahraich, Kaisarganj, and Nanpara. Revenue, about 12 lakhs ; expenditure nearly, Rs. 112,000. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Sub-Judge, Munsif, Post Master, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Head-Master Zila School, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police. Disttrict Engineer, Assistant Conservator of Forest. Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Minister licensed to solemnize marriages. [For further information regarding Bahraich town *see* Bahraich].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Babaganj—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Bahraich. Post office [m.].

Bahraich.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name ; situated in the centre of the District, 75 miles from Bahraich. Population 20,000. The town is in a flourishing condition. Its main thoroughfares are lighted at night, and the masonry drains well flushed daily with water from the public pumps. The residence of the European officers, and the Government buildings, lie on a high bank above the old bed of the Gogra. The trade of the town is principally in articles of local consumption. There is a fairly brisk local trade in piece-goods and copper utensils. The through traffic comprising grain, sugar, *ghi*, oil, timber, tobacco, hides, etc. Government District school ; 12 lower class schools. The American Methodist Mission has a station in the town, and maintains a school. Government dispensary. The principal building of interest is the shrine of Masaud, a famaus warrior and saint. The shrine is maintained by the reputed descendants of some servants of the hero, and 150,000 pilgrims, both Muhammadans and Hindus, visit the place during an annual fair held in the month of Jaishtha. Tombs of his principal followers are also objects of veneration. A famous Muhammadan monastery still exists in the town, founded by a holy man from Multan about 1620. The Daulat-khana, once a handsome range of buildings, now in ruins. Post office [m. s. T.].

Baharampur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Baundi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhinga.—Town and municipality, also residence of the descendants of the Raja of Gonda, 24 miles from Bahraich town. Population 5,000, including surrounding hamlets. School, dispensary, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhunga.—Village 20 miles from Bahraich, and 7 miles from Bhinga. Population 400. School and post office [m. s. t.].

Chilwaria—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Bahraich. Post office [m. s.].

Fakhrapur.—Village and *pargana* on the high road from Bahramghat to Bahraich 10 miles from the latter town. The village is pleasantly situated among park-like groves of mango trees, but is unhealthy, owing to bad water ; goitre is very prevalent. The village has been held now for many years by the revenue officers of the *pargana*. Saltpetre is

prepared, but not to any great extent. No market. Government school, and post office [m. s.].

Gaighat—Village with post office [m.].

Gandara—Village with post office [m.]. Weekly cattle market.

Ikauna (*Akona*).—Town 22 miles from Bahraich town. Population 2,500 including neighbouring hamlets. The village itself contains only 300 inhabitants. Two Hindu temples, 3 mosques ; police station, and dispensary. English school supported by the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Post office [m. s. t.].

Jaitapur—Village with post office [m].

Jamnaha—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jamnaha Hira Singh.—Village with post office [m.].

Jarwal.—A Muhammadan town 5½ miles from Bahramghat and 29 miles from Bahraich town. Population 4,500. Bi-weekly market for the sale of grain, cloth, and brass vessels. Manufactures—fireworks, dyes, saltpetre, scents, and felts. Two Hindu temples, 4 mosques, rest-house (*sarai*), school and post offics [m. s.].

Kaisarganj.—Town and head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name. Contains *tahsili*, Munsiff's court, dispensary, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Keshwapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Kherighat.—Village 23 miles from Bahraich town. Post office [m. s.].

Mahsi.—Village with post office [m.].

Matera—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Bahraich. Post office [m. s.].

Motipur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Naipalganj Road—Railway station, 34 miles from Bahraich.

Nanpara.—A flourishing town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* and *pargana* of the same name; 22 miles north of Bahraich town. Population under 8,000. A valuable trade with Nepal passes through this town. The principal buildings are the Raja's residence, 5 Hindu temples, 4 mosques, the *tahsili*, a bench of 4 honorary magistrates, police station, *sarai*, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nawabganj-Alibad—Village with post office [m. s.].

Patna—Village with post office [m. s.]

Piagpur—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Bahraich. Post office [m. s. t.].

Pipri—Village with post office [m. s.].

Risia—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Bahraich. Post office [m.].

Sisia—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sujauli—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

BARABANKI.

BARABANKI.—District in the Lucknow Division of Oudh. Bounded on the north and west by Sitapur and Lucknow ; on the south by Rae

Bareli and Sultanpur ; and on the east by Fyzabad. Area, 1,740 square miles, containing 8 towns and 2,059 villages. Population 1130,906. District head-quarters are at Barabanki town, 62 miles from Fyzabad.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops are wheat and rice, which occupy nearly half the cultivated area. Other crops—oil-seeds, sugar-cane, opium, indigo, fibres, tobacco and vegetables. Poppy cultivation is greatly stimulated of late years.

MANUFACTURE AND TRADE.—Trade is carried on at by-weekly markets and at religious festivals. The main exports are wheat, sugar, and country made cloth. There is an extensive through traffic by road, rail, and river. The manufactures of the District are plain and coloured cloth of coarse quality from home-spun and important yarn ; sugar ; brass and iron vessels ; rude implements, ornaments, and utensils of the farm and hut.

CLIMATE.—The year divides into three seasons—the hot weather from the end of March to the middle of June, then the rains till the end of Septembkr or beginning of October, and the cold weather till March comes round again. The prevailing diseases are epidemic cholera, small-pox, and malarial fevers, of a mild, intermittent, quotidian type. Cases of tertian and remittent fevers are rare.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Ramsanehighat, Nawabganj, Fatehpur, and Haidargarh. Revenue, 20 lakhs. The charges of civil administration are about 1¼ lakhs. The District is administered under the non-regulation system. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner with an Assistant, 2 Deputy Collectors, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Tahsildar, Sub-Judge, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, and Minister licensed to solemnize marriages. [For further information regarding Barabanki town *see* Barabanki].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Allabad.—Village about 30 miles east of Barabanki town. Population under 2,000, chiefly weavers. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bado Sarai.—Town 25 miles from Barabanki town, on the road from Ramnagar to Daryabad. A shrine over the tomb of a famous Muhammadan saint, Malamat Shah is reputed a place of grert sanctity, and daily offerings are made. Population 3,000, chiefly petty Musalman proprietors. Post office [m. s.].

Bahramghat.—Town and railway station ; situated on the right bank of the river Gogra, 22 miles from Barabanki. An important trading mart. Considerable traffic is carried both by the railway and the bridge. Post office [m. s. t.].

Barabanki.—Town and municipality, also *Tahsil*, and railway station about 1 mile north of Nawabganj, the two places together forming the administrative head-quarters of the District. Population 14,000. The Civil station is at Nawabganj. Besides the usual District courts and offices, the town contains *Tahsili*, schools, post [m. s.]. and telegraph offices.

Bhatwamau—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhilsar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhilwal.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhitauli.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bindaura—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Barabanki.

Damodarpur—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Barabanki.

Daryabad.—Town and railway station, 24 miles from Barabanki. Population 6,000. The town contains a few fine houses, the principal being the residence of the *talukdar* of Rampur. Two markets, English school, and post office [m. s t.].

Debiganj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dewa.—Town 8 miles from Barabanki town. Noted for its manufactures of glassware and delf. Population 600. School, and post office [m s.t.].

Fatehpur.—Town and *tahsil* of the same name, 15 miles from the head-quarters town, at the junction of the Daryabad, Ramnagar, Sitapur, and Barabanki roads. Many large Muhammadan buildings exist, but all in a state of decay. The principal of these are *imambara* and an old masjid. The former is now used during the Muharram festival. There are also many Hindu temples. Daily *bazar*, and bi-weekly markets. Coarse country cloth is manufactured. Police station, civil and revenue courts. Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Haidargarh.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; 25 miles from Barabanki. Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ibrahimabad.—Town situated on the river Gumti. Population 2,500 Bi-weekly market, at which a considerable trade in grain is carried.

Khiuli—Village with post office [m.].

Kursi.—Town 18 miles from Barabanki town. Population 3,500 of whom more than half are Musalmans. Police station, Government school, registration office, and post office [m. s.]. Weaving and cotton-cleaning trades flourish but no *bazar* is held here.

Mahadewa—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Barabanki.

Makhdumpur.—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Barabanki.

Mawai.—Village with post office [m].

Mirmau—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nawabganj.—Chief town and *tahsil* of the Barabanki District, adjoining the civil station of Barabanki; situated 17 miles east of Lucknow on the road from that city to Fyzabad. The civil station and administrative head-quarters of the District is situated on high ground a mile west of the town, separated from it by a small stream, the Jamuriha. The ground in the immediate neighbourhood is barren, and much cut up by ravines. The Deputy Commissioner's court, the offices of the Assistant Engineer and the Assistant Opium officer, the jail, police lines and a few bungalows for the European residents constitute the civil station.

The Government dispensary, school, and police station are situated in the native town. Large trade in sugar and cotton. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway has a station at Barabanki. Post office [m.].

Pukra.—Town situated 5 miles east of Gumti river. Population 3,000. Fine Sivaite temple and handsome masonry bathing *ghats.* Pukra is the head-quarters of the estate of Pukhra Ansari, belonging to the Amethi Rajputs.

Ramnagar.—Town and railway station, 5 miles from Bahramghat. Population 6,000. Police station, registration office, dispensary, and post office [m. s.].

Ram Sanehighat.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, police station, school, and post office [m.].

Rasauli—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Barabanki.

Rauzagaon—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Barabanki.

Rudauli.—A thriving commercial town, and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name ; situated 38 miles south-east of Nawabganj. Population 12,000. Daily markets. A brisk trade in grain, vegetables, cotton and cloth. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sadatganj.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Safdarganj—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Barabanki. Post office [m. s. t.].

Satrikh.—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name ; situated 5 miles from Barabanki town. Population 5,000. An annual fair is held here at the shrine of Salar Sahu, attended by about 18,000 persons. Post office [m. s.].

Siddhaur.—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, 16 miles from Barabanki. Population 4,000. It contains an old Sivaite temple, and a Muhammadan mosque and tomb ; at which fairs are held on the occasion of the *Sivaratri* and the *Id* and *Bakr Id'* festivals. School, registration office, and post office [m. s. t.].

Subeha.—Town and *pargana*, 52 miles north-west of Sultanpur, and 30 miles from Barabanki town, near the river Gumti. Several tanks and masonry wells. Manufactures of country cloth. School, police station, post office [m. s.], registry office, bi-weekly markets, and fort. Population 3,500.

Suratganj—Village with post office [m.].

Tikaitnagar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tilokpur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Zaidpur.—Town with 10,000 inhabitants. Post office [m. s. t.]. Large manufacture of country cloth.

FYZABAD.

FYZABAD.—District in the Division of the same name. Bounded on the north by Gonda and Basti Districts ; on the south by Azamgarh and Sultanpur Districts ; on the east by Gorakhpur District ; and on the west by Barabanki District. Area, 1728 square miles, contain-

ing 10 towns and 2674 villages. Population 1,216,959. District headquarters are at the town of Fyzabad, 123 miles from Benares by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The principal agricultural staples are wheat rice, *joar*, gram, peas, barley, sugar-cane, oil-seeds, opium, indigo, and miscellaneous crops. Irrigation is largely practised, but there are no Government canals o. irrigation works in the District.

MANUFACTURES.—Country cloth, and sugar. Export—Grain-sugar, country cloth, and timber. Import.—Tobacco, spices, salt, cattle, and English piece-goods.

CLIMATE.—The rainfall of Fyzabad is more regular than any other District of Oudh. The principal diseases of the District are fevers. Small-pox is also prevalent, and cholera occasionally makes its appearance in an epidemic form.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Akbarpur, Bikapur, Fyzabad, and Tanda. Revenue 15 lakhs, cost of officials and police, 2 lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner, District Judge, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, 12 Honorary Magistrates, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head master High-School, Chaplain, and Minister licensed to solemnize marriages. [For further information regarding Fyzabad town *see* Fyzabad].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajodhya (*Ayodhya*) —Ancient town and railway station, 4 miles from Fyzabad ; situated on the right bank of the Gogra or Sarju river. The interest of Ajodhya centres in its ancient history. In the present day, the old city has almost entirely disappeared, and its site is only known by heaps of ruins. But in remote antiquity, Ajodhya was one of the largest and most magnificent of Indian cities. It is said that this town is to the Hindu what Mecca is to the Muhammadans and Jerusalem to the Jews. The ancient city is said to have covered an area of 12 *yojan*, equal to 96 miles or 48 *kos*, and was the capital of the kingdom of Kosala (corresponding to the modern Oudh), and the court of the great King Dasaratha, the fifty-sixth monarch of the Solar line in descent from Raja Manu. The opening chapters of the *Ramayana* recount the magnificence of the city, the glories of the monarch, and the virtues, wealth, and loyalty of his people. Dasaratha was the father of Rama Chandra, the hero of the epic. With the fall of the last of the Solar line, Raja Sumintra, the one hundred and thirteenth monarch, Ajodhya became a wilderness, and the royal families dispersed. From different members of this scattered people, the Rajas of Jaipur, Udaipur, Jamber, etc., claim descent. A period of Buddhist supremacy followed the death of the last king of the Solar dynasty. On the revival of Brahmanism Ajodhya was restored by King Vikramaditya (*circ.* 57 A. D.). He is said to have traced out the ancient city, and identified the different shrines and spots rendered sacred by association with events in the life of Rama, the deified son of Dasaratha. The most important of these are the Ramkot, or fort and palace of the King, the Nageswar Nath shrine, sacred to Mahadeo, the Maniparbat or sacred mound,

and a few temples still visited by thousands of pilgrims. After Vikramaditya, the kingdom of Kosala, with Ajodhya as its capital, was ruled successively by the Samudra Pal, Sribastam, and Kanauj dynasties, until the period of the Muhammadan conquest. Kosala is also famous as the early home of Buddhism and of its modern representative, Jainism, and claims to be the birthplace of the founder of both these faiths. The Chinese traveller, Hwen Thsang, in the 7th century, found twenty Buddhist temples, with 3,000 monks, at Ajodhya, among a large Brahmanical population. Many Jain temples exist, but are of modern restoration. Other more recent temples (dating from about 150 years back) mark the supposed birthplaces of five of the principal hierarchs of the faith. The Muhammadan conquest has left behind it the ruins of three mosques, erected by the Emperors Babar and Aurangzeb, on or near the site, and out of the materials, of three celebrated Hindu shrines known as (1) the Janmasthan, marking the place where Rama was born ; (2) the Swarga-dwara *mandir*, on the spot where his body is said to have been burned ; and (3) the Tareta-ka-Thakur, famous as the scene of one of his great sacrifices. The modern town of Ajodhya contains population about 12,000. There are 100 Hindu temples, of which 65 are Vishnuvite and 35 Sivaite ; about 40 Musalman mosques. Principal buildings—Darshan Singh's or Man Singh's temple, erected about 40 years ago, and the Hanuman Garhi. Little local trade is carried on ; but the great fair of Ramnavmi held here every year is attended by about 500,000 people. Good *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ajodhya Ghat (*Lakarmandi Ghat*).—Railway station for Ajodhya town, 6 miles from Fyzabad.

Ajodhya Ghat (*Rinmochan Ghat*).—Railway station 1 mile from Ajodhya Lakarmandi Ghat by bridge or by steamer. Post office [m. s. t.].

Akbarpur—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the Tons river, 36 miles from Fyzabad. Population 7000. A Muhammadan town, formerly of considerable importance, with old fort, and mosque. The town contains *tahsili*, munsifi, police station, school, dispensary, rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

Amaniganj—Market village 6 miles from Rudauli railway station. Population 3,000. School, and post office [m. s. t.].

Baragaon—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Fyzabad. Post office [m. s.].

Baretha.—Town on the banks of the Gogra river, on the road from Fyzabad to Ajodhya. Population 4,500, namely, Hindus, 4,000, of whom three-fifths are Vishnuvites. Many Vishnuvite temples.

Barun—Village with post office [m.].

Baskhari.—Town 50 miles south-east of Fyzabad. Population 2,500. Three mosques, 3 Hindu temples, police station, school, and post office [m. s.].

Bhadarsa.—Town situated on the banks of the Marha river, 10 miles south of Fyzabad town. Rama is said to have met his brother

Bharata at this place, and its name is derived from, *bhayadarsa*—'the meeting of the brothers. Population 5,000. Six Muhammadan mosques. Hindu religious fair at Bharata kund, attended by about 5,000 persons. Post office [m. s.].

Bikapur.—Village and head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the metalled road from Fyzabad to Allahabad. Population under 500. *Tahsili*, police station, staging bungalow, school, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bilharghat—Railway station, 12 miles from Fyzabad.

Darshannagar—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Fyzabad Post office [m.].

Deorhi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dhaurarhra.—Town 4 miles from the Gogra river, and 20 miles from Fyzabad city on the road to Lucknow. Population under 4,000. Contains a handsome gateway. Ancient temple of Mahadeo, now in ruins.

Fatehganj—Village with post office [m.].

Fyzabad.—Town and *tahsil*, also railway station [W. R.], municipality, large cantonment, capital of District and Division, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Gogra, 79 miles from Lucknow. Adjoining it on the west is the modern Ajodhya, both towns being on the site of the ancient city of Ajodhya. Fyzabad is a comparatively modern place, although there are several ancient Muhammadan buildings in its vicinity. Fyzabad together with Ajodhya, constitutes one municipality, with a total population of 72,000. The city has fallen into decay since the death in 1816, of Bahu Begam, who risided here for many years. There are about 40 Hindu temples, 120 mosques, and one Imambarah. There are numerous markets here and the trade is very active. Usual public offices, the Cantonment Magistrate's court, Museum, the Divisional jail, the cemetery, dak bungalow, the Oudh commercial Bank, post and telegraph offices.

Gopalpur—Village with post office [m.].

Goshainganj—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Fyzabad. Post office [m. s.].

Haidarganj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Harringtonganj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Iltafatganj—Village with post office [m.].

Jalalpur-Nahvi.—Town situated on the banks of the Tons river; 52 miles from Fyzabad. Population 7,000. A flourishing weaving town An *imambara* outside the town, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kamirpur—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Fyzabad.

Kharasa—Village with post office [m.].

Maharua-Gola—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Malipur—Village and railway station, 48 miles from Fyzabad. Post office [m. s. t.].

Maya—Village with post office [m.].

Milkipur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mobarakpur—Village with post office [m.].

Mustafabad.—Town situated 19 miles from Fyzabod. Population 2,500. Two Hindu temples and one mosque.

Paintipur—Village with post office [m.].

Purah—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ramnagar—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ronahi.—Town situated 10 miles from Fyzabad, near the bank of the Gogra river. Population 5,500. Five Hindu and 3 Jain temples, *sarai*, school, and post office[m. s. t.].

Sahibganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Shanganj.—Town 10 miles from Fyzabad town. Mosque, 2 temples, vernacular school, and post office [m. s.].

Shahzadpur.—Town situated on a picturesque spot on the high bank of the Tons, opposite Akbarpur, 36 miles from Fyzabad. Population about 5,000. Four mosques, 4 Hindu temples, and post office [m.].

Sohawal.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Fyzabad.

Tanda.—Town and municipality also head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and *pargana* of the same name, 3 miles south of the Gogra river, and 12 miles from Akabarpur railway station. This town is celebrated for its woven cotton goods such as *Jamdani* muslin, which are said to rival those of Dacca. Population 17,000. Contains 44 mosques, 34 *imambaras*, 9 Hindu temples, *tahsili*, school, dispensary, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. Two annual fairs.

Tandauli—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Fyzabad.

Tursanpur.—Village with post office [m.].

GONDA.

GONDA.—District in the Fyzabad Division of Oudh. It is bounded on the north by the lower range of the Himalayas, separating it from Nepal ; on the south by Fyzabad and Barabanki ; on the east by Basti ; and on the west by Bahraich. Area, 2,879 square miles. Population 1459,229. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Gonda, 26 miles from Fyzabad by rail.

PRODUCTS —The chief agricultural staples are rice, wheat, and barley. The other crops include *joar*, *arhar*, *kodo*, and *alsi*. There are three harvests—the *kharif*, the *rabi* and the *henwat* or Christmas crop. Irrigation is largely practised.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—Rice and food-grains are the chief exports ; and cotton, European piece-goods, and salt are the principal imports.

CLIMATE.—The heavy rains commence early in June, and continue, with slight interruptions, to the end of September or middle of October. Showers fall in every month of the year, and particularly in February and March. Owing to the proximity of the hills, the rains are more assured, and less subject to violent variations than in more southerly District. Fever is very prevalent in the *tarai pargana* of Tulsipur during the drying up of the rains, and is also common throughout the District. The other principal diseases are scurvy, cholera, diarrhœa, and goitre.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Gonda

Tarabganj, and Utraula. The total revenue of the District is about 20 lakhs ; and the total expenditure, nearly 2 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner with an Assistant, 2 Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Tahsildar, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, 3 Honorary Magistrates, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, Assistant Conservator of Forest, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head master of High School, and Executive Engineer. [For further information regarding the town of Gonda *see* Gonda].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amdahi—Village with post office [m.].

Andhiari—Village with post office [m.].

Balrampur.—Town and municipality, situated on the north bank of the Suwawan river, 2 miles from Rapti and 26 miles from Gonda town. It is the largest town in Gonda District, and the residence of the Maharaja of Balrampur, the wealthiest of the Oudh Talukdars. Population 13,000. Revenue, Rs. 555,360. Forty Hindu temples ; 19 mosques. A handsome stone temple of Bijleswari Devi, carved by artists from Benares has been recently completed. The *bazar* consists of 2 cross streets, with the usual traders' shops. The Maharaja's palace is an imposing pile, enclosing a large court, on one side of which are ranged the dwelling-houses and offices, and on the other the stables and out-houses. There is a daily *bazar*, and the market forms the centre of the rice trade of the surrounding country. Manufactures— cotton cloths, blankets, felt, knives, etc. Large school, hospital, and dispensary supported by the Maharaja. A bench of 3 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. T.].

Begamganj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bidianagar—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Gonda. Post office [m. s.].

Birpur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chhipia.—Small village only noticeable for its handsome temple, erected in honour of a celebrated Vishnuvite religious reformer in Western India, named Sahajanand, who was born in this village about a century ago, and ultimately succeeded to the headship of the great Vishnuvite monastery at Junagarh. His followers claim for him divine honours as an incarnation of Krishna, and worship him under the title of Swami Narayan. His descendants are still at the head of the sect. Behind the temple is a large *bazar*, and two square brick houses, with turrets at each corner, for the accommodation of the spiritual chiefs of the order. Two large fairs are annually held here on the occasion of the Ramnaomi festival, and at the full moon of Kartik. Throughout the year, pilgrims of all classes of society, and from the most distant parts of India, visit the brithplace of their deified leader.

Colonelganj.—Town 2 miles from Sarju river, and 20 miles from Gonda town, and 10 miles from Bahramghat. Population 6,000. It is a commercial centre, and contains a few Hindu temples, 2 mosques, and a *sarai*. Bi-weekly market, ordinary police station, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s.]. Import trade insignificant, consisting of a little salt, raw and manufactured cotton, and copper vessels.

Debi Patan.—Village with temples and large religious fair. Stated to be probably one of the oldest seats of the Sivaite cultus in Northern India. The earliest legend connects it with Raja Karna, son of Kunti, the mother of the three elder Pandavas by the Sun-god, and hero of the impenetrable cuirass, who, abandoned in his cradle on the Ganges, was adopted by Adirath, the childless King of Anga. Brought up at the court of Hastinapur, Karna was refused by Drona the arms of Brahma, which, however, he eventually obtained from Parasurama by faithful service at his retreat on the Mahendra mountain. In after life, he attended Duryodhana to the *Swayamvara*, described in the Mahabharata, and, having taken a prominent part in the great war, was finally granted the city of Malini by Jarasandha, the Sivaite King of Magadha, over which he reigned as a tributary to Duryodhana. The ruins of an ancient fort, ence occupying the site of the present temple, and an adjoining tank, are popularly ascribed to this legendary monarch. In the middle of the 2nd century A. D., Vikramaditya, the Brahminist king, who restored the sacred city of Ajodhya on the decline of Buddhism, erected a temple on the site of the ancient fort. This in its turn fell into ruins ; and another was built on the same spot at the end of the 14th or beginning of the 15th century, by Ratan Nath, the third in spiritual descent from Gorakh Nath, the deified saint whose worship is spreard all over the Nepal valley. As far as can be judged from the remains, this temple must have been of considerable size, adorned by profuse sculptures, and full of stone images of Siva and Devi in their various forms. For some centuries, the temple was a great resort for pilgrims, chiefly from Gorakhpur and Nepal, until its importance attracted the attention of the iconoclastic Aurangzeb, one of whose officers slew the priests, destroyed the temple and images, and defiled the holy places. The temple was soon afterwards restored, but on a smaller scale, and still exists. A large religious-trading fair, lasting for about ten days, and attended by about 100,000 persons, is held here each year. The principal articles of commerce are—hill ponies, cloth, timber, mats, *ghi*, iron, cinnamon, etc. During the fair, large numbers of buffaloes, goats, and pigs are daily sacrificed at the temple.

Deotaha—Village with post office [m.].

Etai-Rampur—Village with post office [m.].

Gonda.—*Tahsil*, chief town, and municipality, also railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name ; 37 miles from Bahraich. The site on which the town now stands was originally a jungle on the estate of the Rajas of Kurasa, in the centre of which was a cattle-fold (Gontha or Gotham) where the Ahirs enclosed their cattle at night as a protection against wild beasts, from which the town derived its name. Raja Man Singh of Kurasa built a palace and fortress here, and it has since been the residence of his successors, under whom the town gradually grew up. The place is not noted for any manufacture. It is also not a commercial centre not is it of any religious importance to either Hindus or Muhammadans The principal buildings in the native town are—2 Thakurdwaras ; the palace of Gonda Rajahs (now falling into decay),

handsome *sarai* or rest-house, a large masonry tank known as the Radhakund, civil dispensary, District school, and 2 fine buildings. On the bank of the large handsome artificial lake, is a Literary Institute, known as Anjoman-i-rifah, containing a large library. Beyond the lake are the civil lines, and what were formerly the cantonments The troops were withdrawn in 1863, and the only traces of military occupation of this quarter now left are the barracks, which up till recently were occupied as the civil court buildings, a burial-ground, racquets court, and a Government garden, which is carefully kept up, and forms one of the finest pleasure-grounds in Oudh. On what was the parade grounds the handsome new court-house now stands, and south of it the jail. Post office [m. s. T.].

Itiathok—Village with post office [m.].

Katra—Village with post office [m, s.].

Kauria—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Gonda. Post office [m. s. t.].

Khargupur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Lalia—Village with post office [m.].

Machhligaon.—Village with a famous temple of Karhuanath Mahadeo. A considerable fair is held every year on the occasion of the *Sivaratri* festival.

Mankapur—Village and railway station [R.], 18 miles from Gonda. Post office [m. s. t.].

Maskanwa—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Gonda. Post office [m.].

Mathura.—Town situated 2 miles from Rapti river, and 15 miles from Balrampur. Population 3,000 The principal buildings are a double-storied brick-house, the property of the Maharaja of Balrampur, 3 Hindu temples, a mosque, a village school, and a handsome Muhammadan *durga*. Chief seat of retail trade in the neighbourhood, *Bazar* with 100 shops.

Nawabganj.—Town and municipality, also railway station ; situated a few miles north of the Gogra river, 31 miles from Gonda. Population 10,000. The town contains 23 Hindu temples, 3 mosques, a small *sarai*, 3 schools, a bench of honorary magistrate, and post office [m. s. t.]. The principal exports are rice, oil-seeds, wheat, Indian corn, and hides. The imports are quite insignificant, being confined to salt, English cloth, and pottery.

Pachperwa—Village with post office [m.].

Paigpur—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Gonda.

Paraspur-Ata.—Two adjacent villages, 15 miles from Gonda town on the road between Nawabganj and Colonelganj. Joint population of the two villages 4,500. School, bi-weekly market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ramapur—Village with post office [m.].

Rangi—Village with post office [m.].

Sadulanagar.—Village and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, 28 miles from Gonda town. Post office [m. s.].

Sahet-Mahet (*Sravasti*).—A vast collection of ruins, on the south bank of the river Rapti, 10 miles from Balrampur.

Srinagar—Village with post office [m. s.].

Swami Narayan Chhapia.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Gonda.

Tarabganj.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Tikri—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Gonda.

Tulsipur.—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, situated 5 miles south of the line of forest. The remains of a large mud fort of the old Rajas of Tulsipur is situated to the south of the village. Post office [m. s. t.]. Petty traffic in grain, coarse cloth, pots and pans.

Utraula.—Town and municipality also head-quarters of the *tahsil* and *pargana*, of the same name ; situated 3 miles south of the river Rapti. Population 6,000. The remains of an old brick fort are still traceable. *Tahsili*, munsifi, school. police station, charitable dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Wazirganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

HARDOI.

HARDOI.—District of Oudh in the Lucknow Division. Bounded on the north by Shahjahanpur and Kheri Districts, on the east by Sitapur District, on the south by Lucknow and Unao Districts ; and on the west by Farukhabad District. Area, 2,324 square miles, containing 10 towns and 1,875 villages. Population 1,113,211. The administrative head-quarters are at Hardoi town, 63 miles from Lucknow by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The principal products are wheat, rice, and other food-grains. The other crops include oil-seeds, sugar-cane cotton, opium, indigo fibres, tobacco, and vegetables. The food-grains in common use among the peasantry are maize, *kodo*, *baira* made into bread-cakes ; barley and gram parched and eaten dry ; and peas, *moth*, and *urid* as pottage.

MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The only manufacture of any note carried on is in the weaving of a peculiar description of muslin known as *mahmudi*. The principal imports are cotton, salt, country cloth, and European piece-goods ; the exports are food-grains, sugar, tobacco, horned cattle, and hides.

CLIMATE.—The climate of this District does not differ from that of Oudh generally, except that it has perhaps the smallest rainfall of any District in the Province. Malarial fevers are the only prevailing endemic disease of the District, and are attributable to the extensive marshes. Epidemic cholera occasionally occurs, and small-pox prevails annually, generally in the cold season.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Hardoi, Shahabad, Bilgram, and Sandila. Revenue about 17 lakhs ; and expenditure nearly 2 lakhs, *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge,

Deputy Commissioner with an Assistant, 3 Deputy Collectors, Sub-Judge, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Tahsildar, 6 Honorary Magistrates, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Head master Zila school. [For further information regarding Hardoi town *see* Hardoi].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Anjhi.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Hardoi.

Atrauli.—Town 11 miles from Sandila. Population 2,000. Market, and school.

Balamau.—Town and railway station, 20 miles from Hardoi, and 14 miles from Sandila. Population 2,500. A thriving place, with daily market and school.

Bansa.—A thriving village, 6 miles from Mallanwan. Population 2,500. School.

Bawan.—Town 6 miles from Hardoi. Population 4,000. Town school, bi-weekly market, and post office [m. s.].

Behendar.—Village with post office [m.].

Beniganj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhagauli.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Hardoi. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bhagwantnagar.—Town 1 mile from Mallanwan. Population 1,500, chiefly Brahmans. Considerable manufacture of bell-metal plates and drinking vessels. Bi-weekly market.

Bilgram.—Town and *pargana* also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, near the left bank of the old channel of the Ganges, about 17 miles from Hardoi. It is the twelfth in importance among the towns of Oudh. Great blocks of stone are believed to be the remains of the old fort and temple of Shrinagar and the Sagar tank constructed by Raja Sri Ram. Population 11,000. Principal buildings—*tahsili* and munsifi, also a bench of honorary magistrate, police station, school, two *bazars*, *sarai*, *imambara*, and several mosques. The principal articles made in Bilgram are brass, *pan*, boxes, shoes, and sweetmeats. Bilgram is also noted as the brith-place of several famous Muhammadan poets, historians, and Government officials.

Chandpur.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Hardoi.

Dharampur.—Village with a fort, 11 miles from Fatehgarh, and the first encamping ground on the route from Fatehgarh to Lucknow and Hardoi. Noteworthy as the residence of Raja Tilak Singh. Population under 1,500.

Gopamau.—*Pargana* and town, 2 miles from Gumti river, 14 miles from Hardoi town, and 20 miles from Sitapur. Population 5,000. Numerous mosques, wells, and large buildings attest its importance in the days of Musalman supremacy. The only manufacture is one peculiar to the place, the making of *arsis* or thumb-mirrors of silver. Two bi-weekly markets, school, and post office [m. s.].

Hardoi.—Town and municipality, also railway station [R.], and administrative head-quarters of the *Tahsil*, and District of the same name, 39 miles from Shahjahanpur. Hardoi itself is a place of no im-

portance. Population 10,000. It was selected as the head-quarters of the District on the occupation of the country after the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, apparently for its central position. The Government buildings consist of the usual courts, police station, jail, school, dispensary, tahsildar's office, etc., also bi-weekly market, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Jalalabad.—Town 6 miles south-east of Mallanwan. Population 2,000. Bi-weekly market.

Kachhona—Village with post office [m.].

Karna.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Hardoi.

Kaundha.—Town situated on the Shahabad road, 5 miles from Hardoi town. Bi-weekly market, and school. Population 2,000.

Khajurahra.—Town 6 miles from Hardoi town. Petty bi-weekly market. Population 4,000.

Khasora.—Town situated on the left bank of the river Ramganga, 12 miles from Sandi on the road to Farukhabad. Bi-weekly market, and post office [m.].

Kursat Kalan.—A fine village situated near the right bank of the Sai, 9 miles from Mallanwan. Population 3,000. Bi-weekly market.

Madhoganj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Madhoganj-Bharawan—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mahgawan.—Town situated 9 miles north of Sandila. Bi-weekly market. Population 3,500. The inhabitants have a local reputation for honesty in conducting arbitrations.

Mallanwan.—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name ; situated 21 miles from Hardoi town on the road from Hardoi to Unao. Population 11,000. The town is divided into 6 wards or *mahallas*. The town has but little commerce, the grain trade of the neighbourhood being carried on at Madhuganj, 5 miles distant. A deserted indigo factory occupies the site of the old fort. Manufactures of saltpetre and brass utensils. The principal buildings are 4 mosques, the darga of famous Muhammadan saint, 2 *imambaras*, 14 Hindu temples, a *sarai*, and post office [m. s.].

Manjhia.—A prosperous little trading village, situated 4 miles south-east of Pihani, on the road to Gopamau. Population 4,000. Bi-weekly market, and village school.

Naktaura—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nir.—Rich agricultural village, 6 miles from Hardoi town. Population 3,000, chiefly Chamars. A ruined mound of brick marks the site.

Pali.—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Garra, 20 miles from Hardoi town. Population under 4,000. Two mosques and a Hindu temple, school, bi-weekly market, and post office [m. s.]. Manufacture of coarse cotton cloth.

Pihani.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *Pargana* of the same name. Population under 8,000. A handsome mosque and tomb marks of resting-place the Akbar's celebrated Chancellor, Sadr

Jahan. A bench of honorary magistrate, police station, school, and post office [m. s.].

Sai.—River of Oudh rising in Hardoi District. It flows through Rae Bareli and Partabgarh towns, and falls into the Gumti on its right bank, a few miles below Jaunpur town.

Sandi.—A considerable town and head-quarters of the *Pargana* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Garra river. Population 10,000. Numerous handsome mosques and tombs of Muhammadan saints. A fine *sarai* is situated in the market in the Nawaganj quarter of the town. Noted for its manufacture of cotton carpets. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sandila.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *pargana* and *tahsil* of the same name, 32 miles from Lucknow, and 33 miles from Hardoi town. The fourth largest town in Oudh, and the second largest in Hardoi District. Population 15,000. No buildings of special interest or antiquity. Bi-weekly markets, at which *pan* and *ghi* are sold. The town contains the usual sub-divisional civil and criminal courts, police station, dispensary, Anglo-vernacular school, a bench of 6 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sanoda—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Hardoi town.

Saromannagar.—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, 6 miles from Shahabad, and 15 miles from Hardoi town. Population 1,200. Village school, and bi-weekly market.

Sawaejpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Shahabad.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* and *pargana* of the same name, 15 miles from Lucknow. The most populous town in the District, and the fourth largest in Oudh. Population under 20,000. The town is divided into wards or *mahallas*, named for the most part after the companions in arms of the founder, Diler Khan. The town extends a mile from north to south. The sub-divisional courts and police station are placed in the enclosure of the Jama Masjid. There is also a Munsiff's court, and a bench of 4 honorary magistrates. Vernacular school, dispensary, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.]. No trade or manufacture of importance. Several markets are held in the different wards.

Tandiaon.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Udhrunpur—Village with post office [m.].

KHERI.

KHERI—District in the Lucknow Division of Oudh. Bounded on the north by the Mohan river; on the south by Sitapur District; on the east by the Kauriala river; and on the west by Shahjahanpur District. Area, 2,964 square miles. Population 903,615. The administrative head-quarters are at Lakhimpur town, 85 miles from Lucknow.

PRODUCTS—The chief agricultural products is rice. The other crops include wheat, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, opium, and indigo.

MANUFACTURE AND TRADE.—Weaving and cotton printing are the

only manufactures. *Export.*—Grain of all kinds, turmeric, tobacco, timber, sugar, syrup, hides, bullocks, and *ghi*. Catechu is made in large quantities throughout the northern parts of the District. *Khaskhas*, the root of which are used for matting *tatti* screens is exported in large quantities te Benares and Patna.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Kheri is reckoned by the Natives very malarious beyond the Ul, but healthy south of that river. The heat is less than in the surrounding Districts. The rainfall is above the average of the Province. Cold winds following the course of the rivers sweep from the Nepal plateaux through the mountain gorges, and meeting the already saturated atmosphere of the plains, cool it, and precipitate moisture first on the lowlands at their base. The hot vapours from the plains are also cooled by the vast forests which clothe the uplands, and which, being unable to carry so much water, discharge it in rain.

The disease most common in this District is intermittent fever, which appears to be endemic in the neighbourhood of Gokarannath. Its origin is assigned to the malaria produced by the spontaneous decomposition of vegetable matter after the cessation of the rains, and by imperfect drainage. European and Native constitutions alike suffer from its attacks. Spring fever appears mostly among those whose pursuits expose them to the noon-day sun. It assumes a remittent type, and is proportionally more fatal as summer advances. Next in the order of frequency are bowel complaints. As a rule, they increase at harvest-time, and have a fatal tendency when succulent fruit and vegetables are abundant in the market. Cholera became epidemic in this District during the rains of 1867, and was most fatal and persistent in those villages where filth most abounded. In Lakhimpur town, the scourge was apprently introduced on *bazar* days, or only occurred sporadically. Pulmonic and rheumatic affections increase in winter.

Of cutaneous affections, herpes deserves notice ; it is very prevalent among the natives. It seems to be acquired from the practice of keeping on a *dhoti* while bathing, and replacing it by a clean one without drying the skin. The disease is seen chiefly about the hips and loins of those affected, and does not yield readily to treatment ; strong acetic acid externally is the best remedy. Leprosy is not an uncommon disease. Goitre is most common among the trans—Chauka population. The quality of the water is supposed to be the cause of this disease. Its local distribution is unaccountably capricious, but, as a rule, the great majority of the cases occur within 2 miles of the river bank, particularly in Dhaurahra and Paila, *parganas*. Venereal diseases are common, and frequently seen in their secondary and tertiary forms, a fact attributable to neglect or improper treatment of the primary symptoms. Among ophthalmic disorders, those most prevalent are ophthalmia and nyctalopia; they occur principally in summer Cataract among the aged is not uncommon. Dropsies of the skin and abdomen are often seen in subjects who have long suffered from march fever and enlarged spleen.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Muhamdi, Nighasin, and Lakhimpur. Revenue 9 lakhs ; expenditure 3 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Deputy Collector, Sub-Judge,

Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, District Engineer, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head master Zila School, and 6 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Lakhimpur town *see* Lakhimpur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahmadnagar.—Village with 1,500 inhabitants. Ruins of mud fort. Good water supply. River Sarayan takes its rise in this village.

Aliganj.—Village with 1,500 residents. Bi-weekly market. Ruins of old mud fort.

Aurangabad.—Town and *pargana* of the same name, 28 miles north of Sitapur. Population 2,000. Ruins of palace and fort.

Barwar.—Town situated on an open, fertile plain, surrounded by groves and highly cultivated fields. Population 4,000. Remains of fort ; 4 mosques, and 1 Hindu temple. Manufacture of sugar.

Bhira—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dhaurahra.—Chief town of the *pargana* of the same name ; 3 miles west of the Chauka river, and 80 miles north of Lucknow. Population 6,000. Police station, and post office [m. s.].

Gogra (*Ghagra, also called the Deoha and great Sarju*).—The great river of Oudh. It rises in the upper ranges of the Himalayas, and falls into the Ganges at Chapra in Bengal. The Gogra is commercially speaking, the most important water way in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Length, 600 miles.

Gola (*North Gokarn*).—Town and railway station, picturesquely situated at the base of a semicircle of small hills, covered for the most part with *sal* forests, with a lake to the south, 26 miles from Kheri town. Population 3,000. The Gosain community has a monastic establishment here, and numerous tombs have been built in honour of its principal men. Manufacture of sugar. Daily and special bi-weekly markets. Seat of an important Hindu fair held twice every year in the month of Phalgun and Chaitra in honour of Gokarnnath Mahadeo. These fairs last for fifteen days each, and are attended by about 100,000. persons, traders as well as pilgrims. Post office [m. s. t.].

Isanagar.—Village situated about 4 miles west of the Kauriala river. The head-quarters of Isanagar estate. Population 3,000. Small market.

Jamwari.—River in Oudh ; a small tributary of the Sarayan river, rising in Bhurwara village. After flowing a tortuous course of 41 miles, it joins the Sarayan on its left bank, in Sultanpur District.

Kaimahra.—Village situated 1½ miles east of the Jamwari river, and surrounded on all sides by groves of mango trees. The property of the Kaimahra *Talukdar*, and the head-quarters of his estate. Population under 2,000. Large artificial tank, 4 Hindu temples, and 10 mosques. Four sugar manufactories, good market, and vernacular school.

Kewani.—River, rises in the Jumatia *tal*, near the village of Jumatia, 4 miles south-west of Kheri town, and falls into the Chauka river, at a distance of 40 miles from its source.

Khairigarh.—Chief village in the *Pargana* of the same name,

situted on the left bank of the Suheli river, 110 miles north of Lucknow. Population 1,500. Built by Ala-ud-din Tughluk, in order to check the depredations of mountaineers from Nepal and Kumaun. A great fort 2 miles from the village.

Kheri.—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of Lakhimpur *tahsil*, 79 miles from Lucknow. Population about 6,000. Tahsildar's court, daily market, 14 Hindu temples, 12 mosques, 3 *immambaras*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Lakhimpur.—Chief town of Kheri District, also railway station, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, picturesquely situated about a mile south of the Ul river, 6 miles from Kheri Population 8,000. The town contains the usual public offices, and court-houses, besides a high school, and dispensary. Daily market, and special bi-weekly market are held. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mailani—Village and railway station, 41 miles from Kheri. Post office [m. s.].

Mitauli.—Town situated 2 miles east of the Kathna river. Population 3,000. Post office [m. s.].

Mohamdi.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *pargana* and *tahsil* of the same name; situated 3 miles west of the Gumti river. Population about 7,000. Daily and bi-weekly markets. Sugar manufacture and Government distillery. Besides the usual sub-divisional office buildings, the town contains, a Munsif's court, school, police station, charitable dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mohan.—River forming for some distance the boundary line between Kheri District and Nepal. It rises in Nepal and falls into the Kauriala river, immediately above Ramnagar in Kheri District. Good fishing is to be bad.

Nighasin.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices, and post office [m. s. t.].

Oel.—Town and railway station, 8 miles west of Lakhimpur, and 3 miles from Kheri. Population about 4,500. Handsome temple to Mahadeo. Sugar manufactories. Post office [m s.].

Palia.—Town and head-quarters of the *Pargana* of the same name; situated 2 miles north of the Chauka river. Population 4,000. Two Hindu temples, bi-weekly market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pasgawein—Town and *Pargana* of the same name. Post office [m. s. t.].

Phardhan—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Kheri. Post office [m.].

Sarayan—River, rising in Kheri District; and after a course of 95 miles, it empties into the Gumti river.

Sarda—River, rising in the loftier ranges of the Himalayas, which separate Tibet from Kumaun; and falls into the Gogra. Length, 190 miles.

Singahi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW.—District in the Division of the same name; being bounded on the north by Hardoi and Sitapur, on the south by Rae Bareli, on the east by Barabanki, and on the west by Unao District. Area, 967 square miles, containing 11 towns and 903 villages. Population 774,163. The administrative head-quarters are at Lucknow city, 45 miles from Cawnpur by rail.

PRODUCTS.—There are three harvests in the year, the *rabi* in spring, the *kharif* in the rainy season, and the *henwat* in the autumn. The *rabi* crops are wheat, barley, grain, peas, *gujai* (a mixture of wheat and barley), and *birra* (a mixture of barley and gram, gram predominating). The *kharif* crops are rice, millets, *sawan*, *mandwa kakun*, and Indian Corn or maize. The *henwat* crops are *joar* and *bajra*, mash, *mug*, *moth*, *masur*, and lobia. In addition, there are the valuable tobacco and opium and *kachhiana* or vegetable crops; and the spices, as *zira*, *dhaniya*, etc. Irrigation is carried on from rivers, tanks, and wells.

MANUFACTURES.—Manufactures are mainly confined to Lucknow city only. In the country towns are a few weavers, dyers, bangle-makers, brass-workers, and potters. Cotton weaving has greatly declined owing to the introduction of European goods. Imports—Foodstuffs, piece-goods, arms, hardware, glass, crockery and salt; exports—muslins, embroidery, cotton prints, brass vessels, lace, tobacco, etc.

CLIMATE.—The prevailing endemic diseases of the District are fevers, skin diseases, and bowel complaints. The most common kind of fever is intermittent of the quotidian type; the quartan type is comparatively rare. Remittent fever is not uncommon. Cholera is seldom absent from the District. There is no year in which a considerable number of deaths is not ascribed to this disease. Both forms of cholera (sporadic and epidemic) are met with. The disease appears at the setting in of the rains, and is generally prevalent during the months of July, August, September, October, and November. Small-pox generally makes its appearance in March, and attains its maximum intensity in the months of April, May, and June, It begins to decline during the rains, and almost disappears by the middle of the cold weather. Small-pox rages with virulence among all ranks of society; and, in the absence of general vaccination, numbers are carried off by it every year.

ADMINISTRATION.—The Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, and the Commissioner of the Lucknow Division, have their head-quarters in Lucknow city. For a period of the year it is also the head-quarters of the Provincial Government. For fiscal purposes the District is divided into 3 *Tahsils* of Lucknow, Malihabad, and Mohanlalganj. Revenue 13 lakhs; expenditure 3 lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner, District and Sessions Judge, Collector and Magistrate, City Magistrate, Assistant Commissioner, Deputy Collector, Judge of Small Cause Court, Sub-Judge, 2 Munsiffs (northern and southern), Registrar, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Deputy Post Master General, Agent of the Bank of Bengal, Cantonment Magistrate, Superintendent of Central Prison and District Jail, District Superintendent of Police with 3 Assistants, Inspector of Schools

with an Assistant, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, Assistant Archæological Surveyor and Curator Lucknow Museum, Superintendent Horticultural Gardens, 2 Chaplains, 5 Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages, Registrar of Marriages, 2 Executive Engineers, and 17 Honorary Magistrates. [For further description of Lucknow City *see* Lucknow].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alumnagar—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Lucknow. Post office [m. s.].

Amethi.—Town 17 miles from Lucknow on the road to Sultanpur. Flourishing weaving trade ; thriving export trade in hides and horns. Government school, and post office [m. s].

Amosi.—Town about 8 miles from Lucknow city. and 4 miles from Bijnor. The heed-qearters of a clan of Chauhan Rajputs. School.

Banthra—Village with post office [m.].

Bijnaur.—*Pargana* and town situated 8 miles south of Lucknow city. Population 3,500. Government school, and the ruins of old fort. Post office [m. s.].

Chaupatian—Village with post office [m.].

Chinhat.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Deorhi-Aghamir—Village with post office [m.].

Goshainganj.—Town 14 miles from Lucknow city on the road to Sultanpur. Founded by Raja Himmat Gir Goasain in the year 1754. Gosainganj is noted as a flourishing market town, and a brisk local trade is carried on. Two religious festivals in the year are held in honour of the local goddess, each attended by about 5,000 people, at which some trade is carried on. Two mosques, 2 temples, school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Gumanganj—Village with post office [m.].

Harauni—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Lucknow. Post office [m. s. t.].

Hassainganj—Village with post office [m. t.].

Hindol-na-ka-naka—Village with post office [m.].

Itaunja—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Lucknow. Post office [m. s.].

Juggur—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Lucknow.

Kakoria.—Town and railway station in the *pargana* of the same name ; situated 9 miles west of Lucknow. Next to Lucknow city, it is the largest town of the District, and its well stocked *bazars* indicate considerable prosperity. The town contains the tombs of several Muhammadan saints. Many of the native lawyers (vakils) practising in the Lucknow courts, reside here. Population about 8000. Bi-weekly markets ; Government school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kasmandi.—Town situated 4 miles east of Malihabad, and 3 miles west of the Gumti river. The birth-place and residence of several Muhammadans distinguished for learning and wealth. Government school, with a branch girls' school, market, and post office [m. s.].

Khalispur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Lucknow.—*Tahsil* and *pargana* of the District of the same name,

also municipality, railway junction station [R.], and capital city of the Province of Oudh ; situated on both banks of the river Gumti. Population 2,73,028. It ranks fourth in size amongst Indian cities, being only surpassed by Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. There was a village said to have been founded by Lakshmana, the brother of Rama, but the present city dates from last century. Lucknow forms the head-quarters of the Oudh military Division. The cantonment is healthly and well situated, 3 miles east of the city. The garrison usually comprises 3 batteries of British artillery, 1 regiment of British cavalry, 2 of British infantry, 1 of Native cavalry, and 2 of Native infantry.

Saadat Khan, founder of the Oudh kingdom, became Governor of Oudh in 1732, and fixed is residence at Lucknow. The grandeur of the capital dates from Asaf-ud-doula, the fourth Nawab. In 1798 the Nawab of Lucknow gave up half of his dominion to the English, and in return obtained the protection of their troops. By the treaty of 1801 Oudh came under the special guardianship of the British power, and owing to the ill-government of the Nawab it was annexed in 1856. The defence of the Residency in 1857 is one of the noblest exploits in English history. In no other part of India can travellers obtain a clearer idea of the events of the mutiny.

The traffic of Oudh flows southward from Bahramghat and Fyzabad through Lucknow to Cawnpur. Large quantities of grain and timber come in from the trans-Gogra Districts, while raw cotton, iron, and imported goods go northward in exchange. The chief country imports consist of wheat and other grains, *ghi*, *gur* or molasses, sugar, spices, oil-seeds, and tobacco ; besides which a large quantity of European piece-goods, etc., are brought into the town. Manufactures are carried on to a considerable extent ; the chief products being those which call for the oriental combination of patience, industry, minute manual skill, and delicate taste in the management of colour. Lucknow muslins and other textile fabrics have a high reputation. Gold and silver brocade, however, made of small wires, forms the leading manufacture. It is used for the numerous purposes of Indian pomp, and has a considerable market even in Europe. The gorgeous needlework embroidery upon velvet and cotton, with gold thread and coloured silks, also employs many hands. Lucknow jewellery, once very famous, has declined since the departure of the court. Glass-work and moulding in clay still maintain their original excellence. A Kashmiri colony has introduced a small manufacture of shawls. The only enterprise conducted by Europeans is an ice-making concern. The railway workshops, however, employ many hundreds of workmen, including several pupils of the Martiniere school, besides other Europeans and Eurasians. The principal markets are—the grain markets of Fatehganj and Digbijaiganj, lying to the west ; Rakabganj, at the south end of the Canning road ; Saadatganj, in the south-west ; and Shahganj, near the new Victoria road. Imported cotton and salt are set down at Saadatganj. Molasses is sold at the Nakhkhas market, and leather in the Chikmandi. A paper factory has also been established in the city.

The principal places of interest are.—The Dilkoosha Palace,

Martiniere College, the Wingfield Park, the Sikandra Bagh or the Government Horticultural Gardens, the Jama Musjid, the Residency (now in ruins) or Bailee Grand. the cemetery, the fort, the Machhi Bhawan (Fish buildings), Hoosinabad or the Palace of Lights, the Lal Baradari (Museum), the Chatter Munzil, Shah Nazjeip, Moti Mahal, Khoorshid Munzil, Canning College, Kaiser Bagh, Iron Bridge, Hazrat Bagh, Cheeneebagh, the Observatory, and the Imambara or tomb of Asef-ul-daula. Lucknow is also noted for its beautiful parts and gardens. Lucknow, in spite of its comparative decay, still ranks as the admitted capital of Hindustani music, song, and poetry. The Lucknow native theatres also maintain a high position in native opinion. The subjects for the dramas are largely derived from English life in India.

Besides the usual District and Divisional as well as Provincial chief administrative staff, Lucknow contains 2 Colleges (Canning and Martiniere), 7 American Mission and 5 English Church Mission schools, 12 other schools, and about 25 girls' schools. There are three banks—Bank of Bengal, Bank of Upper India, and Delhi and London Bank. Three Hotels, and 2 Clubs. Post and Telegraph offices.

Malhaur.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Lucknow.

Malihabad—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 15 miles from Lucknow. Population 8,000. The principal residents are Musalmans. Police station, *tahsili*, registration office, 2 boy's and 2 girls' schools, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mandiaon.—Town situated a short distance north of Lucknow city on the road to Sitapur. The town is said to derive its name from an ancient Hindu hermit, Mandal Rikh, who here performed his solitary devotions in the midst of a large forest. Population about 2,500. Post office [m. s.].

Mariaon—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Lucknow.

Mohanlalganj.—Chief town of the *pargana* and *Tahsil* of the same name, 14 miles from Lucknow city. Large trade in cotton, and grain. Fine *sarai*, *tahsili* buildings, and a military camping ground. Large and imposing Sivaite temple. Two schools, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nagarian—Village with post office [m.].

Nagraon.—Town situated about midway between the two roads from Lucknow city to Sultanpur and Rae Bareli. Population about 5,000. Trade in rice. Two schools, one for boys and one for girls. Post office [m. s.].

Nigohan.—Town in the *pargana* of the same name ; situated about 25 miles from Lucknow city, on the road to Rae Bareli. Population 2,000. Market and school.

Rahimabad—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Lucknow. Post office [m. s.].

Rahimnagar-Pandiawan.—Town situated on the right bank of the Sai. Population 2,500. The largest of a group of 12 villages belonging to Pande Brahmans. The country round is in a high state of cultivation.

Saadatganj—Village with post office] m.].

Salimpur.—Town picturesquely situated on broken and high ground overlooking the Gumti river, 20 miles from Lucknow city. Population 2,000. School.

Sisendi.—Town situated on the banks of the Sai river, 6 miles south-east of Mohanlalganj. The residence of a wealthy Talukdar. Population 3,000. Post office [m. s.].

Talaubakshi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Yahiaganj—Village with post office [m.].

PARTABGARH.

PARTABGARH (*Pratapgarh*).—District in the Fyzabad Division of Oudh. Bounded on the north by the Rae Bareli and Sultanpur Districts, on the east, south, and west by Jaunpur and Allahabad Districts. Area, 1,438 square miles. Population 910,895. The administrative head-quarters are at Bela, 4 miles from Partabgarh town.

PRODUCTS.—The principal grain crops are barley, wheat, and rice. The other food crops are gram, peas, *arhar*, *joar*, and *bajra*. Poppy is cultivated under the superintendence of the Opium Department. Miscellaneous crops include tobacco of excellent quality, indigo, fibres, pan, etc.

COMMERCE.—Partabgarh is a great grain-exporting District. Tobacco, sugar, molasses, opium, oil, *ghi*, cattle, sheep, hides, and horns also form important articles of export. The imports consist mainly of salt, cotton, metals and hardware, country cloth, and dyes. English stuffs and piece-goods are also becoming every year more common in the local *bazars*.

MANUFACTURES.—Sugar of excellent quality is manufactured at Partabgarh town. Glass beads, bracelets, and water-bottles, etc. are made at Sawansa and few other places in Patti *tahsil*. The only other manufacture is that of woollen blankets woven by shepherds from the fleece of their flocks, which are bought up by petty traders from the North-Western Provinces.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is healthy. Of endemic diseases, intermittent fever, skin affections, and ophthalmia are the most common.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Partabgarh, Kunda and Patti. Revenue 18 lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Deputy Commissioner, Joint Magistrate, 2 Deputy Collectors, Sub-Judge, Munsif, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master Zila school, District Engineer, and 5 Honorary Migistrates. [For further description of Partabgarh town *see* Partabgarh].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Baiti—Village with two Hindu temples, a village school, and post office [m.]. Population 2000.

Bela—Town and municipality, 4 miles from Partabgarh town, and 36 miles from Allahabad on the road from Allahabad to Fyzabad. The

administrative head-quarters of Partabgarh District are at MacAndrewganj adjoining this town. Two Hindu temples, one mosque, and dak bungalow.

Bhadri—Town on the road from Bihar to Mankapur, 28 miles from Allahabad. Population 1500. Hindu temple, village school, ruined fort, and post office [m.].

Bihar—*Pargana* and town on the road to Manikpur, 29 miles from Bela. Population 1200. Government school, and post office [m.].

Bishnathganj—Village with post office [m].

Dalippur—Village with post office [m.].

Derwa—Village with post office [m.].

Dharupur—Village with a fort, 24 miles from Bela, and 16 miles from Manikpur. Population 2000. Bi-weekly markets. Three Sivâite temples, and Government school.

Garwara—Village with post office [m.].

Gonda—Town 2 miles from Bela, on the road from Allahabad to Fyzabad. Population under 2000. Hindu temple, school, and large *bazar*. Two fairs are held annually in honour of the tutelary goddess, Ashta Bhuja Devi, each attended by about 2500 people.

Gopalganj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gutni—Village with post office [m.].

Hanumanganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hindaur—Village situated on the road from Bela to Rae Bareli, about 15 miles from Bela. Stated to have been founded by a demon (*rak-shasa*) named Hindaur. Population 1200. Remains of the old fort and tanks are still to be seen.

Jalesarganj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jamtali—Village with post office [m.].

Jetwara—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kala Kankar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kathaula—Village with post office [m.].

Katra Medniganj—Town situated 2 miles from the Sai river, and 4 miles from Bela town. Population 3000. Seven Hindu and 2 Jain temples, also 5 mosques, and Market. Annual fair in the month of Kuar, attended by about 12,000 persons.

Khetawar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kodhwa—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kondhaur—Village with post office [m.].

Kunda—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. *Tahsili*, munsifi, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Lalganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lawana Bhawaniganj—Village with post office [m.].

Mac Andrewganj—Village and head-quarters station of Partabgarh District, 4 miles from Bela. Post and District offices.

Mandhatta—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Manikpur—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name ; situated on the north bank of the river Ganges, 16 miles from Salon, and 36 miles from both Partabgarh town and Allahabad Popu-

lation 2000. Two annual fairs are held here, one in the month of Ashar (June) religious in honour of Jawala Devi ; and the other in the month of *Kartik* on the occasion of a bathing festival in the Ganges. These gatherings are attended by from 70,000 to 100,000, persons. Post office [m. s.].

Murassapur—Town 4 miles from Manikpur on the road to Rae Bareli. Population under 2,000. Adjoining this village is the *bazar* of Nawabganj, a flourishing grain mart. Large fair on the occasion of the Dasahara festival, attended by about 30,000 people. Cotton-printing is carried on to a considerable extent. School and post office [m. s.].

Nandora—Town situated 3 miles north of the Ganges, and 2 miles from Bihar town. Population 3000. Contains the large *bazar* of Lalganj. Village school.

Nawabganj—Village with post office [m.].

Partabgarh—Town and municipality, also *tahsil* and *pargana* of the same name ; situated on the metalled road to Allahabad, 4 miles from Bela, 24 miles from Sultanpur, and 36 from Allahabad. Founded in 1618 by Raja Partap Singh, who named it after himself. The fort built by the Rajah is still extant. Population 6,000. Sugar of good quality is manufactured here. Six mosques, 4 Hindu temples, Government high school and normal school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Patti—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. *Tahsili*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Raigarh—Town situated 6 miles from Behar, on the Partabgarh road. Population 2500. Three Hindu temples, one mosque, small *bazar*, and post office [m. s.].

Rajapur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Raniganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sagra—Village with post office [m.].

Saifabad—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sangipur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sangramgarh—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sitlaganj—Village with post office [m.].

RAE BARELI.

RAE BARELI.—District in the Lucknow Division of Oudh. Bounded on the north by Lucknow and Barabanki ; on the east by Sultanpur and Partabgarh ; on the south-west by the river Ganges ; and on the west by Unao. Area, 1,751 square miles. Population 1,036,521. Sudder station—Rae Bareli, 51 miles from Lucknow by dock gharry.

PRODUCTS.—Rice, wheat, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton, opium, indigo, tobacco, and vegetables.

MANUFACTURE.—The District manufactures consist of a little cloth-weaving for local use, the making of brass and copper utensils, and a little glass-ware, principally bottles for holding Ganges water.

MEDICAL ASPECTS.—The prevalent disease is fever, but cholera and small-pox also carry off yearly numbers of victims. Cattle-disease is common.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *Tahsils* of Rae Bareli, Dalmau, Digbijaiganj, and Salon. Revenue, 16 lakhs. The civil expenditure, 2½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, Munsif, Registrar, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, 2 Deputy Collectors, 4 Honorary Magistrates, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, District Engineer, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head-master Zilla School, and Minister licensed to solemnize marriages. [For further information regarding Rae Bareli town *see* Rae Bareli].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aihar.—Town 12 miles from Dalmau town. Population under 3,000. Temple to Baleshwar Mahadeo. The village is locally called Nuniagaon.

Amawan—Village with post office [m, s.].

Bachhrawan.—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, on the road from Rae Bareli to Lucknow. Five temples to Mahadeo. School, police station, bi-weekly market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Baila-Bhela.—Town with 5,000 inhabitants, principally Sivaite Hindus. Government school, bi-weekly market. Temple to Mahadeo.

Bainti—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Behta—Village with post office [m.].

Behti Kalan.—Town with a fine Hindu temple to Mahadeo.

Bhawan—Town 8 miles south-east of Rae Bareli. Remains of a fort and masonry mosque.

Bhetargaon.—Town 12 miles from Rae Bareli. Population 4,500. Bi-weekly market. Annual fair in honour of the goddess Ananda Devi, the tutelary deity of the place, attended by about 5,000 persons. Government school.

Bhojpur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dalmau.—Chief town of the *pargana* and *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 16 miles south of Rae Bareli town, and 14 miles from Fatehpur. Several Muhammadan mosques and tombs, in various stages of decay, and the ruins of the ancient fortress, attest the bygone importance of the town. The principal buildings are several mosques, a magnificent Hindu temple of Mahadeo, a *sarai*, Tahsildar's and Munsif's courts, police station, a bench of honorary magistrate, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent's office, three bi-weekly markets, Anglo-vernacular school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. Large annual fair, attended by from 50,000 to 60,000 persons is held on the last day of Kartik, at which a considerable trade is carried on.

Digbijaiganj.—Chief town of the *tahsil* of the same name, 12 miles from Rae Bareli town. A Tahsildar and an Inspector of Police are stationed here.

Dih.—Town 10 miles from Rae Bareli, on the banks of the Sai river. Population 3,000. Good *bazar*.

Gaura—Village with post office [m.].

Gegason—Village with post office [m.].

Gurbakshganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Halaur.—Village with post office [m.].

Harchandpur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Hardoi—Town 12 miles north of Rae Bareli town. Two masonry mosques, and *idgah*, Hindu temple, and the ruins of a mud fort.

Ikhtiyarpur (*called also Jahanabad*).—Town situated close to Rae Bareli town, The town is included within the municipal limits of Rae Bareli town, of which it is a suburb. Principal buildings—a palace called the Rangmahal, mausoleum, masonry market-place, and travellers' rest-house. Noted for a coarse cloth known as *garha*, and for a sweet-meat called *bara*, the latter being a specialty of the place.

Inhauna.—Town situated 30 miles from Rae Bareli town. Population about 3,000. *Bazar*, school, and post office [m. s.].

Jagatpur—Village with a bench of honorary magistrate, and post office [m. s.], 11 miles from Rae Bareli.

Jais.—Chief town of the *pargana* of the same name ; situated 4 miles west of Nasirabad, and 16 miles from Salon. Population about 12,000. The town does not contain a single Hindu temple. The Jains, however, have a temple dedicated to Parasnath. Two large mosques, and a handsome *imambara*. *Garha* cloth and muslin, are the principal manufactures. Three considerable bi-weekly markets ; Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kandrawau.—Town situated on the bank of the Ganges, 30 miles from Rae Bareli town. Population 4,000. Temple to Mahadeo, and school.

Khiron.—Town 18 miles from Rae Bareli town. Population 4,000. School, weekly market, ruined mud fort, and post office [m.].

Kotgarh—Village with post office [m. s.], 61 miles from Lucknow.

Kunsa.—Town situated 16 miles from Rae Bareli town. Almost purely a Hindu town, the majority of the inhabitants being Brahmans. Population 5,000.

Lalganj.—A flourishing market town, 10 miles from Dalmau. Population under 3,000. Bi-weekly market, Hindu Thakurdwar dedicated to Krishna. Post office [m. s. t.].

Maharajganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mau—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mustafabad.—Town situated 20 miles from Rae Bareli town. Population under 3,000. School, and post office [m. s.].

Nasirabad.—Town situated 16 miles from Rae Bareli. Population under 4,000. New *bazar*, school, and post office [m.].

Parsadipur—Village 20 miles from Rae Bareli town, and 1 mile north of the Sai river. Five Hindu temples, 9 Muhammadan mosques, market, school, and post office [m.].

Rae Bareli.—Town and municipality, also administrative head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and District of the same name ; situated on the banks of the Sai, 51 miles south-east of Lucknow city. The town was founded by the Bhars, and called after them Bharauli, subsequently corrupted into Bareli. With regard to the prefix Rae, one story asserts that it is derived from Rahi, a village near the town ; while another

attributes the name to the fact of the place having long been in the possession of a Kayasth family bearing the title of Rae. Population including the suburb of Jahanabad 12,000. The town possesses many architectural features, the principal being the fort, a huge well, the tomb of Nawab Jahan Khan, and 4 handsome mosques. Besides the usual public offices the town contains 3 large markets, 2 schools, *sarai*, charitable dispensary, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Salon.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* and *pargana* of the same name ; pleasantly situated amid groves of mango and palm trees. Population about 5,000. *Tahsildar's* court, 10 mosques and one Hindu temple. School. Attached to the town is a revenue-free estate worth Rs. 25,000 a year, the holder of the estate is a Muhammadan. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sareni.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shankarganj—Village with post office [m.].

Simrauta—Village and *pargana* with post office [m. s.].

Thulendi.—Town in Digbijaiganj *tahsil* ; situated 32 miles south of Lucknow. Climate healthy, soil clay. Contains a fort, 2 masonry mosques, a palace of Raja Niwaz Singh, 2 mud built tanks, school, five Hindu temples, Marty's tomb, and bi-weekly market. Annual fair attended by 4,000 people.

SITAPUR.

SITAPUR.—District in the Lucknow Division of Oudh. Bounded on the north by Kheri ; on the east by Bahraich, the Gogra river marking the boundary line ; on the south and west by Barabanki, Lucknow, and Hardoi districts, the Gumti river forming the boundary. Area, 2254, square miles. Population, 1075,413. The administrative head-quarters of the District are at Sitapur town, 56 miles from Lucknow by rail.

PRODUCTS.—There are two harvests *kharif* and *rabi* in the year. The *kharif* consists of rice, *kodo*, *sawan*, *mandua*, *kakun*, *joar*, *bajra*, *til*, *urid*, *mug*, *moth*, *pat*, and *san*. The *rabi* crops are—wheat, gram, barley, mustard, linseed, castor-oil, peas, *masuri*, *arhar*, and safflower. Besides the above, which are the staple *kharif* and *rabi* crops, a considerable quantity of sugar-cane is raised, as also cotton, *pan*, and tobacco. Poppy is cultivated under Government supervision. Garden produce consists of kitchen vegetables of every description, turmeric, spices, ginger, water-melons, etc.

MANUFACTURES.—The only manufactures of any note are those of tobacco, and of *tazias* at Biswan, with a little cotton printing and weaving in many of the towns.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is healthy, and the cantonment of Sitapur is famous for the low mortality of the British troops stationed there. There are no diseases peculiar to the District. Intermittent fever, but not of a bad type, is prevalent from August to November. Small-pox appears from March to September ; a few deaths from cholera are reported every year.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Sitapur, Biswan, Sidhauli, and Misrikh. Revenue 16 lakhs. Cost of civil administration, nearly Rs. 75,000. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner with an Assistant, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, Munsif, Registrar, *Tahsildar*, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head-master Zila school, Chaplain, Minister licensed to solemnize marriages, and 9 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Sitapur town *see* Sitapur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ataria—Village and railway station 28 miles from Sitapur.

Aurangabad—Town and residence of Talukdar, 4 miles east of Nimsar. Population 3600. Large bi-weekly market, with considerable trade in salt and cotton. Soil good. Climate healthy, School and post office [m.].

Bansra—Town on the right bank of the Chauka river, 39 miles from Sitapur town. Population 2500. Government opium warehouse, school, tri-weekly market, and post office [m. s.].

Baragaon—Town 17 miles from Sitapur. Population 2000. Bi-weekly market, at which cotton, salt, and iron are sold, and also cloth and sugar of local manufacture School.

Bihat—Town 12 miles from Sitapur town. Population under 2000. Noted for the excellence of its iron work.

Biswan—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 21 miles east of Sitapur. Population 8000. Daily market. Principal buildings—a palace, caravansarai, 21 Muhammadan mosques, and 17 Hindu temples. The Government buildings consist of the usual civil and criminal courts, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Hargaon—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, 16 miles from Sitapur. Population including the surrounding five villages 3000. The village of Hargaon proper contains only under 500 inhabitants. School, registration office, and post office [m.]. At a sacred tank known as the Surajkund, a biennial religious trading fair is held in the months of Kartik and Jaistha. that in the former month being attended by about 40,000 persons. One mosque and four Hindu temples. Bi-weekly market. Military camping ground just outside the town.

Jahangirabad—A weaving town, situated on the high road to Bahraich, 29 miles east of Sitapur town, and 8 miles east of Biswan. Weaving of coarse country cloth. Bi-weekly market, and Government School.

Kamalpur—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Sitapur. Post office [m. s.].

Khairabad—Town and municipality, also railway station, 4 miles south-east of Sitapur, the civil station of the District. It is the seventh largest town in Oudh. Population 15,000. The town contains 40 mosques, and 30 Hindu temples, besides a handsome set of holy Muhammadan buildings. These consist of a Kadam Rasul ('prophet's footprint'), an Imambara, and mosques with intervening courtyards, all

surrounded by a wall. The public buildings consist of a police station, school, post office [m. s. t.], *sarais*, etc. Four *bazars* and markets are held daily. Large fair held in January, lasting ten days, and attended by an average of 60,000 persons. A second fair is held at the Dasahara festival, attended by about 15,000 persons.

Kharandashnagar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Laharpar—Town in the *pargana* of the same name, 17 miles north of Sitapur town. Population 10,000. The public buildings consist of the usual police, post [m. s. t.], and registry offices, with a school and *sarai*. Thirteen mosques, 4 Mussalman tombs, 4 Hindu and 2 Sikh temples. Good daily *bazars*. No manufactures. The town is surrounded by extensive groves, and numerous fine trees are interspersed among the houses. Excellent and shady camping ground. Large fair is annually held in the month of Rabi-us-sani ; and the Muharram festival, is celebrated with great splendour. Laharpur is famous as the birth place of Raja Todar Mall, Akbar's great finance minister and general.

Machhreta—Town situated on the Gumti river, 16 miles south of Sitapur town. Population 4,000. Daily *bazar* ; manufactures of coarse cloth, and sugar. Post office [m.].

Maharajnagar—Village situated 16 miles east of Sitapur town. Population 2,000, principally Hindus. Bi-weekly market for the sale of locally manufactured sugar and cotton rope. School.

Mahmudabad—Town 18 miles from Sidhauli railway station. Population 7000. With the exception of the temples and mosques, and the talukdar's residence, there are no masonry buildings in the town. Manufacture of brass utensils. Police station, school, travellers' rest house, registration and post [m. s. t.]. offices.

Maholi—Village and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name. Population about 36,00. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mallanpur—Town and the residence of the Talukdar, situated 41 miles north-east of Sitapur town. Population under 4000. Bi-weekly market, school, and post office [m. s.].

Manwan—Village and head-quarters of the *Pargana* of the same name ; situated on the Sarayan river, 4 miles south of Bari town. Population 1200. The village is of interest merely on account of its great antiquity. The remains of Raja Mandhata's fort are still extant.

Misrikh—Town and head-quarters, of the *tahsil* and *pargana* of the same name ; 13 miles south of Sitapur town. One of the most ancient towns in Oudh, and numerous legends connect its foundation with the mythological Raja Dadhich. The name is said to be derived from the Sanskrit *misrita*, meaning ' mixed, because the waters of all the holy places in India are supposed to have been brought together and mixed in a tank situated in the town. The town itself is a very poor one, and contains about 2500 souls. A large fair is held annually near the tank on the occasion of the *Holy* festival, at which a brisk trade is carried on. The usual offices, schools for girls and boys, sub-divisional court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. There is no *sarai* or travellers' rest-

house, as the Brahmans entertain all strangers. Good camping ground outside the town.

Nimkhar (*Nimsar*).—Town situated on the left bank of the Gumti, 20 miles from Sitapur town. Population 2500, chiefly Brahmans and their dependants. Nimkhar is a place of great sanctity, with numerous tanks and temples. A tradition relates that it was in one of these holy tanks that Rama washed away his sins of having slain a Brahman in the person of Rawan, the deman king of Ceylon, who had carried off his wife Sita.

Paintepur—Town situated about 3 miles west of the high road from Bahramghat to Sitapur town. Population 6000. A flourishing town, with a large community of bankers and merchants. Market twice a week ; Government school.

Ramkot—Village and pargana, 7 miles from Sitapur town. The village of Ramkot, from which the *pargana* derives its name, is said to have been founded by Rama himself during his wanderings in exile. It is a favourite resort of the European residents of the civil station. Noted for its fine tank.

Rampur Mathra—Town situated 3 miles west of the Gogra river, and 44 miles from Sitapur town. Population under 3000. Government school ; market, and post office [m.].

Seota—Town situated 32 miles east of Sitapur town. It contains school, the ruins of a mosque, and an old Talukdar's fort. Good *bazars*, and annual fair. Population 3500.

Sidhauli—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 22 miles from Sitapur. Contains the usual *tahsili* court and and offices, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Sitapur—Town and railway station, also municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name ; situated on the banks of the Sarayan river, half-way on the road from Lucknow to Shahjahanpur. Population about 15000. The usual District offices, school, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Tambaur—Town situated 35 miles north-east of Sitapur, and 6 miles west of Mallapur. Founded about 700 years ago by Tambalis, whence its name. Population under 4,000. School ; bi-weekly market ; remains of a Government fort ; temple to Mahadeo ; masonry tank now in decay ; and a Marty's tomb.

Thanagon—Village with post office [m.].

SULTANPUR.

SULTANPUR.—District in Fyzabad Division of Oudh. Bounded on the north by Fyzabad, on the east by Jaunpur ; on the south by Partabgarh, and on the west by Rae Bareli. Area, 1,709 square miles. Population 1075,851. Sudder station—Sultanpur town, 36 miles from Fyzabad by road.

PRODUCTS.—Wheat, pulses, and opium form the principal *rabi* or spring crops ; and rice, sugar-cane, tobacco, oil-seeds, and indigo, the chief *kharif* or autumn crops.

TRADE, MANUFACTURES, ETC.—The principal articles of trade are grain, cotton, molasses, and native cloth. A considerable traffic within the District is also carried on in cattle. Manufactures are quite unimportant.

FAIRS.—The principal shrines and fairs in the District are :—Sitakund, on the right bank of the Gumti, immediately below the civil station, is celebrated as the spot where Sita is said to have bathed before accompanying her husband Rama into his self-imposed exile. In commemoration of this event, a bathing fair is held twice a year in the months of Jaistha and Kartik, attended by 15,000 or 20,000 persons. No trade is carried on beyond the sale of sweetmeats. Dhopap, in the village of Rajapati, on the Gumti, is a sacred, sin-cleansing part of the river. It was here that Rama, on his return from the Lanka war, is said to have washed away the sin of having killed a Brahman, in the person of Ravana, the Demon king of Ceylon. Fairs are held here similar to those at Sitakund.

CLIMATE.—The climate, judged by a tropical or semi-tropical standard, is mild, temperate, and healthy. From October to June westerly winds prevail ; and during the first four of these months the atmosphere is dry, cold, and bracing, more particularly after rain, of which there is almost invariably a slight fall after Christmas. Towards the end of February the wind increases in force, the temperature becomes higher, and by the end of March, if not earlier, the hot winds set in. These, however, are much less trying in Sultanpur than in the more western Districts of Oudh. They do not begin till some hours after daybreak, and seldom continue long after nightfall, while they occasionally cease for several days together. In these intervals, which become more and more frequent as the hot weather progresses, a north-east wind takes their place. About the middle of June the rainy season commences, and, with occasional breaks of greater or less duration, continues till the end of September or beginning of October. During this period the wind scarcely ever shifts from the east. From the middle of October the weather gets cool and pleasant. The chief endemic diseases of Sultanpur District are fever, and it is estimated that about 10 per cent. of the population suffer every year from some form of this disease. Dysentery and diarrhœa come next, being most prevalent at the end of the rains and the commencement of the cold season. Leprosy is also common, as well as other cutaneous disorders. Small-pox is never wholly absent from the District. It is most fatal during the dry hot weather until the rains set in, after which the mortality decreases till it reaches a minimum, about the middle of the cold season. Cattle-disease (rinderpest), of a very fatal type, is always more or less prevalent in the District.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *Tahsils* of Sultanpur, Amethi, Musafirkhana, and Kadipur. Revenue, 13 lakhs ; expenditure nearly 2 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner with an Assistant, Deputy Collector, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Superintendent of Salt Revenue, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of schools, Head-master Ziza School, District

Engineer, and 4 Honorary Magistrates. [For further description of Sultanpur town *see* Sultanpur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amethi—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains the usual *tahsil* courts and offices, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Baithao—Village with Post office [m.].

Bazar-Baldi-Rai—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Belwai.—Village with post office [m.].

Bersingpur—Village with post office [m.].

Bhadaiyan—Village with post office [m.].

Bisesarganj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chanda.—Village and *pargana* of the same name with post office [m. s.].

Chandaur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Daudpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Deara—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dehriawan—Village with post office [m.].

Dhamaur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dostpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gaura Jamun.—Village and *pargana* of the same name with post office [m. s.].

Gauriganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hasanpur.—Town and residence of the Hasanpur chiefs, 4 miles west of Sultanpur town. Population 4,000. Bandhua, a small village immediately adjoining Hasanpur, is notable as containing the tomb, and as having been the residence of Baba Sahaj Ram, a celebrated Nanakshahi *fakir*. His *sangat* or shrine is tended by a *mahant*, who has a large establishment of disciples living upon the endowment drawn from one or two villages. Post office [m. s. t.].

Isauli—Village and *pargana* with post office [m. s.].

Jagdispur (*Old name Nihargarh*).—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, 36 miles from Sultanpur. Population 2,000. Market, police station, 3 Hindu temples, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Jagesarganj—Village with post office [m.].

Jaisingpur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kadipur.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains *Tahsildar's* court, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Kishni—Town situated on the right bank of the river Gumti. Population under 3,000. Mosque and post office [m.].

Kodiaon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kurwar—Village with post office [m.].

Lambhwa—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Meopur—Village with post office [m.].

Musafirkhana.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 20 miles from Sultanpur. Munsifi, tahsili, and post office [m. s. t.].

Parsotampur—Village with post office [m.].

Partabpur—Village with post office [m.].
Piparpur—Village with post office [m.].
Rajupur—Village with post office [m.].
Ramnagar—Village with post office [m.].
Saifullaganj—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sathan.—Town pleasantly situated on high ground overlooking the Gumti river, 40 miles north-west of Sultanpur town. About the year 1857, a certain Shah Abdul Latif settled here as a 'missionary of pure religion,' and built a mosque, at which hundreds of the Sunni sect assemble every Friday. The Idgah of Sathan is a place of considerable resot for the faithful at the Id festival. Population under 2,000, principally Sayyids and Shaikhs. Post office [m.].

Shahgarh—Village with post office [m. s.].
Sheogarh—Village with post office [m.].
Sindurwa—Village with post office [m.].
Sukul-ka-bazar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sultanpur.—Town and municipality, also administrative head-quarters of the District, *Tahsil*, and *Pargana* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Gumti, 24 miles from Partabgarh. The town and civil station occupies the site of the old cantonments, and contained a population of 10,000 souls. The town has been much improved of late years. A fine public garden, has also been laid out. The principal public buildings are the court-houses, jail, police station, schools, dispensary, church, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Thauri—Village with post office [m.].
Thengha—Village with post office [m.].
Tikar—Village with post office [m.].
Tirsuli—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Turria—Village with post office [m. s.].
Walipur—Village with post office [m.].

UNAO.

UNAO.—District in the Lucknow Division of Oudh. Bounded on the north by Hardoi, on the east by Lucknow, on the south-east by Rae Bareli, and on the south and south-west by Fatehpur and Cawnpur Districts. Area, 1.778 square miles. Population (1891) 95,363. The administrative head-quarters are at Unao town, 130 miles from Allahabad by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The ordinary harvests of the District are the *kharif*, *henwat*, and *rabi*. Principal crops—wheat, rice, cotton, indigo, opium, fibres, tobacco, oil-seeds, and vegetables. Sugar-cane is an exceptional crop, and belongs to none of the above three main divisions.

CLIMATE.—The prevailing endemic diseases are malarious fever, dysentery, and ague; leprosy is also met with. Cholera and small-pox occur every year.

MANUFACTURE AND TRADE.—The manufactures of Unao consist of a little weaving and the making of agricultural implements. Indigo is also manufactured. The commerce of the District is small. The prin-

cipal exports are grain of all kinds, *ghi*, *gur*, tobacco, a little indigo and saltpetre. Chief imports—piece-goods, salt, iron, cotton, spices, and other necessaries required for consumption by a rural population.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *Tahsils* of Unao, Safipur, Purwa, and Hasonganj. Revenue, 18 lakhs ; civil expenditure 1½ lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Deputy Commissioner with an Assistant, Assistant Settlement Officer, 3 Deputy Collectors, Tahsildar, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of School, Head-master Zila School, Civil Surgeon, Minister licensed to solemnize marriages, and District Engineer. [For further information regarding Unao town *see* Unao].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Achalganj.—Village 9 miles from Unao. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ajgain—Town and railway station, 10 miles from Unao, and 24 miles from Lucknow. Population 2,500. Village school, police station, Engineer's road bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ajgaon.—Town on the banks of the Sai river. Noted for its excellent tobacco.

Akohni.—Town 11 miles from Purwa and 31 miles from Unao. An ancient town, containing a large Kshattriya population. Population 4,000.

Asiwan.—Town 20 miles from Unao town, on the road from Lucknow to Bangarmau. Population 3,000. Nine mosques, 10 temples to Mahadeo (Siva), and 2 Debi. Bi-weekly markets ; *sarai*, and post office [m. s.].

Asoha—Village pleasantly situated in groves of mango and *mahua* trees, 10 miles from Purwa, and 32 miles from Unao town. Said to have been founded by the sage Aswathama, mentioned in the Mahabharata. Population under 2,000. Fine temple.

Auras.—Village 26 miles from Unao town on the road to Sandila. Population 1,000. Bi-weekly market ; manufactures of earthenware, and of gold and silver trinkets. Trade in grain, tobacco, vegetables, and English and country made cloth.

Badhni—Village with post office [m.].

Bailgaon.—Village pleasantly situated among groves of mango and *mahua* trees, 16 miles from Unao. Population under 2,000. Ruined fortress ; bi-weekly market, attended from 4,000 to 5,000 people. Trade in jewellery, wood, iron, and cloth. School.

Baksar.—Village situated on the left bank of the Ganges, 34 miles from Unao town. Population under 2,000. Annual fair in the month of Kartik, when 100,000 people assemble to bathe in the Ganges, which is held to be particularly sacred at this place, where there is a famous temple dedicated to the goddess Chandika. Village school and Sanskrit *pathsala*.

Bangarmau.—Town and *pargana* of the same name, 31 miles from Unao. Thirteen mosques, 13 Hindu temples, school, bi-weekly market, *sarai*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Banthar.—Town 5 miles from Unao town, on the road from Purwa to Cawnpur. Population 2,500. Six Hindu temples, vernacular school, and post office [m.].

Bara.—Village 16 miles from Purwa, and 24 miles from Unao town. Population under 2,000. Indigo manufactory. Two Hindu temples, school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhagwantnagar.—Town and *pargana* of the same name; 32 miles from Unao town, on the road from Baksar to Bihar. Population 4,000. Six Hindu temples, vernacular school, registration office, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bighapur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bihar—Chief town of the *pargana* of the same name, 12 miles from Purwa, and 30 miles from Unao town; on the road thence to Rae Bareli. The Lon river, west of the town, is spanned by a bridge. Two temples, large masonry tank, school, and post office [m. s.]. Annual fair, attended by about 5,000 persons.

Bithar.—Town 10 miles from Unao town. Ten Sivaite temples; bi-weekly market, and school.

Chaminni.—Town situated about 1½ miles from the Lon river, 20 miles from Unao town. Village school.

Chamrauli.—Large village situated 7 miles from Unao town. Grain market, two old Sivaite temples, and school.

Fatehpur Chaurasi.—Town and head-quarters of the *Pargana* of the same name, 6 miles from Safipur. Population 3,000. Bi-weekly market, six Hindu temples, and small annual fair on the occasion of the Dasahara festival. Village school, and post office [m. s.].

Gangaghat—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ghatampur Kalan.—Chief town in the *pargana* of the same name, 18 miles from Unao town. Noted for excellence in goldsmiths' and carpenters' work. Population under 2,000. Four Hindu temples.

Haidrabad.—Town 19 miles from Unao. Population 3,000. Two weekly markets. Small annual trading fair, village school, and post office [m.].

Harha.—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, about 8 miles from Unao town. Population 5,000. Bi-weekly *bazar*, and Government school.

Hasanganj.—Market village, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated about 4 miles from Rasulabad. Considerable trade, chiefly in samples, bought by dealers for test. Population under 2,000. Tahsili, honorary magistrate's court, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ishamabad Bijhauli—Village about 20 miles from Safipur, and 27 miles from Unao town in a north-westerly direction. Population 2,400. Government school. Seat of 3 small annual religious trading fairs.

Jaitipur—Village with post office [m.].

Kantha.—Town situated 18 miles from Unao town. Two Hindu temples, mosque, Government school, and two small fairs—one in the month of Jaistha, attended by about 5,000, and another in Kuar, attended by 2,000 people. Post office [m. s. t.].

Magrair—Village with post office [m.].

Mauranwan.—Town and head quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, 6 miles from Purwa, and 26 miles from Unao town. Population 7,000. Noted for its jewellery and carpentary works. Two mosques and 9 Hindu temples ; bi-weekly markets. A bench of honorary magistrate, police station, *sarai*, school, and post office [m. s.]. Annual fair.

Mohan—Town on the banks of the river Sai, 18 miles from Lucknow city. Post office [m. s. t.].

Muradabad.—Town 36 miles from Unao, and 19 miles from Safipur on the Hardoi road. Population 4,000. Bi-weekly market, 3 annual religious fairs, vernacular school, and post office [m. s.].

Naramdas Khera—Village with post office [m.].

Nawabganj.—Town 12 miles from Unao town on the Lucknow road. Population under 3,000. A large fair is held annualy in the month of Chaitra in honour of the goddess Durga and Kusahri, which attracts a large gathering from Lucknow and Cawnpur, besides the people of the neighbourhood.

Neotani—A prosperous little Muhammadan town situated on the right bank of the Sai river, 2 miles from Mohan. Population 3,000. Government school, and post office [m.].

Newalganj-cum-Maharjganj—Two adjacent towns situated 2 miles east of Mohan town, on the old Nawabi Lucknow road. The bi-weekly *bazar*, held in Maharajganj is one of the largest in the neighbourhood. The sales include all the usual country produce of grain, tobacco, spices, and vegetables, wth country cloth and European piece-goods. There is a separate trade in brass vessels, which are made in large quantities as Newalganj. Population of the united town, 3,000.

Pandri-Kalan—Town 10 miles south-east of Unao town. Bi-weekly market, school, and post office [m. s.].

Panhan.—Town and *pargana* of the same name, 24 miles south of Unao town on the road to Rae Bareli. Population 3,00. Three Hindu temples. Two annual fairs are held in honour of a Muhammadan saint, each attended by about 4,000 persons. Vernacular school.

Pariar.—Town and head-quarters of the *Pargana* of the same name, 12 miles west of Unao. Population 2,400. The town is considered sacred by the Hindus, on account of its legendary association with the events of the *Ramayana*. A great bathing fair, held on the occasion of the *Kartik Puranmashi*, is attended by 100,000 persons. Post office [m.].

Patan.—Town and head-quarters of the *Pargana* of the same name, situated on the banks of the small river Lon Population 2,500. Two annual fairs are held near the tomb of a famous Muhammadan saint, one of which, in December, is attended by as many as 300,000 persons The holy man is supposed to exercise a beneficial influence over the insane ; and on the occasions of the festival these unfortunates are brought, sometimes to the number of hundreds, and tied up to trees opposite the tomb, where they are left all night. Village school. Post office [m. s.].

Purwa.—Town and head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and *pargana* of the

same name, 20 miles south-east of Unao town. Population 10,000. The town is noted for its shoes and leather-work. Bi-weekly markets and three annual fairs. Besides the usual sub-divisional courts, Purwa contains Munsif's court, police station, school, and post office [m. s.].

Rampur—Village with post office [m.].

Rasulabad.—Town situated 14 miles north of Unao town. Population 3,500. Four mosques, 5 Hindu temples, 2 weekly markets, 2 *sarais*, primary school, and post office[m. s. t.].

Safipur (*or Saipur*).—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* and *pargana* of the same same, 17 miles north-west of Unao town on the road leading thence to Hardoi. A flourishing well built town containing 14 mosques, and 6 Hindu temples. Population 7,000. Courts of Tahsildar, Munsiff, and Honorary magistrate, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sarwan.—A very ancient village, with a noted Sivaite temple; situated 6 miles north-east of Purwa, and 26 miles east of Uao town. Population 2,000. Post office [m. s.]. Here Raja Dasaratha slew Sarawan (a Baniya by caste) who was going on pilgrimage, and was carrying his blind father and mother in a pair of baskets, slung over his shoulders.

Sikandarpur—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name. Post office [m. s.].

Susumau—Town with 1,500 inhabitants. Appearance pretty; climate healthy; water sweet, and good market. Manufactures of shoes, earthenware, and jewellery.

Targaon—Town situated 16 miles east of Unao town. Population 4,000. Bi-weekly markets. Famous for the manufacture of glass bracelets.

Taura—Village with post office [m.].

Thana.—Town situated 5 miles north-west of Unao town. Population 2,500. School, and mosque. One small daily and two large weekly markets.

Ugu.—Town surrounded by archards, 22 miles from Unao town. Three temples, vernacular school, and remains of a palace, and court-house. Annual fair. Bi-weekly markets, and post office [m. s.].

Unao.—Chief town, municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *taksil*, *pargana* and district of the same name; pleasantly situated 11 miles from Cawnpur. Population 10,000. Fourteen Hindu temples and 10 mosques. Daily market. Unao is a prosperous and important place, containing the usual public offices, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

PUNJAB.

PUNJAB (*Panj-ab*, '*The Five Rivers*,').—Province of British India, under the administration of a Lieutenant-Governor. The name is derived from two Persian words, *panj*, five, and *ab*, water. The Punjab originally denoted the territory watered by the five rivers, the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas, and the Sutlej; but it is now applied to

the large province including the north-west of India, equal in area to the North-West Provinces and Oudh. The Punjab is bounded on the north by Kashmir; on the east by the Jumna; on the south by Rajputana; and on the west by the Sulaiman Mountains. Area under direct British administration 110,667 square miles. Population (1891) 20,866,847. The Native States in dependence upon the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab have an area of 38,299 square miles with a population of (1891) 4,263,280 persons. The total area of the Punjab (British and Native) accordingly amounts to 148,966 square miles, and its population to 25,130,127. The capital of the Punjab is Lahore, 318 miles from Delhi by rail.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS.—The northern part is hilly and intersected by fertile valleys. The Salt Range stretches across the Indus, eastward to the Jhelum. The lower part of the country is a large plain, sloping to the south-west.

DOABS.—*Doab*, from *do*, two, and *ab*, water, denotes the space between two rivers. The rivers of the Punjab form five Doabs. The Sind Sagar Doab, the largest, is east of the Indus; the Jetch Doab is between the Jhelum and the Chenab; the Rechna Doab, between the Chenab and the Ravi; the Bari Doab, the most populous, between the Ravi and the Beas; the Jalandhar Doab, between the Beas and the Sutlej.

CLIMATE.—Rain falls in the north, but very little in the south. The hot weather begins about the middle of April, and the heat is almost intolerable; greater, in fact, than in any other part of India. Frequent dust-sroms then occur; and on calm days spiral columns of dust arise and whirl onward for one or two miles before subsiding. In September the weather begins to moderate: in October it is temperate and agreeable; and from November to the middle of April it is cold. The principal endemic disease of the Punjab is fever. Small-pox and cholera in a more or less epidemic form are rarely entirely absent from some portion of the Province.

PRODUCTIONS.—Mineral Products.—Gold is found in the sands of the Chenab and Indus; iron and plumbago of an inferior kind are obtained in the hills; nitre is got in abundance from the alluvial plains; and salt of an impure kind from many localities. The Salt Mountains, a range between the Jhelam and the Indus, yield this last in great quantity, besides alum, antimony, and sulphur. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.—The most important objects of culture are wheat, barley, millet, rice, cotton, hemp, indigo, tobacco, sugar-cane, and pulses. Oil-seeds, melons, cucumbers, and saffron are also largely grown; and fruits, such as dates, figs, oranges, mangoes, and others, are common. Flax thrives, and tea is grown on the hills. Large trees are scarce.

COMMERCE.—Imports.—Silk, wool, carpets, madder, asafœtida, fruit, and horses, are the chief imports from Afghanistan and the west; cotton, woollen, and silk cloths, chintzes, metals, glass, cutlery, sugar, and spices from other parts of India. EXPORTS.—These—partly the produce of the country and partly goods in transit—comprise grain, *ghi*, hides, wool, shawls, silk and cotton fabrics, carpets, cotton, indigo, tobacco, salt, and horses.

INDUSTRY.—Agricultural here, as in most other parts of India, occupies the greater portion of the population, but the manufacturing industry is very considerable and important. Silk and cotton goods are extensively made in most of the large towns, especially in Lahore, Amritsar, Multan, Shujabad, and Leiah. The silks of Multan are noted in Indian markets. Cotton cloths of a stronger and more durable texture than those of Britain are made at Rahon and Hoshiarpur. Carpets like those of Persia, shawls, little inferior to those of Kashmir, brocades, and other rich silks, and arms of excellent quality are made at Lahore.

PEOPLE.—The average population is nearly 189 to the square mile, consists of Sikhs, Jats, Gujars, Rajputs, and Pathans. The Sikhs are most numerous in the Bari Doab ; the Jats are chiefly agriculturists, and are found in all parts of the country east of the Indus ; and the Pathans west of that river. The Gujars are devoted to agriculture.

RELIGION.—Nearly two-thirds of the people are Muhammadans ; one-half the remainder profess the Sikh religion, and the rest are Hindus. The Sikhs have no distinctions of caste.

LANGUAGE.—Panjabi is the principal language. Urdu is spoken in the towns, and Pushtu by the Afghans across the Indus. In the south, near Sindh, it is much mixed with Sindhi.

EDUCATION.—As in other parts of India, popular education is under the control of a director. There are two colleges, one at Lahore and another at Dehli. The colleges and some of the zillah schools prepare their pupils for the Calcutta University Examination.

ADMINISTRATION.—For fiscal purposes Punjab is divided into 6 Divisions under Commissioners, and Native Principalities. In the centre, Lahore ; eastwards, Jullunder ; south-east, Delhi ; along the western frontier, Derajat and Peshawar ; and north-west of Lahore, Rawalpindi. These divisions contain 31 Districts ; Lahore : Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Mooltan, Jhang and Montgomery ; Jullunder : Jullunder, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur, Kangra, Ferozepur, and Hissar ; Delhi : Delhi, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Karnal, Umballa, and Simla ; Rawalpindi, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Shahpur, Gujrat, Sialkot, and Gujranwala ; Derajat, Dera Ismailkhan, Drea Ghazikhan, Bannu, and Muzaffargarh ; Peshawar, Peshwar, Hazara, and Kohat. All of which see separately. The total revenue of the Punjab is about four crores ; and the expenditure nearly Rs. 22,500,000.

AMRITSAR.

AMRITSAR.—District in the Lahore Division of Punjab. Bounded on the north-east by Gurdaspur District ; on the north-west by the Ravi river ; on the south-east by the river Beas ; and on the south-west by the District of Lahore. Area, 1,547 square miles. Population 992,697. District head-quarters are at the town of Amritsar, 32 miles from Lahore by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The staple products of the *rabi*, or spring harvest, are wheat, barley, and gram. Mustard, flax, lentils, safflower, and lucerne grass for fodder are also cultivated, together with small quantities of poppy and tobacco. For the *kharif*, or autumn harvest, rice, Indian

corn, *joar*, pulses, cotton, and sugar-cane are the all-important crops. The grain is principally grown for home consumption, while sugar and cotton form the staples of the export trade.

COMMERCE AND TRADE ETC.—As a commercial centre, Amritsar takes precedence of every town in the Punjab, with the exception of Delhi. Bokhara, Kabul, and Kashmir to the west and north, and Rajputana on the south, supply its markets with their produce, and largely depend upon it for the purchase of their Indian and European wars. It is also the great emporium for the home traffic of the Punjab proper, gathering local products of every kind for exportation, and supplying half the merchants of the Province with English piece-goods or other imports from Calcutta and Bombay. The principal items of the Indian trade are grain, sugar, oil-seeds, salt, tobacco, tea, cotton, silk, wool, metals, and leather. The *specialite* of the city is the manufacture of shawls from the fine woolen undergrowth of the goats found on the high plateau of Tibet. Important horse and cattle fairs are held on the chief festivals. The local trade centres so entirely within the city, that the smaller towns are thrown completely into the shade.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Amritsar is considered more temperate in the summer months than that of many other places in the Punjab; and this fact is doubtless due to the comparative proximity of the hills, joined with the general extension of tillage and irrigation. During the winter months the atmosphere is pleasant and healthy, and frosts are frequent.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 2 *tahsils* of Ajnala and Tarn Taran. Revenue, 13½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner with 5 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Divisional and Sessions Judge, District Judge, 2 Munsiffs, 15 Honorary Magistrates, Settlement Collector and Revenue Extra Assistant Collector, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Assistant Inspector of schools, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, Chaplain, Assistant Engineer, Cantonment Magistrate, and Telegraph Master. [For further description of Amritsar town *see* Amritsar].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajnala—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, on the road from Amritsar to Sialkot, 16 miles from Amritsar, Population 2,000. *Tahsili*, police station, *sarai*, dispensary, Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Amritsar.—Town and municipality, also railway junction station [R.], and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil*, and District of the same name, 66 miles from Pathankot. Population 140,000. Amritsar (Sanskrit, *amrita sars* the fountain of nector) next to Delhi or larger than Lahore, stands midway between the rivers Beas and Ravi, is wealthiest, commercial, most populous, also handsome and well-built city in the north-west of India, and the seat of the Sikh religion. The city was founded in 1574 by Ram Das, the fourth Sikh Guru on a site granted by the Emperor Akbar. He also excavated the holy or sacred and handsome tank from which the town derives its name, 'Pool of Immortality'; and in the middle of it erected a temple. In 1802 Ranjit Singh spent

large sums of money upon the great shrine, and roofed it with sheets of copper gilt, whence the building derives its popular name Golden Temple called also the Darbar or Sikh temple. The building is small and constructed of white marble ; a causeway of marble leads to the temple, and a marble pavement borders the lake. The lower part of the temple is of marble inlaid, like the Taj, with precious stones, and here and there overlaid with gold and silver. On the ground floor is a vaulted hall, with a gilded ceiling ornamented with innumerable small mirrors, and its walls decorated with various designs. In the interior, opposite the principal entrance, sits the presiding Guru, with the open Granth, (the scriptures of the Sikhs or the book of law written by the Guru) before him. This is chanted by him and his assistants, with an accompaniment of musical instruments. Worshippers, male and female, enter, cast down their offerings, and bow their heads to the ground before the Granth and Guru. There are five or six hundred Akalees or priests attached to the temple. Two minarets on the east of the tank are well worth a visit, the view from the top being exceedingly fine. There is a very fine clock-tower in the square leading to the tank. Besides its political importance as the sacred city of the Sikh faith, Amritsar forms the head-quarters of several heterodox or fanatical sects.

The streets of Amritsar are generally narrow and crooked ; but of late years several improvements have been made. The city contains several tanks and temples, besides a lofty column, known as the Baba Atal, built over the tomb of a son of Guru Har Govind. The chief public buildings are the court-houses and treasury, the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, police station, jail, hospital, Government school House, Municipal Town Hall, the Santookshar tank, the new city Garden, and the Alexandra school of Girls, post and telegraph offices, dak bungalow, and 3 hotels.

Amritsar is the depôt for piece goods, copper, brass &c. for the Central Asian market as well as the surrounding country, and in its *bazars* are to be seen shawls, chudders, &c., manufactured there, together with goods from Kashmir, Gujrat, Sialkot and Delhi. The other principal items of manufacture are woolen cloth, silk goods, and gold thread embroidery. Two great religious fairs are held in Amritsar during the months of November and April.

The climate of Amritsar is considered more temperate in the summer months than that of many other places in the Punjab ; and this fact is doubtless due to the comparative proximity of the hills ; joined with the general extention of tillage and irrigation. During the winter months the atmosphere is pleasant and healthy. A short distance (3 miles) north-west of the city stands the strong fortress of Govindgarh, built by Ranjit Singh in 1809, nominally for the protection of the pilgrims, but in reality to overawe their tumultuous assemblages, which commands the city.

This is the junction with the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway, the line by which Dalhousie, Chamba, Kangra, and Dharumsala are reached. There are good waiting and refreshment roomns at, and 3 hotels and

a travellers' bungalow near the station, and conveyances are obtainable.

Atari.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Amritsar. Population under 3,000. Founded by Gaur Singh, a Jat of the Sindu tribe. His descendants, the Sirdars of Atari, still reside in the village. Their present representative, an honorary magistrate, enjoys large estates in the neighbourhood. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bias—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Amritsar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bundala.—Town 9 miles from Amritsar city. Population 5,000. Of little commercial importance; chiefly noticeable for its large Sikh population.

Butari—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Amritsar.

Chabhal—Village with post office [m.].

Dhund—Village with post office [m.].

Fattihabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Govindgarh.—A fortress lying north-west of the city of Amritsar at a short distance from the walls. Built by Ranjit Singh in 1809; nominally for the protection of pilgrims to the holy city of the Sikhs, but really to overawe their tumultuous assemblage. Now garrisoned by a battery of artillery and British infantry.

Jaintipur—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Amritsar.

Jalalabad—Village with post office [m.].

Jandiala.—Town and municipality, also railway station, 13 miles from Amritsar city. Population 7,000. The town carries on a considerable trade, entirely with Amritsar and is noted for its manufacture of brass and copper vessels. Police station, *sarai*, Government and mission schools, dispensary, encamping-ground, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kathunanga—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Amritsar. Post office [m.].

Khasa—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Amritsar. Post office [m.].

Lopoke—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Majitha.—Town and municipality, 10 miles from Amritsar city. Population 6,000. The main branch of the Bari Doab canal runs between Majitha and the village of Kathunangal, four miles to the north. Minor trade mart. Large Government school, missionary school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nowshera—Village with post office [m].

Pul-Kanjri.—Village with post office [m.].

Rajasansi.—Chief town of the Jagir of the same name, situated on the Sialkot road, 7 miles from Amritsar city. Anglo-vernacular school, and post office [m. t.].

Ramdas.—Town situated near the Kirran stream, 12 miles from Ajnala town. Population 4,500. Handsome Sikh temple, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Sarai Amanatkhan—Village with post office [m. s t.].

Sarhali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sathiala.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tarn Taran.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; on the Amritsar and Malwa road, 12 miles from Amritsar city, near the junction of the Beas and Sutlej rivers. Population 3,500. There is a magnificent tank which has the reputation of possessing miraculous powers on all persons afflicted with leprosy who can swim across it, whence the town derives its nane. Tarn Taran ranks as the capital of the Manjha, or heart of the Bari Doab, a central tract running from Amritsar to below Kasur in Lahore District. This region is historically famous as the stronghold of the Sikh people, and still forms the great recruiting ground for the native army. Small trade with Amritsar. Manufacture of iron vessels. Tahsildar's court, police station, *sarai*, dispensary, school, and post office [m. s. t.]. Leper asylum outside the town, for the relief of the afflicted poor of Amritsar and Lahore Districts. Suburb inhabited by a tribe of lepers, who claim descent from Guru Arjun, who was himself, according to tradition, a sufferer from the disease.

Vairowal.—Town and municipality, situated on the right bank of the river Beas, 26 miles from Amritsar town, and opposite Kapurthala territory. Population under 6,000. Small trade in timber. Police station, school, ferry, and post office [m. s. t.].

Verkha—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Amritsar.

Wagah—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Amritsar.

BANNU.

BANNU.—District in the Derajat Division of the Punjab. Bounded on the north by the Khala Hills in the District of Kohat, on the east by Rawalpindi, Jhelum, and Shahpur, on the west by Hills of the Waziri tribes, and on the south by Dera Ismail Khan. Area, 3,847 square miles. Population 372,276. The civil station and head-quarters of the administration are at the town of Edwardesabad, 387 miles from Lahore.

PRODUCTS.—There are two harvests—wheat or barley in the early summer; millets, pulses, cotton, Indian corn, and sugar-cane, with a little rice, in the autumn. The same crops, excepting rice, form the staples of cultivation in all parts of the District.

COMMERCE, TRADE ETC.—The District has but little export trade. Alum, manufactured at Kalabagh, and also at Kutki in the Khatak-Niazai Hills, is exported in small quantities. Salt is quarried from the right bank of the Indus, about 2 miles above Kalabagh, and conveyed across the river to Mari, one of the Government salt marts of the Shahpur Customs District. Considerable quantities of grain are sent down the river, to find a market at Dera Ghazi Khan or Sukkur. Sugar, piece-goods, silk, indigo, drugs, *ghi*, oil, iron, mats, and tobacco are imported.

CLIMATE.—The climate is marked by the usual Punjab characteristics of extreme heat during the summer months, and considerable cold during the winter. No record of temperature is kept. The Edwardesabad cantonment, and the irrigated portion of the Bannu valley generally, are

extremely unhealthy, intermittent and remittent fevers being especially prevalent. Disease of the spleen is also very common among the Bannuchis. The rainy months are those of July and August.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Bannu, Marawat, Isakhel, and Manwali. Revenue 6 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, 4 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Cantonment Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, Munsiff, 3 Honorary Magistrates, District Inspector of schools, and Chaplain of Derajat Church. [For further information regarding Edwardesabad town *see* Edwardesabad.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahmadzai—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bannu—Head-quarters *tahsil* of the District of the same name, *see* Edwardesabad.

Chakrala—Village with post office [m.].

Darra Pezu—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Daudkhel—Village with post office [m.].

Edwardesabad (*or Dhulipnagar*).—Town, municipality, cantonment, and administrative head-quarters of Bannu District ; situated near the north-west corner of the District, 1 mile south of the river Kuram, 84 miles south of Kohat, and 89 miles north of Dera Ismail Khan. Population under 10,000. The population of Bannu is, and has been for many centuries, essentially Afghan. Founded in 1848 by Major (afterwards Sir Herbert) Edwardes, who selected the site for political reasons. The fort, erected at the same time, bore the name of Dhulipgarh, in honour of the young Maharaja of Lahore ; and the *bazar* was also known as Dhulipnagar. The main *bazar* consists of a wide and handsome roadway, and contains a fine market-place. A mud wall runs round the town, within which lie the *tahsili* and police office. The civil station, to the west of the fort, inclues the court-house, treasury, jail, *sarai*, staging bungalow, dispensary, mounted police lines, and post office [m. s. T.]. The Church Missionary Society supports a small church and a school-house. The cantonment centres round the fort of Dhulipgarh, which possesses quarters for two infantry regiments ; outside the fortifications are lines for a cavalry regiment and a field battery of artillery. There are also a few bungalows for officers. The profuse irrigation and insufficient drainage of the surrounding fields render Edwardesabad an unhealthy station ; and the troops in cantonments suffer greatly from malarious fevers and prostration. The town has a considerable trade, embracing the whole traffic in local produce of the Bannu valley. The nearest railway stations are Kushalgarh and Bhakkar, distant 124 miles from the former and 107 from the latter by road. A weekly fair collects an average number of 2000 buyers and sellers. Chief articles of trade—cloth, live-stock, wool, cotton, tobacco, and grain.

Isakhel—Chief town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the high right bank of the Indus, 9 miles west of the present channel ; distant from Edwardesabad 42 miles south-east. Population 7000. Built without plan ; *bazar* and

lanes crooked, narrow, and extremely dirty. Small local trade. *Tahsili*, old fort used as police station, staging bungalow, *sarai*, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kalabagh—Town, municipality, and salt mines ; situated picturesquely situated at the foot of the Salt Range, on the right bank of the Indus, at the point where the river debouches from the hills, 105 miles below Attock. Population about 6500. The houses nestle against the side of a precipitous hill of solid rock-salt, piled one upon another in successive tiers, the roof of each tier forming the street which passes in front of the row immediately above. Overhead, a cliff, also of pure rock-salt, towers above the town. An Awan family, who reside in Kalabagh, have a certain supremacy over the whole of their fellow tribesmen, the representative of the family being known as Sardar or Khan. The salt is quarried at Mari, opposite the town, where it stands out in huge cliffs, practically inexhaustible. The similar outcrop at Kalabagh itself is not quarried. The quarries, six in number, are situated in the Lun *nala*, a small tributary of the Indus on its right bank. The depôt at which the salt is sold stands on the left bank of the *nala*, close to the Indus. Alum also occurs in the neighbouring hills, and forms a considerable item of local trade. Manufacture of iron instruments from metal imported from the Kanigoram Hill. Staging bungalow, school-house, dispensary, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kundian—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Piplan. Post office [m. s. t.].

Laki—Town and municipality ; situated on the right bank of the Gambila, 32 miles from Edwardesabad. Population 4000. Laki is a thriving little town, with a good *bazar*, *tahsili*, police station, charitable dispensary, *dak* bungalow, *sarai*, school-house, and post office [m. s. t.]. Considerable trade in grain and other country produce.

Maidani (*Lowhagar*).—Range of Hills known also as the Shingarh or Chichali Hills. They shut in the Bannu valley toward the east, and divide the basins of the Kuram and Gambila from that of the Indus. The highest point, known as Sukha Zarat, occurs about 16 miles west of Kalabagh, and has an elevation of 4745 feet above sea-level. The hill of Maidan, half-way down the range rises to a height of 4256 feet. The eastern face of the range forms a bold and almost impracticable scarpment of cliffs. Beds of lignite and black shale (*rol*), from which latter alum is manufactured, are found throughout these hills. The main road from Mianwali enters the Bannu valley by the Tang Darra Pass, at the southern termination of the Maidani chain.

Marawat—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices, police station, and school.

Mianwali—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on high left bank of the Indus, 655 feet above sea-level. Residence of a notable Sayyid family, the Mians of Mianwali, descendants of a local Musalman saint, and themselves possessing a great reputation for sanctity. Mianwali is not a separate town, but only that portion of the town of Ballokhel in which the Mians reside. *Taksili*, police station, dispensary, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mirian—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Much—Village with post office [m.].
Mullazai—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Musakhel—Village with post office [m.].
Namal—Town in Mianwali *tahsil*, situated on the eastern slope of the Salt Range. Namal is the chief town of the Pakkar *ilaka* or estate, a wild tract of country much intersected by ravines. The village lands are irrigated by several hill torrents, which unite close to the town to form the Wahi *nala*. Population under 6000. *Dak* bungalow. Near Namal are two curious structures shaped like sentry-boxes, and supposed to be dolmens. Post office [m.].
Piplan—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Kundian. Post office [m. s. t.].
Sarai-Naurang—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Sarai-Gambila—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Shekh Budin—Hill sanatorium (so called from the shrine of a famous Muhammadan saint, Shaikh Baha-ud-din, which crowns its summit) in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts; lying on the border of the two Districts, and jointly administered by the Deputy Commissioners of both Districts. Elevation above sea-level, 4516 feet. Distant from Dera Ismail Khan town 40 miles north, from Bannu town 64 miles south. The sanatorium crowns a bare limestone rock, which rises abruptly from the low range of Mohar, whose highest point it forms. A few stunted wild olives and acacias compose the only vegetation on the shadeless slope. The heat is frequently excessive, though mitigated from June to October by a cool south-western breeze. This drawback, combined with the want of sufficient water-supply and the paucity of building sites, renders Shaikh Budin a very inadequate sanatorium. Persons who go up in good health are seldom attached by illness; but the climate is not bracing enough for constitutions which require a radical change.
Wanbhachran—Town and railway station; situated in the cis-Sutlej tract on the road from Mianwali to Shahpur, 13 miles from Kundian. Population under 7000. The place takes its name from a *wap* or well with a staircase leading down to the water, said to have been built by Akbar, with a pair of tall *minars* standing at the head of the staircase.

DELHI.

DELHI.—A Central District in the Division of the same name. Bounded on the north by Karnal, on the west by Rohtak, on the south by Gurgaon, and on the east by the river Jumna. Area, 1,290 square miles. Population about 638,689. The administrative head-quarters are at the city of Delhi, 390 miles from Allahabad by rail.

PRODUCTS.—Cotton and sugar-cane form the commercial staples of the autumn harvest, while rice, *joar*, *bajra*, and Indian corn are the chief food-grains. In the spring sowings, wheat, barely, and gram make up the principal crops; but tobacco covers a considerable area, and rice of excellent quality is produced wherever water is abundant.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The trade of the District centres almost entirely in the city of Delhi. The manufactures are also confined to the capital, which has a high reputation for gold and silk embroidery, jewellery, and other ornamental goods of fine workmanship. The glazed ware of the District has a reputation second only to that of the similar ware of Peshawar.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Delhi does not materially differ from that of other Districts in the Jumna basin. The principal endemic diseases are fever and bowel complaints ; but small-pox often commits severe ravages in an epidemic form.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Delhi, Sonepat and Ballabgarh. Revenue, 11¼ lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner, Divisional and Sessions Judge, District Judge, Deputy Commissioner, Extra Judical Assistant, a Judge the of Small Cause Court, Cantonment Magistrate, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, 1 Revenue Assistant, Munsif, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail with an Assistant, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, 3 Chaplains, 2 Executive Engineers with an Assistant, Inspector of Schools with an Assistant, and 21 Honorary Magistrates. [For further information regarding Delhi town *see* Delhi].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alipur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Arabserai—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Badarpur—Village with post office [m.].

Ballabgarh.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, and former capital of a Native State ; situated on the Muttra road, 21½ miles from Delhi city. Population 6,000. Contains a small but pretty palace, numerous temples, *tahsili*, police station, dispensary, school-house, and post office [m. s. t.]. Brisk trade in food grains with Delhi.

Chaesa—Village with post office [m.].

Dadri—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Delhi. Post office [m. s.].

Delhi (*Hastanapur*).—Head-quarters *tahsil* of Delhi District, also chief city, municipality, railway junction station, and the administrative head-quarters of the District and Division, and former capital of the Mughal Empire. Population 193,600. The modern city is situated on the western bank of the Jumna ; distant from Calcutta 954 miles, from Bombay 890 miles, from Agra 144 miles, and from Allahabad 390 miles. It is one of the most celebrated of Indian cities. The whole country around Delhi is covered with ruins. It was one of the earliest seats of Aryan civilization. First in the list of capitals is Indraprastha. According to the Mahabharata, the five Pandavas, from Hastanapur on the Ganges, began the city which grew into a great kingdom. Yudisthira, the founder, is said to have been succeeded by 30 generations of descendants. The name Delhi makes its earliest appearance in history in the middle of the 1st century, B. C.

Several Hindu dynasties followed. About the 4th century, Raja Dhava set up the famous iron pillar, 16 inches in diameter and 50 feet

high. In 736 A. D., Anang Pal restored Delhi which had fallen into ruins for some generations. The Pal Rajas, however, appear to have resided at Kanauj. In 1193 Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithvi Raja in the battle of Thaneswar, and put him to death. Kutab-ud-din, left in charge, conquered Delhi, which became thenceforth the Muhammadan capital. He was the founder of the Slave dynasty, to whom Delhi owes most of its grandest ruins. After a period of eighty-three years the dynasty of Slave Kings was succeeded by the house of Khilji (1288). The Khiljis were a Tartar tribe who had long been settled in the Afghan country. In 1321 the houses of Tughlak succeeded to the Mussalman empire, and the founder erected a new capital 4 miles further to the east. In 1397 Timur crossed the Indus, and next year took Delhi and gave it over for five days to plunder and massacre In 1412 the Tughlak dynasty came to an end and was succeeded by the Government of the Saiads. They were succeeded by a last Afghan dynasty called the Lodi. In 1526 Babar, the sixth in descent from Timur and founder of the so-calld Moghul dynasty, marched into India, won the decisive battle of Panipat and entered Delhi. Shah Jehan, the fifth Moghul Emperor (1627-58), rebuilt the city in its present form, and surrounded it with the existing fortifications. Delhi was the seat of the Moghul Court during the splendid reign of Aurangzeb under whom the power of the Moghuls reached the zenith of prosperity. From that time (1700) it began to decline rapidly. In 1739 Nadir Shah took and pillaged the Moghul capital. Delhi now became the alternate prey of the Afghans and the Mahrattas, until 1771, when the latter restored the Emperor to the city. In 1789 Sindhia captured the city, which remained in the power of the Mahrattas till 1803, when Lord Lake entered Delhi and took the King under his protection. For upwards of 50 years Delhi enjoyed unbroken tranquility. In May, 1857, mutineers from Meerut entered the city, and afterwards there was an indiscriminate massacre of Europeans, men, women, and children. In two or three months, however, the city was retaken, and the Emperor, who had sided with the rebels, was banished to Rangoon. In 1877, Queen Victoria was proclaimed at Delhi Empress of India.

Delhi is the largest city in the Punjab. It is enclosed by a wall or rampart five miles in circuit. In the city walls are eleven gates of which the principal are the Raj Ghat on the east facing the river Jumna, the Kashmir and Mori gates on the north, the Kabul and Lahore on the west, the Ajmere on the south-west, and the Delhi on the south. The buildings in the native town are chiefly of brick, well-built and substantial. No city in India has finer streets than the main thoroughfares of Delhi, ten in number, thoroughly drained, metalled, and lighted. The imperial palace known as " the fort " is in the east of the city, and surrounded on three sides by an imposing wall of red sandstone with small tower and a gate on the west and south. Since the mutiny of 1857 a great portion has been demolished, in order to make room for English barracks. South of the fort in the Dariaganj quarter of the city, is the cantonment for a regiment of native infantry, which, with one wing of a European regiment, makes up the ordinary garrison of Delhi. The

architectural glories of Delhi are famous alike in Indian and European literature. It is impossible in a brief notice like the present to attempt any adequate description of them. The main street is the *Chandni Chauk* or Silver Street, which runs from the Victoria Gate in the inner fort to the Lahore Gate in the outer fort. In this street is the *Delhi Institute* and *Museum* which contains many objects of great interest. Opposite the Museum is the handsome Clock Tower. In the centre is the Northbrook Fountain. Near the fountain is the Gower Mosque with its three gilt domes, where Nadir Shah sat during the massacre of Delhi (1738). Skirting the *Chandni Chauk* are the Queen's Gardens which are beautifully laid out and contain a small menagerie. *The Citadel* is enclosed by walls, the circumference of which is 1½ miles. Entering by the Victoria Gate, once the Lahore Gate, the visitor proceeds along a beautiful vaulted aisle to the *Diwan-i-Am* or Hall of Public Audience—open on three sides and supported by red sandstone pillars—generally adorned with gilding and stucco work. In the wall at the back is a staircase that leads up to the throne which is raised about ten feet from the ground and is covered by a canopy supported on four pillars of white marble, the whole being curiously inlaid with mosaic work; behind the throne is a door-way by which the Emperor entered from his private apartments. The whole of the wall behind the throne is covered with mosaic paintings in precious stones of some of the most beautiful flowers, fruits, birds and beasts of Hindoostan. The mosaics are now mostly destroyed. To the right of the *Diwan-i-Am* is the *Diwan-i-Khas*, or Private Hall of Audience, a marble pavilion resting on massive square pillars. The ceiling was once entirely composed of silver and gold filigree work. In the centre stood the famous peacock throne, so called from its back being formed by jewelled representations of peacocks' tails. Tavernier, the jeweller, who saw it, valued it at rupees sixty lakhs. Over the north and south arches is written the well-known distich—"If there be a paradise on Earth, it is this, it is this." Adjoining the *Diwan-i-Khas* is the seraglio of which but a small portion remains. Near the seraglio are the Hamams or royal baths, floored with white marble and covered with white marble domes. Opposite to them, to the west, is the *Moti Masjid* or the Pearl Mosque, an architectural gem. Leaving the palace citadel, the traveller should proceed to the *Juma-Masjid* or great Mosque. A Jain temple to the north west of the Jama Masjid is also noticeable here. Leaving the city by the Delhi Gate, the traveller will come first to a pillar rising from the terraced roof of a ruined building known as the *Lat* or *Staff of Ferozshah*. On it is an inscription in Pali, the most ancient writing in India, which contains the edict of Asoka prohibiting destruction of life. One mile from the capital is the old Pathan Fort of Delhi enclosed by lofty walls. Within is the *Kila Kana Mosque*, a very handsome building. About a mile south of the fort is *Humayun's Tomb*, a noble building of granite inlaid with marbles which lies amid a large garden of terraces and fountains. Close to the tomb is the *Chausat Kumba*, or 64 Pillared Hall. It is built of marble throughout and has 64 pillars with carved capitals from which spring twenty-five beautiful

arched domes. A little to the west, situated on a marble paved enclosure, is the small but very beautiful tomb of Nizam-ud-din Anlai, a reputed Mussalman saint Near it is the tomb of *Amir Khusrau*, the poet. Adjoining the enclosure is a fine Musjid built some six hundred years ago. It is beautifully carved with Arabic sentences. To pay a visit to the Kutub Minar the traveller passes through the Ajmere Gate. Two miles from the city he reaches *Junter Munter* or Observatory of Jai Singh, the scientific Raja of Jaipur, constructed about 1730. Three miles further south is the mausoleum of Safdar, remarkable for the beauty of its white circular dome. Nine miles from Delhi is the *Mosque* of Kirkhee, an enormous structure situated on high ground. Two miles further is the Kutub Minar. It is the highest pillar in the world, &c. &c. About 3½ miles from the Kutub are the ruins of the fortress of Tughlukabad. The fine tomb of Tughluk Shah is situated outside the south wall. It is well worth visiting. Some of the other places that are worth visiting are the ridge, or which is erected a monument to General Nicholson and others who fell at the siege ; the Cemetery, where Nicholson and many other heroes are buried ; Ludlow Castle (famous in the annals of the siege) ; the Flag Staff Tower ; Hindu Rao's house, the main picquet.

Delhi possesses a very considerable trade. The chief imports include indigo, chemicals, cotton, silk, fibres, grain, oil-seeds, *ghi*, metals, salt, horns, hides, and European piece-goods. The exports consist of the same articles in transit, together with tobacco, sugar, oil, jewellery, and gold or silver lacework. Beyond the borders of the Province, Delhi merchants correspond with those of Jind, Kabul, Ulwar, Bikaner (Bickaneer), Jaipur (Jeypore), and the Doab ; while with all the Punjab towns they have extensive dealings. The Bengal and Delhi Banks represent European finance, and several cotton merchants have agents in the city. The great trade avenue of the Chandni Chauk, is lined with the shops and warehouses of merchants, and is one of the chief sights of interest to the visitor at Delhi. The only manufacture of importance consists of gold, silver, or tinsel filigree work, for which Delhi has long been famous ; but the imitation of European models is unfortunately destroying its originality and beauty. The abolition of the Mughal court has also acted prejudicially to this branch of industry. The manufacture of fine muslin is peculiar to Delhi among the Punjab towns, and glazed work, carved work, and shawl-weaving are also carried on. Jewellers and dealers in precious stones throng the Chandni Chauk, and have agents in every European settlment of any importance in Upper India.

The official buildings include the District court offices and treasury, just within the Kashmir gate, the *tahsili* and police offices, the district jail, the lunatic asylum, the hospital, and a dispensary with two branches. The poor-house is supported by private subscription, supplemented by a grant from the municipal funds. Four churches exist in Delhi, the Station Church, the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chapels, and a chapel belonging to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel The Delhi College, founded in 1792, and supported by the voluntary contri-

butions of Muhammadan gentlemen, acquired a large accession of income in 1829, from the gift of Rs. 17,0000 by Nawab Fazl Ali Khan of Lucknow. In 1855, the Educational Department undertook the management. During the Mutiny, the valuable oriental library was plundered, and the building destroyed. A new institution, founded in 1858, was affiliated to the Calcutta University in 1864, and, till lately, educated up to the level of its degrees.

Delhi is the junction of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, with the Rajputana Malwa Section, the North-Western, the East Indian, and the Delhi Umballa-Kalka Railways. There are waiting and refreshment rooms at the station, and good clean accommodation can be had in rooms above the station. There are 4 Banks—Bank of Bengal ; Delhi and London Bank, Ld. ; National Bank of India, Ld ; and Provincial Bank of India Ld. There are three hotels, the Northbrook, Kellner's, and the United Service. Travellers' bungalow situated near the post office. For the convenience of tourists, Messrs. Tellery and Co. have established a mart situated centrically as regards the hotels.

Delhi-Shahdera—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Delhi.

Faridabad.—Town and municipality, 16½ miles south of Delhi Population under 8,000. Little trade, no manufactures. Police station school-house, *sarai*, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Fatehpur-Bulloch—Village with post office [m.].

Ganaur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Indrapat.—Village situated on the site of Indraprastha, the ancient city of Yudhisthira, 2 miles south of the Delhi gate. There is a fort which was repaired by Humayun, who changed its name to Dinpanah. The walls of the old fort have crumbled in many places, and it has the appearance of great antiquity.

Larsauli—Village 32 miles from Delhi. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mahrauli—Village with dak bungalow and post office[m. s. t.].

Majhawli—Village with post office [m.].

Mohna—Village with post office [m.].

Najafgarh—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nangloi.—Village with post office [m.].

Narela—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Paharganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Palum—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Delhi. Post office [m.].

Rai—Village with post office [m.].

Sabzimandi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sonpat.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ;. situated 28 miles north-west of Delhi city. Population 13,000. The town is of great antiquity, founded by the earliest Aryan settlers. It is picturesquely situated on the side of a small hill, evidently formed from the debris of buildings. Contains *tahsili* courts and offices, munsifi, police station, dispensary, school, and two Jain temples, also a flourishing *bazar*, several handsome houses, rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

In the neighbourhood of the town are some ancient Pathan tombs, one of which has been converted into a rest-house.

Tigaon—Village with post office [m.].

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.—District in the Derajat Division of Punjab. It is bounded on the north by Dera Ismail Khan ; on the west by the Sulaiman Mountains, and the river Indus ; on the south by the Upper Sind Frontier District ; and on the east by the Indus. Area, 5,606 square miles. Population 404,031. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Dera Ghazi Khan, 255 miles from Lahore.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops of the District consist of wheat and *joar*. The former ranks as the principal produce of the *rabi* or spring harvest in the Sind ; the latter is grown as a *kharif* or autumn crop in the Pachad. Barley, poppy, gram, peas, turnips, and mustard also cover a considerable area in the *rabi* ; while rice, pulses, cotton, indigo, tobacco, and oil-seeds form the chief supplementary items of the *kharif*. Throughout the whole District, cultivation depends entirely upon artificial irrigation, derived from three sources,—the hill streams, the wells, and the inundation canals from the Indus.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The Indus forms the high road of Traffic. Indigo, opium, dates, wheat, cotton, millet, barley, *ghi*, and hides are despatched down the river to Sukkur and Karachi. The grain of all kinds, sugar, gram, woollen goods, English piece-goods and broad cloth, salt, metals and spices form the principal items of the import trade.

CLIMATE.—Dera Ghazi Khan cannot be considered an unhealthy District, although the heat in summer often reaches an intense degree. Fever of the ordinary type prevails in August and September, when cold nights alternate with hot days. In June and July, a scorching and unhealthy wind sweeps down from the hills into the Pachad.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided, into four *tahsils* of Jampur, Dera Ghazi Khan, Rajanpur, and Sangarh. Revenue about 5 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Judge with 1 Assistant and 4 Extra Assistant Commissioners, *Tahsildar*, Munsiff, 14 Honorary Migistrates, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer, District Inspector of Schools, and Head master District school. [For further information regarding the town of Dera Ghazi Khan *see* Dera Ghazi Khan].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Choti—Town with post office [m s. t.]. Collection of scattered hamlets, with little pretensions to rank as a town.

Dajal—Town forms with the adjoining village of Naushera a third class municipality. Population 6000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dera Ghazi Khan—Town and municipality, also administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil*, and district of the same name ; situated about 2 miles west of the present bed of the Indus, which once flowed past its site. Population 22,000. The Kasturi Canal skirts its eastern border,

fringed with thickly-planted gardens of mango trees; while *ghats* line the banks, thronged in summer by numerous bathers. Above the town stands a massive dam, erected in 1858 as a protection against inundations. A mile to the west lies the civil station, and the cantonments adjoin the houses of the District officials. The town owes its foundation to Ghazi Khan Mahrani, a Baluch settler in the District, who made himself independent in this remote tract about the year 1475. The court-houses occupies the reputed site of Ghazi Khan's garden; while the *tahsili* and police office replace an ancient fort, levelled at the time of the English annexation. The other public buildings include a town hall, school-house, dispensary, staging bungalow, and post-office [m. s. T.]. A handsome *bazar* has several good shops, built on a uniform plan. Many large and striking mosques adorn the town, the chief being those of Ghazi Khan, Abdul Jawar, and Chuta Khan. The Sikhs converted three of them into temples of their own faith during their period of supremacy. Two Muhammadan saints are also honoured with shrines, and the earlier religion has four temples dedicated to Hindu gods. The trade of Dera Ghazi Khan is not large: exports—indigo, opium, dates, wheat, cotton, barley, millet, *ghi*, and hides; imports—sugar, Kabul fruits, English piece-goods, metal, salt, and spices. Weekly fair on the banks of the canal during the summer months. Ordinary garrison, 1 cavalry and 2 infantry regiments of the Punjab Frontier force.

Fazilpur—Town with Munsifs' court, and post office [m.].

Harrand—Village and ruins situated at the foot of the Sulaiman Hills. The existing remains are of Hindu origion and date back to a time before the Muhammadan conquest. A considerable fort, built by the Sikhs in 1836, is now occupied by a detachment of frontier cavalry and infantry. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jampur—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated in the plain 32 miles from Dera Ghazi Khan town, on the high-road to Rajanpur and Jacobabad. Population 5000. The town contains, besides the usual *tahsili* courts, a police station, *dak* bungalow, school, dispensary, *sarai* or native inn, distillery, and municipal hall The *bazar*, is well paved and drained. Principal industry, wood-turning, the work being much admired.

Kharr—Town with Munsiffs' court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kingri—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kot-Chutta—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lund—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mangrotha—Town situated on the Sangarh stream, 45 miles from Dera Ghazi Khan, and near the mouth of the Sangarh pass, contains a fort, held by a detachment of cavalry and infantry from Dera Ghazi Khan. Post office [m.].

Mithankot—Town and municipality, situated on the high bank of the Indus, 12 miles from Rajanpur, and 85 miles from Dera Ghaze Khan. Population under 4000. The town contains a fine wide *bazar*, running north and south, and there are also several side and cross streets. The public buildings consist of a police station, District bungalow for travellers, *sarai*, school-house, and municipal committee house. Two or

three gardens, with fine mango trees, are situated outside the town. Export trade in grain and oil. Post office [m. s. T.].

Rajanpur—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated at a distance of 8 or 9 miles from the right bank of the Indus, on the high road which runs from Edwardesabad and Dera Ismail Khan, through Dera Ghazi Khan on to Jacobabad. Population 5000. Sub-divisional courts and offices are all situated north of the town. Contains also post [m. s.]. and telegraph offices, *dak* bungalow, middle school, and public garden. Considerable exports of grain and cotton to Sukkur, and of opium and indigo to Mooltan and Amritsar.

Rojhan.—Town situated on the west bank of the Indus, below Dera Ghazi Khan town. Capital of the Mazari Baluchis, having been founded by Bahram Khan, chief of that tribe, about 1825. The present chief has built a fine court-house for his own use as honorary magistrate, and a mosque and handsome tomb in memory of his father and nephew. Population under 6,000. Manufacture of woollen rugs and nose-bags for horses. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sakhi-Sarwar.—Famous Muhammadan shrine in Dera Ghazi Khan *Tahsil*. The shrine crowns the high bank of a hill stream, at the foot of the Sulaiman range, in the midst of arid desert scenery. 'well adopted for the residence of those who desire to mortify the flesh' Founded in honour of Saidi Ahmad, afterwards known as Sakhi Sarwar, who settled at Sialkot, 12 miles from Mooltan, in the year 1,220. Saidi Ahmad became a devotee, and having performed a very remarkable series of miracles, was presented by the Delhi Emperor with four mule-loads of money, with which the Sakhi Sarwar shrine was erected. The buildings include the mausoleum of Sakhi Sarwar himself ; a monument of Baba Nanak ; the tomb of Massamat Bibi Bai, wife of Sakhi Sarwar and a *thakurdwar*. Throughout the year, the shrine forms the resort of numerous mendicants, Hindu and Muhammadan.

Sangarh.—Northern *tahsil* of Dera Ghazi Khan District. The *tahsil* takes its name from a little mountain torrent, the Sangarh ; and the head-quarters are at the village of Taunsa.

Shahwali—Village with post office [m.].

Taunsa.—Village and head-quarters of Sangarh *tahsil*. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Tibbi Lundan—Village with post office [m.].

Yaru—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN.—District in the Derajat Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by Bannu District, on the south by Dera Ghazi Khan District, on the east by Jhang and Shahpur Districts, and on the west by the Sulaiman Mountains. Area, 9,440 square miles. Population 486,201. District head-quarters are at Dera Ismail Khan town, 218 miles from Lahore.

PRODUCTS.—The principal products are wheat, barley, common millets,

joar, *bajra*, sugar and tobacco are grown in the low-lands of the Indus but not in sufficient quantities to meet the local demand.

MANUFACTURES.—Dera Ismail Khan town and many villages have considerable manufactures of coarse cloth for domestic use.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is dry and hot. Up to the middle of May the climate is tolerable for Europeans ; but after that date, the seasons of fierce summer-heat sets in. The rainy season, or rather the period of occasional showers, occurs during the months of June, July, August, and September. Malarious fever, dysentery and small-pox form the prevalent diseases of the District. The head-quarters station, however, bears a good reputation from a sanitary point of view.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into five *tahsils*, of Dera Ismail Khan, Kulachi, Bhakkar, Leiah, and Tank. Revenue, 6 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, District Judge, Extra Judicial Assistant, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, 2 Munsiffs, 6 Honorary Magistrates, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, District Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer with 2 Assistants, and Assistant Inspector of Schools. [For further information regarding the town of Dera Ismail Khan *see* Dera Ismail Khan].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Behal—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Bhakkar. Dak bungalow and post office [m.].

Bhakkar.—Town and railway station, also municipality and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Indus, 30 miles from Dera Ismail Khan by mail-cart. The town contains, besides the ordinary *tahsil* offices, a dispensary, middle school, dak bungalow, and *sarai* (native inn). The trade is purely local. A Government garden with a plantation of five *shisham* tree is situated just outside the town. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chaudhwan—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Daraban—Village with post office [m. s. t].

Daryakhan—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Bhakkar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dera Ismail Khan.—Town, cantonment, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and district of the same name, and Derajat Division ; distant from the right bank of the Indus, 4½ miles west, 200 miles west of Lahore, and 120 miles north-west of Multan. Founded in the end of the 15th century by Ismail Khan, one of the sons of the Baluch adventurer Malik Sohrab, who called the town after his own name. In 1823 the original city was swept away by a flood and all the existing buildings are of quite modern construction. The town stands on a level plain, with a slight fall to the river, but so badly drained that pools of water collect for weeks after heavy rain, and many of the streets become impassable. Surrounded by a thin mud wall, with 5 gates, enclosing an area of about 500 acres. Tortuous and ill-ventilated alleys, especially in the Hindu quarter. The cantonments, which lie to the south-east of the town, contain a total area of 4¾ square miles. Lines exist for a regiment of Native cavalry, two regiments of Native in-

fantry, and a battery of artillery. The cantonments also contain a church, staging bungalow, and swimming bath. European detachments garrison the small fort of Akalgarh, half a mile from the north-west angle of the town. The ordinary garrison of the station consists of a mountain battery of artillery, a regiment of Native cavalry, and two of infantry, belonging to the Punjab Frontier Force. Detachments from these regiments garrison the outposts of Tank, Girni, Jatta, Manjhi, and Drabad. Ten militia posts are also maintained, exclusive of border police posts.

The civil station, which lies to the south of the native town, contains the offices of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, the court-house, treasury, jail, police lines, dak bungalow, dispensary, post and telegraph offices. The Church Missionary Society has an important station, and supports a considerable school. The native town is of quite modern construction, and contains but few buildings of interest. It is, however, one of the most aristocratic towns in the Punjab, with a large number of resident native noblemen, Pathans, or Multans, including 4 Nawabs.

The trade of Dera Ismail Khan ranks as of second-rate importance only, but some foreign traffic with Khorasan passes through in the course of transit. Povindah caravans of Afghan merchants traverse the town twice a year, on their road to and from India. Chief imports—English and native piece-goods, hides, salt, and fancy wares; principal exports—grain, wool, and *ghi* Manufacture of scarves and inlaid wood-work.

Dorutta—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Bhakkar. Post office [m s. t.].

Gumal—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Haidarabad—Village with post office [m. s. t].

Hothala—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m.].

Jandanwala—Village with post office [m.].

Kafirkot.—Ruins known as Til Kafirkot or Rajasir-Kot are situated a few miles to the south of the point where the Kuram river joins the Indus, upon a spur of the Khisor Hills, and consist of immense blocks of smoothly chiselled stone, with remains of Hindu temples or sanctuaries. The carvings represent idols and other designs, and retain their freshness to a considerable degree. The ruin specially known as Kafirkot lies on the left bank of the Indus, and is similar in character to the others, but smaller and less perfectly preserved.

Kallurkot—Village with post office [m. s. t].

Karor.—Town and municipality, situated on the old left bank of the river Indus, at some distance from the present channel. The *bazar* is well paved, the shops having masonry fronts. A fair is held here annually in August in honour of a local saint, Makhdum Lal Isan, whose handsome shrine is then visited by about 2,500 people. Police station, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Khisor Hills.—Range known also as Rattah Roh or red Hills. The Indus washes their eastern base for a distance of about 25 miles, from Isa Khel to Chura, near Bilot, after which the chain sweeps slightly westward, parallel to the Shaikh Budin Hills, from which it is separated by

the Paniala valley, having an average breadth of 5 miles, till it terminates at Paniala, about 16 miles from the Indus. The extensive ruins of two ancient Hindu forts or fortified monasteries—the one about 9 miles south of the mouth of the Kuram river, and the other immediately above the town of Bilot—make these hills archæologically interesting. Both of the ruins are locally called Kafir Kot, 'infidel's fort.' Bilot is also famous for its shrine of a holy Sayyid, who used to sail about the Indus in a stone boat. His descendant, known as the Makhdum of Bilot, has inherited the sanctity as well as the stone boat of his ancestor, and enjoys a *jagir* worth about Rs. 2500 a year. The Khisor range has a total length of about 50 miles, a breadth of 6 miles, and an elevation varying from 2,000 to about 3,500 feet. Its northern extremity just into the District of Bannu.

Kot-Sultan.—Village with post office [m.].

Kulachi.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Luni, 27 miles from Dera Ismail Khan town and 24 miles from Tank. Population 8,000. Kulachi is rather an aggregation of 16 separate hamlets standing at the point of union in their lands, than a regular town. Surrounded by a low mud wall ; scattered houses, 30 mosques, and 5 *dharmsalas*. *Tahsili*, police-station, dispensary, school, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Leiah.—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the old left bank of the Indus, somewhat to the east of the present bed. Population 6,000. Trade in local produce. The town contains a dak bungalow, charitable dispensary, a good middle-school, besides the ordinary Government courts and buildings. Post office [m. s. t.].

Maibal—Village with post office [m.].

Mankera.—Village situated south-east of the head-quarters station, 27 miles east of the old left bank of the Indus. At present an agricultural hamlet of no importance, but famous as having been the capital of Nawab Muhammad Khan, ancestor of the present Nawabs of Dera Ismail Khan. The late Nawab had strongly fortified his chief town, surrounding it with a cordon of 12 forts, within whose circle he had permitted no wells to be sunk, so as to cut off the water-supply of any invader. Dak bungalow, and post office [m.].

Miran—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s.].

Natkam—Village with post office [m.].

Nawakot—Village with post office [m.].

Nila Koh (*Blue Mountains*).—Range of Mountains in the Derajat Division, separating Dera Ismail Khan from Bannu District, and culminating in the peak of Shaik Budin, in the latter District (4516 feet). Nila Koh is the sanitarium of the Derajat. The Nila Koh hills are devoid of cultivation, and are much broken up by ravines and precipices.

Paharpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.]. Population 2500.

Paniala.—Agricultural village of collection of hamlets ; situated at the entrance to the large valley, 32 miles north of Dera Ismail Khan town. Staging bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Parao.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Tank.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; formerly capital of a semi-independent principality; situated on the left bank of a ravine issuing from the Tank Zaru Pass, 40 miles north-west of Dera Ismail Khan town. Population 2,500. A mud wall surrounds the town with numerous towers and 2 or 3 gates, but in bad repair. Fifteen mosques, ruins of a fort, court-house, Nawab's offices, and residence, dispensary, and school-house. Water said to be impure and dangerous for strangers. Post office [m. s. t.]. Trade in iron, timber, *ghi*, grain, and cloth.

Vehoa—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

FEROZEPORE.

FEROZEPORE—District in the Jullunder Division of Punjab. Bounded on the north-east by the river Sutlej; on the north-west by the united stream of the Sutlej and Beas; on the south-east by the Ludhiana District, and the Native States of Faridkot, Patiala and Nabha; and on the south-west by Sirsa District. Area, 4,302 square miles. Population 886,676. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Ferozepore, 64 miles from Lahore by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops include wheat for the *rabi* harvest; and the two common millets, *bajra* and *joar*, for the *kharif* harvest. Other important items are—barley, gram, tobacco, and oil-seeds for the *rabi*, and maize, cotton, pulses, and *til* for the *kharif*. The low-lying lands along the Sutlej also produce a small quantity of rice.

MANUFACTURES.—Coarse cloths and blankets are woven in the villages from home-grown cotton and wool.

CLIMATE—The District enjoys a reputation for exceptional healthiness, owing principally to the dryness of its climate; but in September and October fever and pleuro—pneumonia largely prevailed. Guinea worm is not uncommon in the south of the District, and is traceable to the water.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into five *tahsils* of Ferozepore, Moga, Muktasar, Zira, and Fazilka. Revenue, about 8 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner with 4 Extra Assistants, Divisional Judge, District Judge, and Extra Judicial Assistant. *Tahsildar*, Settlement Officer, 2 Munsiffs, Civil Surgeon, 2 Chaplains, 7 Honorary Magistrates, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Superintendent of Police, 2 Executive Engineers, District Inspector of Schools, Head Master of District School, and Telegraph Master. [For further information regarding the town of Ferozepore *see* Ferozepore].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abohar.—Village 65 miles from Ferozepore. Nearest railway stations are Lakhewali and Fazilka, both stand on equal distance, nearly 21 miles. Post office [m s. t.].

Baghaparana—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Barewala.—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Fazilka. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bathinda (*Bhatinda*).—Village and railway station, 55 miles from Ferozepore. Post office [m. s. t].

Buchookhurd—Village with post office [m.].

Butar—Village with honorary magistrate's court and post office [m.].

Chak-pakhewala—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Fazilka. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dharmkot—Town and municipality, lies on the road from Ferozepore to Ludhiana, 56 miles east of the Ferozepore town. It is situated near Grand Trunk Road, with a good *bazar*. Well paved and drained Middle class school, native *sarai*, with accommodation also for European travellers. Many wealthy merchants. Large trade in grain. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Fazilka.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, 78 miles from Ferozepore. Population 7,000. Great entrepôt for the produce of the neighbourhood, and of the western portion of Patiala, exported by boats down the Sutlej towards Mooltan and Karachi. Fazilka is the most thriving and progressive town in this part of the Punjab. Considerable trade with Bhawalpur and Bikaner, chiefly in grain and wool. Tahsildar's court, police station, dispensary, staging bungalow, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ferozepore.—A large town, *tahsil*, fort, municipality, military cantonment, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and district of the same name ; situated on the old high bank of the Sutlej 3½ miles from the present bed of the river. The town was founded, according to tradition, in the time of Firoz Shah, Emperor of Delhi, A. D. 1351-1387. It is now the seat of a thriving commerce. The main streets are wide and well paved, while a circular road which girdles the wall is lined by the gardens of the wealthy residents. There are two railway stations—one at the city [R.], and the other at cantonment, 2 miles apart. Population 50,437. The public buildings include the District court-house, treasury, police station, dak bungalow, post office [m. s. T.], jail, town hall, dispensary, school-house, and *sarai*, upon the road connecting the city with the military station ; and the memorial church ; in honour of those who fell in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, destroyed during the mutiny, but since restored. The cantonments lie two miles south of the city ; and the garrison, now much reduced, ordinarily consists of a regiment of British infantry, one of Native Infantry, and two batteries of artillery. The arsenal, to which the town owes its political importance, is by far the largest in the Punjab, and well stored with munitions of war. Punjab Bank Company, and Cantonment Magistrate's court. Thriving trade in grain and other agricultural produce.

Firozshah.—Battle-field situated about 12 miles from the left bank of the Sutlej, 24 miles from Ferozepore. No trace of the earthworks now remains, but a monument erected upon the spot perpetuates the memory of the officers and men who fell in the engagement. The real name of the place, as called by the people, is Pharu Shahr, corrupted into the historical name Firozshah.

Ghal—Village with post office [m.].

Golewala—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Ferozepore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Goniana—Village and railway station, 47 miles from Ferozepore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jaiton.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Ferozepore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jalalabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kot Bhai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kot-Ise-Khan.—Village with post office [m.].

Kot-Kapura—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Ferozepore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Lakhewala—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Fazilka. Post office [m. s. t.].

Makhu.—Municipal village with post office [m.].

Malanwalla—Village with post office [m.].

Malaut—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mamdot.—Fortified town and former capital of a Native State, situated on the open plain, about 2 miles south of the left bank of the Sutlej. Post office [m. s t.].

Mehraj.—Town an aggregation of four large villages, the head-quarters of the Mahrajkian Jats, a branch of the Phulkian clan, to which belong the Maharaja of Patiala and the Rajahs of Nabha and Jhind. A great excavation, from which was taken earth to build the town, is regarded as a sacred spot, offerings being made monthly to the guardian priest. The Mahrajkians, who own the surrounding country as *jagirdars*, form a distinct community ; physically robust, but litigious, insubordinate, and addicted to excessive opium-eating. Population 6,000. Although a large village, Mehraj is of no importance from a commercial point of view, and does not contain any regular *bazar*, the agricultural produce of the village and neighbourhood being carried to Ludhiana for sale. Post office [m.].

Moga.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated near the Grand Trunk Road, 35 miles from Ferozepore town. Population under 7,000. Moga is a large agricultural village rather than a town, and it contains Tahsildar's and Munsif's courts, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mudki.—Village and battle-field, 26 miles south of the Sutlej. It contains a *sarai* or rest-house, and a large masonry tank.

Muktsar.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, about 35 miles from Ferozepore, 20 miles from Sutlej river, and 30 miles from Fazilka. Population 3,500. It is the largest town and principal trade mart in the west of Ferozepore District. Apart from its commercial importance, the town is chiefly noticeable for a great Sikh festival, which takes place in the January. It lasts for 3 days, and commemorates a battle fought in 1705 by Guru Har Govind against the pursuing Imperialist force. Large tank, in which pilgrims bathe ; commenced by the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and continued and completed by the chiefs of Patiala, Jind,

Nabha and Faridkot. A grant of Rs. 2,500 per annum from Government is spent in keeping up a *langar khana* or public food-house, where every day poor men and travellers are fed. The town has a single *bazar* mostly of masonry shops, school-house, municipal committee house, dispensary, *tahsili*, *thana*, and *sarai* with camping-ground, and good well. Two rooms on each side in the *sarai* are set apart for European travellers. Post office [m. s. t.].

Nathana—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nihalsinghwala—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shergarh—Village and railway station, 65 miles from Ferozepore. Post office [m. s.].

Usmankhera—Village with post office [m.].

Zira.—Town and municipality also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the unmetalled road from Ferozepore to Ludhiana, 26 miles from Ferozepore town. Population 3,500. It is a small but well-built town, and owes a much improved appearance to the numerous gardens, planted since the construction of the inundation canal, which passes through the town. It has two *bazars*, and besides the usual civil and criminal courts and offices, contains a police station, school-house, dispensary, small municipal hall, and *sarai*, or native inn, with separate accommodation for European travellers. Post office [m. s. t.].

GUJRANWALA.

GUJRANWALA.—District in the Rawalpindi Division of Punjab. Bounded on the north-west by the river Chenab ; on the south and south-east by the Districts of Jhang, Montgomery, and Lahore Districts ; and on the east by Sialkot District. Area, 3017 square miles. Population 690,169. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Gujranwala, 41 miles from Lahore by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crop of the District is wheat, which occupies one-third of the cultivated area. The principal agricultural products are—wheat, barley gram, tobacco, oil-seeds, rice, *joar*, *bajra*, pulses, Indian corn, cotton and sugar-cane. Of all these, the most valuable crop in proportion to acreage is sugar-cane.

COMMERCE AND TRADE, ETC.—The trade of the District is purely local in its character. The only exports are agricultural produce, brass vessels, leathern bottles, and timber. The return trade consists of salt, iron, cattle, spices, and English piece goods ; sugar, wheat, *ghi* and wool are sent down the Chenab from Wazirabad, Ramnagar and other waterside towns. Land transport is chiefly effected by means of camels. The manufactures are almost confined to cotton and woolen fabrics for home consumption ; but the Smith of Wazirabad have a good reputation for small cutlery and ornamental hardware, and several of them are very fair armourers and gunmakers.

CLIMATE.—The prevalent diseases are intermittent fever, and small-pox, the latter of which exists always in an endemic form.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Gujranwala, Wazirabad, and Hafizabad. Revenue, about 6 lakhs. *District*

Staff—Depnty Commissioner and District Judge, Extra Judicial Assistant, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, *Tahsildar*, Settlement Officer, Civil Surgeon, 6 Honorary Magistrates, District Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer, District Inspector of Schools, and Superintendent of jail. [For further description of Gujranwala town *see* Gujranwala, 41 miles from Lahore by rail].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akalgrah—Municipal town with police station and post office [m. s. t.], 25 miles from Gujranwala. Population under 5000.

Asarur (*Mian Ali*).—Village containing an extensive mound, with ruins of great antiquity, which reach back at least to the 1st century before the Christian era.

Baddoke—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Butala—Village with post office [m.].

Chinawan—Village with post office [m. s. t].

Eminabad—Town and municipality situated on the Grand Trunk Road, 9 miles south of Gujranwala town. Population 6000. Now a town of small importance, but perhaps the most ancient in the District. The town has several streets, a grain market, police station, and school. Trade insignificant. Considerable annual fair for three days in the month of Baisak. Post office [m. s. t].

Ghakkhar—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Gujranwala. Post office [m. s. t.].

Gujranwala—Chief town and *tahsil*, also railway station [R.], municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name ; lies on the Grand Trunk Road 29 miles from Gujrat. Population 23,000. The town owes its importance entirely to the father and grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, whose capital it formed during the early period of the Sikh power. Ranjit Singh was born at Gujranwala, and made it his head-quarters until the establishment of his supremacy at Lahore The civil station lies a mile south-east of the native town, from which it is separated by the Grand Trunk Road and the railway line. It contains the court-house, treasury, jail, dispensary, post office [m. s. T.], dak bungalow, and church ; small manufactures of country wares, including brass vessels, jewellery, shawl edgings, and silk and cotton scarves.

Hafizabad—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 32 miles from Gujranwala. Population 2500. The town contains, besides the civil and criminal courts and offices, a *sarai*, with a good European rest-house attached to it, a *thana* or police circle, a vernacular middle-class school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Jalalpur-Bhattian—Village with post office [m. t.].

Jandiala-Sherkhan—Village with post office [m.].

Kamoke—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Gujranwala. Post office [m. s.].

Khangah-Dogran—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khanki—Village with post office [m. s t.].

Kila-Didar-Singh—Municipal town with post office [m. s. t.].

Pindi-Bhatian—Municipal town with post office [m. s. t.].

Ramnagar—Town and municipality, situated below the high bank of the river Chenab, 22 miles from Wazirabad, and 28 miles from Gujranwala town. Population 7000. Manufacture of leathern vessels, used as sacks and bottles. Annual fair on 1st of April attended by 25000 persons. Several fine buildings, and post office [m. s. t.].

Saroti—Village with post office [m.].

Shekhupura—Ancient town situated on the road between Hafizabad and Lahore, 22 miles from the former town. Contains a ruined fort, built by the Emperor Jahangir. About two miles from the town, is a large tank surrounded by handsome flights of steps, with a three storied *baradari* in the centre. A lofty watch-tower stands besides the tank. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sohdra—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Wazirabad. Post office [m. t.].

Wazirabad—Town and municipality also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 20 miles from Gujranwala. Population 16,000. This town was founded by Wazir Khan, in the reign of Shah Jahan. A broad and straight *bazar* runs from end to end, crossed at right angles by minor streets. The Chenab river is spanned opposite Wazirabad by the Alexandra railway bridge, one of the finest engineering works of the kind in India. Close to the town is one of the most famous gardens in the Punjab. An important religious fair is held at the suburb of Dhonkal at which much business is transacted. Manufacture of small articles in steel and iron. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, staging bungalow, *sarai*, dispensary, Scotch Mission, High school, a bench of 2 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. t.].

GUJRAT.

GUJRAT.—District in the Rawalpindi Division of Punjab. Bounded on the north-east by the Native State of Jammu or Kashmir, on the north-west by the river Jhelam, on the west by the Shahpur District, and on the south-east by Ravi and Chenab rivers. Area, 2,051 square miles. Population 760,575. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Gujrat, 70 miles from Lahore.

PRODUCTS.—Wheat forms the staple crops of the *rabi*, while the common millets, *joar* and *bajra*, make up the chief items with *kharif*. Barley, gram, rice, puless, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton and other inferior kinds of grain are also grown in considerable quantity.

MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, ETC.—The exports consists chiefly of grain, *ghi*, wool, and other agricultural produce. The imports come chiefly from Lahore, Amritsar, Jammu, and Pind Dadan Khan. The mineral is produced for the most part to the order of the Pind Dadan Khan merchants, by whom it is exported to Mooltan and other large marts after refinement. Lime-kilns, worked by Government, yield lime for official buildings, but the supply is all used locally.

CLIMATE.—Gujrat generally bears an excellent reputation as a healthy District, but excessive irrigation in the neighbourhood of the head-quarters town is said to breed fever and ague. Small-pox prevails largely

along the eastern border, imported probably from Jammu from time to time. No thermometric returns are available, but the heat at Gujrat is considered moderate, even in the months of May and June, owing to the proximity of the hills. The average railfall varies from 33 inches immediately below the Himalayas to 26 inches or less in the western uplands. As a rule, the fall is regular, nor does the District suffer from drought so much as many of its neighbours.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Gujrat, Kharian, and Phalian Revenue, 8 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Judge, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Settlement Collector, Tahsildar, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, District Inspector of Schools, and Superintendent of jail. [For further description regarding Gujrat town *see* Gujrat].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Baha-ud-din—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Dinga.

Bhagowal—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhimbar.—Torrent, rising in the second Himalayan range, drains a considerable valley within the mountain region, passes round the Pabbi Hills, runs due south for 25 miles, and fertilizes a low fringe of land upon its banks. Four miles north-west of Gujrat it loses itself in the surface of the country, moistening and enriching the surrounding plain; it collects again near the village of Harialwala, and runs north-west until it reaches the Jalalia *nala*, a branch of the Chenab. An unmanageable stream during the rains, but completely dry in the winter months, leaving its bed a broad waste of sand.

Chilianwala.—Village and railway station, lying 5 miles from the eastern bank of the Jehlam river, and 38 miles from Lahore. Celebrated as the site of a sanguinary battle in the second Sikh war.

Daulat-Nagar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dinga—Municipal village with Munsiff's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Gujrat.—Town, municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and district of the same name, lying about 5 miles north of the present bed of the Chenab, and 32 miles from Jhelum. Population under 20,000. Water supply good. The streets are narrow and irregular. The civil station lies to the north of the native quarter, containing the court-house, fort, jail, treasury, dispensary, police lines, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.]. The tahsili and munsif's court are situated within the fort. The principal building is the Imperial bath-house, a large well with steps leading down to the water, and the shrine of Pirsha Daula. The railway station lies about a mile south-west, and the military camping ground nearly a mile north-west of the city. Gujrat contains 69 Muhammadan mosques, 52 Hindu temples, and 11 Sikh *dharamsalas*, and Government and Missions schools, Gujrat is the great commercial centre of the District, collecting agricultural produce from the surrounding villages for export. It is also an *entrepôt* for piece-goods, raw iron, and other European goods. Some of the grain dealers have very large dealings, and there are several native bankings

houses of high standing. A large traffic in dried fruits from Kashmir also passes through Gujrat. The chief local manufactures are cotton cloth, shawl and *pashmina* weaving; the two latter industries, however, are on the decline. The brass vessels of Gujrat are well known, and the boot-makers supply boots and shoes to native regiments in different parts of the Punjab. Inlaid work in gold and iron, known as Gujrat ware, has acquired a considerable reputation, and meets with a ready sale among Europeans as a *specialite* of Punjab art.

Jalalpur-Jotton.—Town and municipality, situated about 8 miles north-east of Gujrat town. Population 13,000. It is the second principal town in the District, and carries on a considerable shawl manufacture, the work of a Kashmir colony. Good *bazar*, Munsif's court, school, town hall, *sarai* with accommodation for European travellers, police station, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Jaurah—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Lala Mussa. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kadirabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Karianwala—Village with post office [m.].

Karvan—Village with post office [m.].

Kathala—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Gujrat.

Kharian—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsili, police station, and post office [m. s. t.], 21 miles from Gujrat.

Kunjah.—Town and municipality, 7 miles from Gujrat town. Population 6,000. This is a considerable agricultural and local trading centre, with a *bazar*, grain market, police station, school-house, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kuthiala-Shekhan—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lakkanwal—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lala-Mussa—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Gujrat. Post office [m. s. t.].

Magowal—Village with post office [m.].

Mangat.—Village with post office [m.].

Paharianwala—Village with post office [m.].

Phalia—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Phalian—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, and police station.

Pij—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sarai-Aurangabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shadiwal—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tanda—Village with post office [m.].

Vesma—Village with post office [m.].

GURDASPUR.

GURDASPUR.—District in the Lahore Division of Punjab. Bounded on the north by the Native States of Kashmir and Chamba, on the east by the Kangra District and the river Beas, on the south-west by Amritsar District, and on the west by Sialkot District. Area, 1889 square

miles. Population 948,922. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Gurdaspur, 76 miles from Lahore by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The District possesses throughout an excellent soil, except in some small patches on the Bias (Beas) side, where sand covers the surface. The chief agricultural staples are wheat, barley, gram, rice, sugar-cane, *bajra*, *jowar*, pulses, and cotton.

COMMERCE, ETC.—The trade of the District consists mainly in the export of its agricultural produce, the chief items being wheat, rice, raw sugar and cotton. The imports are insignificant, as the wants of the District are chiefly met by home production. English piece-goods, salt, and fancy articles form the main items. Coarse cotton cloth is manufactured in the villages, and better fabrics at Batala, in imitation of the work of the Amritsar looms.

CLIMATE.—The climate at Gurdaspur is comparatively agreeable to Europeans even during the summer months : but the heat increases rapidly on receding farther from the hills. The rainfall is regular and plentiful, but decreases with the distance from the hills. The district is not considered unhealthy, though large swamps in the neighbourhood of some of the lesser towns expose them to malarious fevers and ague ; and the same results are attributed to excessive irrigation elsewhere in the plains.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Gurdaspur, Batala, Pathankot and Shakargarh. Revenue about 11 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, District Judge, Extra Judicial Assistant, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Settlement Officer, Tahsildar, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Civil Surgeon, Chaplain, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. [For further information regarding Gurdaspur town *see* Gurdaspur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bahrampur.—Town situated on the Kiran stream, 6 miles from Gurdaspur town, and named after its founder Bahram Khan, one of Akbar's generals. Population under 3,000. The town contains two *bazars*, grain-market, school, and municipal committee house. It is also the seat of a local industry in chintz printing.

Bakloh.—Town and small hill cantonment in the extreme north-east of Gurdaspur District, on the borders of Chamba State. Population under 2,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Basantar.—Stream fed by numerous hill torrents, and itself falling into the river Ravi, a few miles east of the Ben.

Batala.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name, 20 miles from Gurdaspur. Batala is the largest town in Gurdaspur District, with a population of 2,500 souls Considerable trade. Manufactures of cotton, silk, brass, and leather goods. Some of the coarser quantities of *pashmina*, or cloth woven from the wool of the shawl goat are also manufactured here The principal buildings are the court-house, police station, *sarai*, *sadr* distillery, school-house, dispensary, two good tanks, tomb of Shamsher Khan ; handsome building, known as Anarkalli ; conspicuous Hindu

temple, and post office [m. s. t.]. A Mission college and boarding house for native Christian boys has been established here by the Church Mission Society.

Ben.—Small stream formed by the junction of several brooks enclosing the town of Sukhuchak. Passes to east of Shakargarh, and falls into the Ravi almost opposite Dera Nanak. Length about 25 miles.

Chaki.—Stream, rises in the hills near the sanitarium of Dalhousie, and forms the eastern border of the District for some distance, collecting the drainage of the hill tract, and receiving tributaries from the main Chamba range, Three miles south of Pathankot it divides into two branches,—one of which, flowing south, empties itself into the Beas (Bias) near Mirthal, while the other, which formerly turned westward to join the Ravi, has been dammed back by the works of the Bari Doab Canal, whose line now crosses its former channel. The whole body of water thus empties itself finally into the Beas.

Chamal—Village with post office [m.].

China.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Gurdaspur.

Dalhousie.—Municipal town, cantonment, and hill sanitarium, 7,700 feet above the sea, surrounded by forests ; distant 12 miles from Chamba State, 56 miles from Pathankot, by road, and 74 miles from Gurdaspur. The station occupies the summits and upper slopes of three mountain peaks in the main Himalayan range east of the Ravi river. The scenery is very fine. A military camel road leads direct to the cantonment from below Dunera and there is a good water supply for the troops. The town contains a court-house, branch treasury, police station, dispensary, church, several hotels, and post office [m. s. t.]. A European firm have built a brewery. The population fluctuates greatly, according to the season of the year. The permanent resident population is about 2,000.

Derananak.—Town situated on the banks of the river Ravi, 13 miles from Batala. Handsome Sikh temple dedicated to Baba Nanak. A second temple known as the Tali Sahib is also noticeable. Considerable export of cotton and sugar. Police station, Anglo-vernacular school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Dhariwal—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Gurdaspur. Post office [m. s.].

Dharmkot—Village with post office [m.].

Dinanagar.—Municipal town and railway station, 7 miles from Gurdaspur. Situated on a low and swampy plain, the source of the river Kiran, whose malarious exhalations render the town unhealthy, and produce endemic fever. Population 6,000. A dilapidated mud wall surrounds the town. Centre of trade in country produce. Annual cattle fair during the *Dasahara* festival. The navigation canal runs close by the town. Police station, dak bungalow, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Dunera—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s t.], 34 miles from Pathankot, and 22 miles from Dalhousie.

Fatehgarh.—Town with 4,000 inhabitants. It is the seat of a considerable shawl-weaving industry conducted by immigrants from

Kashmir. Contains *bazar*, police station, school, dispensary, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Gharuta—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gurdaspur.—Town, municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and District of the same name. 44 miles from Amritsar, and 76 miles from Lahore. Population 5,000. The town is unimportant, except as a trading centre for the produce of the neighbouring villages. Well wooded and comparatively cool, even during the summer months. Exports of sugar and food-grains to Amritsar. The historical interest of the town centres in the fort of Gurdaspur. The old fort now contains a monastery of Saraswati Brahmans, who have adopted many of the Sikh tenets and customs The proximity of the hill sanitarium of Dalhousie renders Gurdaspur a favourite station with European officials. Gurdaspur is a small civil station, and contains court-house and treasury, jail, dak bungalow, *sarai*, *tahsili*, munsifi, police station. dispensary, school-house, and post office [m. s. T.].

Jakulari—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Gurdaspur.

Kadian—Village with post office [m.].

Kahnuwan.—Swampy lake (*jhil*) in Gurdaspur *tahsil*; lying south-east of Gurdaspur town, below the high bank of the Beas, and evidently marking an ancient course of that river. It is 9 miles in length, by 2,000 feet in width, depth from 12 to 20 feet in the deepest parts. In the centre stands a pavilion, erected by Maharaja Sher Singh. The lake formerly swelled to much larger dimensions, but the dam now confines the water of the Beas to a narrower bed.

Kahnuwan—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kalanaur.—Town and municipality, situated on the Kirran stream, 17 miles from Gurdaspur. Population 5,000. Contains dispensary, school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kanjrur—Village with post office [m.].

Kirran (*or Saki*).—River, rises in the extensive swamps of Bahrampur, west of Dinanagar and joins the Ravi, near the village of Mirowal, just above the bridge of boats on the Amritsar and Gujranwala road.

Madhopur.—Village with 3,000 residents. The head-works of the Bari Doab Canal are situated opposite this village. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mullickpur—Village with post office [m].

Nainakot—Village with 2,000 residents. Contains police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.]

Norot.—Town situated in the trans.-Ravi tract, half way between the Ravi and the hills. Population 4,000. Principal mart in the fertile submontane belt known as Ohak Andar, and the local collecting centre for the products of the hills below which it lies. Exports of rice and turmeric to Amritsar and Lahore. Post office [m.].

Pathankot.—Town and municipality, also railway terminus station and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated near the head of the Bari Doab, 22 miles from Gurdaspur town. Pathankot is a flourishing town, increasing in commercial importance. Population under 5,000. It is the seat of a considerable shwal-weaving industry.

Besides the usual sub-divisional courts, the town contains a munsif's court, police station, post office [m s. t.], two *bazars*, school-house, dispensary, municipal hall, dak bungalaw, *sarai*, and encamping ground.

Sarna—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Gurdaspur.

Shahgharib—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shahpur—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m.].

Shakargarh.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains tahsildar's court, police station, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sohal—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Gurdaspur.

Srigovindpur—Municipal town situated on the river Ravi, 18 miles south-east of Batala. Population 4,500. Place of great sanctity amongst the Sikhs, having been founded by Guru Arjun, who bought the site and built a town, which he called after his son and successor, Har Govind. The proprietary rights are still held by his descendant, Guru Jawahar Singh, who lives at Kartarpur in the Jalandhar Doab. Exports of cotton and sugar, the latter in large quantities, by river to Sukkur on the Indus. Police station, post office [m. s. t.], *sarai* (native inn), and good school.

Sujanpur.—Town and municipality, situated at the foot of the hills, in the corner of the Bari Doab below Nurpur, 23 miles from Gurdaspur and 4 miles from Pathankot. Population 6,000. Exports of rice, turmeric, and hemp to Amritsar and Lahore. Post office [m. s. t.].

GURGAON.

GURGAON.—District in the Delhi Division of Punjab. It is bounded on the north by Rohtak and Delhi Districts ; on the south by Bharatpur State and Muttra District ; on the east by the river Jumna ; and on the west by Rajputana States. Area, 1,984 square miles. Population 668,929. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Gurgaon, 370 miles from Lahore by rail.

PRODUCTS.—Wheat and barley form the principal staples of the *rabi* ; while *joar* and *bajra*, the two common millets make up the chief item among the *kharif* harvest.

MANUFACTURES.—Hardware of mixed metal is the chief manufacturing industry.

COMMERCE.—Salt from the Sambhar lake, together with iron, forms the principal import, while sugar, grain, and English piece-goods compose the staple items of the return trade.

CLIMATE.—The summer heat of Gurgaon reaches a great intensity. No neighbouring mountains or shady groves temper the scorching rays of the sun ; while burning winds from the barren uplands of Rajputana sweep over it with full effect. The dryness of the air is generally favourable to health, but small-pox is very prevalent, and severe fevers occur in September and October at the close of the rainy season.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *tahsils* of Gurgaon, Firozpur, Nuh, Palwal, and Rewari. Revenue, 14 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, District Judge, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners,

Tahsildar, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, District Inspector of Schools and Executive Engineer. [For further description of Gurgaon town *see* Gurgaon].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Badshahpur—Village with post office [m.].

Bawal—Village and railway station, 41 miles from Gurgaon. Post office [m. s.].

Boharawas—Village with post office [m.].

Chajjoonaggar—Village with post office [m.].

Dabina—Village with post office [m.].

Dharuhera—Village with post office [m.].

Farukhnagar.—Town and municipality also railway station, 14 miles from Gurgaon. Population 9,000. The town is octagonal in shape, and surrounded by a high wall with four gates. The chief buildings are the Delhi gate, the *shish mahal* of Nawab's palace, in which are now located the municipal hall, rest-house, school, police station, dispensary, and post office [m. s t.]. A fine mosque. Large well with stone staircase to the water. There is alo a bench of honorary magistrate, and a dak bungalow.

Firozpur-Jhirka.—Municipal town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated in a fertile valley on a small perennial stream, the Londoh, in the extreme south of the District. Population about 7,000. Thriving trade in country produce. Exports of grain and cotton : imports of rice, sugar, and English piece-goods. Tahsili, police station, *bazar*, school, and post office [m. s.].

Gharoura—Village with post office [m.].

Garhi-harsaru—Village and railway junction station, 6 miles from Gurgaon. Post office [m. s.].

Gurgaon.—Town and railway station, also administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name, 21 miles from Delhi. Population 4,000. The town scarcely deserves to rank higher than a country village, with an administrative importance from the presence of the civil station, which was removed hither from Bharawas in 1821. Trade in grain. Good *bazar*. Healthy place. The public buildings include a court-house, and treasury, police-court, *tahsili*, police station, dispensary, dak bungalow, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. T.]. Good public garden.

Hasanpur—Village with post office [m. s.].

Hattin.—Village with post office [m.].

Hodal.—Town and municipality situated near the southern confines of the District, on the main road from Delhi to Agra. Population 7,000. Hodal is only important as a centre of local trade in country produce, and has no manufactures. There is a beautiful square tank surrounded on all sides with stone staircases, and some kiosks and temples on the bank. The town contains a district rest-house, police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.]. The two principal *bazars* are paved and drained, and the horse-breeding department keeps a stud of stallions, both horses and donkeys, here. About half a mile from the town is a tank and copse, with a shrine of Radha Krishna held in great repute by

the Hindus of the neighbouring districts, and visited by crowds of pilgrims.

Indori.—Small hill torrent in Gurgaon District. Rises beyond the boundary in Rajputana, on the Ulwar side of the Mewat Hills, and after joining the Sahibi, finally falls into the Najafgarh *jhil*. The Indori frequently floods the country at the foot of the hills. There is a second and smaller stream of the same name, which falls into the Sahibi, some six miles above the junction of its larger namesake. Both are mere torrents, flowing only after rain.

Jatusana—Village and railway station, 43 miles from Gurgaon. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kanowra—Village with post office [m.].

Kanwali—Village with post office [m.].

Khalilpur—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Gurgaon.

Khol—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khoree—Village with post office [m.].

Malab—Village with post office [m.].

Nagina—Village with post office [m.].

Nuh—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the road to Ulwar, 26 miles from Gurgaon. Population 4,000. The public buildings consist of the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, school, rest-house, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Palwal.—Municipal town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated in the open plain between the river Jumna and the Mewat hills, about 30 miles south-east of Gurgaon. Palwal is a town dating from remote antiquity, and Hindu Pandits identify it with the Apelava of the Mahabharata, part of the Pandava kingdom of Indraprastha. The modern town of Palwal is the second largest in Gurgaon District; but with the exception that the *bazar* forms a grain mart for the surrounding country, it is of no commercial importance, and has no manufactures. Population 10,000. The town contains besides the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, a post office [m. s. t.], dak bungalow, police station, school, and a large *sarai*. Two mosques are also worth a vist.

Pinangwa—Village with post office [m.].

Punahana—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rasulpur—Village with post office [m.].

Rewaree.—Town and municipality, also railway station [R.], and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 34 miles from Gurgaon. It is of considerable antiquity, having been founded about A. D. 1000 by Rajah Rewath. The fort of Gokalgarh in the vicinity of the town was built by the Native Rajahs during the time of the Moghuls. Though now in ruins, it exhibits marks of great strength. Population 25,000. Rewaree is a place of considerable trade, particularly in iron and salt. The brass and pewter vessels of Rewaree are also celebrated. Together with fine turbans, they form the principal manufacture of the town. There are several banking and commercial firms of considerable importance, whose dealings extend to Bombay, Calcutta, the Central Provinces, and the north and west Punjab. The Town Hall is handsome, as are the

Jain temples, close to the town. There is also a handsome tank surrounded by temples, and bathing-places for both men and women, with stone staircases. Adjoining the tank, a large garden has been laid out as a public recreation ground. Another picturesque tank, surrounded by handsome mausoleums, is situated near the railway station. The principal buildings are the Government courts and offices, a police station, large Government school, dak bungalow, *sarai*, dispensary, and post office [m. s. T.]. There is also a bench of 6 honorary magistrates.

Sahibi (*Sabi*)—Hill stream in Gurgaon District ; rises in Rajputana near the Sambhar lake, flows through the Rewaree tract, and empties itself into the Najafgarh *jhil* or lake on the borders of Delhi District.

Shahjahanpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sohna.—Town and municipality, with sulphur spring, in Gurgaon *tahsil* ; situated at the foot of the Mewat hills, 15 miles from Gurgaon town, on the main road to Ulwar. Ancient Rajput settlement, first of Hindu, then of Musalman Rajputs, whose prosperity is attested by numerous old mosques. Population 7,500. Sohna is a thriving little town, with considerable local trade in grain and sugar, and a manufacture of glass bangles. The place is remarkable for its hot sulphurous spring, situated in the middle of the town, and enclosed by a substantial reservoir, covered in with a dome-shaped roof. Several tanks for medicinal bathing surround the central building. The water is considered a specific for the well-known 'Delhi ulcers.' It possesses remarkable curative properties in rheumatism and skin diseases. A bench of honorary magistrate, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sultanpur.—Village in Gurgaon District. In this and neighbouring villages situated on the borders of the Najafgarh *jhil*, salt is manufactured from brine in wells, evaporated by solar heat in shallow pans. Sultanpur salt finds a market in the upper Doab, Rohilkhand, the eastern Punjab, and even in Oudh and Mirzapur. The saline tract happens to be near the Najafgarh *jhil*, but there is no connection between the *jhil* and the salt manufactured.

Tauru—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

HAZARA.

HAZARA.—District in Peshawar Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by the Black Mountains, the independent Swati country, Kohistan, and Chilas ; on the east by the Native State of Kashmir ; on the south by Rawalpindi District ; and on the west by the river Indus. Area, 2,991 sqnare miles. Population 516,288. The administrative head-quarters are at Abbottabad, 244 miles from Lahore partly by rail and partly by road. The name of Hazara is said to be derived from one Karlagh Hazara, of a Turki family, who entered India with Timur in the 14th century, and subsequently settled in this remote region. A more probable, and indeed the usually accepted derivation, is from the military colonies of a thousand (*hazar*) troops each, which Chengis Khan left behind him here and at various points along the Kulni valley.

If the former derivation be accepted, it may be concluded that the Hazaras of this District are a branch of those Hazara Turks who have given their name to a certain tract in Afghanistan.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops consist of wheat, barley, and oil-seeds for the *rabi* harvest, while rice, maize, pulses, millets, cotton and potatoes form the chief *kharif* crops. Turmeric and sugar-cane are gown in the Haripur *taluk*.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The chief exports of the District include *ghi*, mustard, oil, barley, wheat, rice, and live stock. Khatak Pathans from Rawalpindi and Peshawar manage the whole carrying trade. The chief imports of the District comprise English cloth, salt. and indigo. No manufactures of more than local importance exist.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is as varied as the scenery. The southern portion adjoining the plains, suffers from the heat of summer and the cold of winter as greatly as Rawalpindi ; but at Abbottabad, although the winter is severe, the refreshing mountain breezes mitigate the summer temperature to a considerable extent. Snow lies upon the hills down to a level of 6000 feet from November to March. The perpetual snow-line extends between 14,000 and 15,000 feet. The annual rainfall varies from 30 inches in the lower valleys to 50 inches or more among the high mountains. Malarious fevers prevail in the spring and autumn, and affections of the respiratory organs in the winter. Stone and goitre are also of common occurrence, the latter disease appearing in the closed mountain glen of Khagan, and other valleys.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 *tahsil's* of Abbottabad, Haripur, and Mansahra. Revenue, 3 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner with 1 Assistant and 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners. *Tahsildar*, Munsiff, Honorary Magistrate, Civil Surgeon, Chaplain, District Superintendent of Police, 2 Executive Engineers, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Deputy Conservator of Forests. [For further description of Abbottabad town *see* Abbottabad].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abbottabad—Hill station and picturesque municipal town, *tahsil*, and head-quarters of Hazara District, also a cantonment and head-quarters of Punjab Frontier Force, 246 miles from Lahore ; nearest railway station Hassan Abdal, 44 miles by pony tonga. It is named, from a Lieut. James Abbot, who reduced the district to order in 1868. Population about 5000 (nearly two-thirds live in the cantonment, and one-third in the civil station). Snow falls occasionally from December to March, but rarely lies long ; hot weather from May to September, and rain falls in almost every month of the year. The town contains *bazar*, treasury, dispensary, dak bungalow, church, lock-up, and post office [m. s. t.].

Agror (*oghi or Ughi*).—A military station and also Frontier valley in the Mansahra *tahsil*, 84 miles from Abbottabad *via* Mansahra (18 miles). The valley is under the direct management of the Khan of Agror ; but the British Government maintains a police station under an Inspector. Population under 12,000, chiefly consists of Swatis and

Gujars. Muhammadanism is the almost universal creed. Manufacture —common country cloth. Trade in grain. Post office [m. s. t.].

Baff—Municipal town with post office [m. s. t.].

Balakote—Town situated on left bank of the river Kunhar or Nainsukh, 20 miles from the junction of Jhelum. Population 2500. Imports—salt, cloth, with the indigo, and cotton ; chief export—clarified butter (*ghi*). Post office [m.].

Baragali—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhogarmang—Mountain valley in Mansahra *tahsil* forming the main source of the Siran river, and surrounded by pine-clad hill, from 8000 to 13,000 feet in height. Population 10,000, chiefly Gujars, with a few Swatis. The inhabitants are dependent for food upon their cattle, of which they possess large herds. The climate cool and pleasant in summer, but very severe in winter.

Changlagali—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Derband—Village situated on the left bank of the Indus, at the point where its stream expands on entering the plains. It is the principal village in the cis-Sutlej possessions of the Nawab of Amb, which he holds under the British as landlord. Population under 1000. Near this point, in 1827, Sher Singh, the Sikh commander, defeated Sayyid Ahmad, and Afghan fanatic who had excited a religious war against the Sikhs.

Dungagali—Small sanitarium in Abbottabad *tahsil*, composed of a few houses, rather huts, scattered over the southern slopes of the Mochpura Hill, belonging to Europeans, who visit it from Abbottabad and Murree during the summer. *Dak* bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Garhi-habibullah—Village with post office.

Haripur—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated in an open plain, near the left bank of the river Dor, 23 miles from Hasan Abdal. Population 5000. The town is symmetrically laid out, and divided into rectangular blocks by broad and shady streets. The town contains *tahsili*, a bench of honorary magistrate, police station, dispensary, school, *dak* bungalow, and post office [m. s, t.].

Kalabagh—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khanpur—Village with post office [m.].

Khulabat—Village with post office [m.].

Kot-Najiballah—Village with post office [m.].

Kunhar (*also called Nainsukh*).—River rises in lake Lohusur, at the head of the Khagan glen, and after a course of 100 miles joins the Jehlam at Patan. Narrow and rocky bed ; as far as Balakot, extremely tortuous. Above Balakot, the torrent flows so fiercely that nothing can live in it below that point the stream may be crossed by swimming during the summer months, and some times even becomes fordable.

Mahaban (' *Great forest* ').—Mountain in Yagistan, in the independent territory on the Hazara-Peshawar border, at the east end of a spur of the Ilam range. It is situated on the right bank of the Indus,

and rises to a height of 7400 feet above the sea. The southern s. of the hill is thickly wooded—(whence its name). The hill would suitable for a sanitarium, but as a strategical point it is said to f worse than useless.

Mansahra.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the sam name ; situated on the right bank of an affluent of the Sirhan north Abbottabad. Population under 4,000. Trade in grain and county produce. *Tahsili*, police station, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.

Nathiagali—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nawashahr.—Town and municipality in Abbottabad *tahsil*, on tl road to Thandiani, about 3½ miles from Abbottabad. Population 4,50 Khattri local traders, allied with those of Balakot, carry on a bris business in salt from the Jehlam mines, and in English piece-goods, whi are exported to Muzaffarabad and Kashmir, whence large quantities *ghi* are imported.

Oghi.—Frontier valley in Hazara District. Post office [m. s. t.

Sarai Saleh.—Town situated in the Haripur plain, of which d forms the ancient commercial centre. Considerable local traffic. Pr perous colony of weavers. Manufacture of brass and copper vesse Goldsmith from this place have been in the habit for generations *ai*, visiting Afghanisthan and Central Asia in pursuit of their trad office [m.].

Siran (*Sirin*).—River in Hazara District ; a tributary of the Ind Rises at the head of the Bhogarmang glen, drains the Pakhli valley the greater part of Tanawal, and falls into the Indus at Turbela, afte length of 80 miles.

Thandiani.—Small hill sanitarium in Abbottabad *tahsil*. Es blished for the convenience of officers stationed at the neighbouring p of Abbottabad. Contains some European houses and a small *bazar*, which are only occupied during the summer months. Rest-house and pos office [m. t.].

Turbela.—Town or cluster of villages and hamlets in Haripur *tahsil* situated about 1 mile from the Indus, and 54 miles due west of Abbotta bad. Population 5,500. Head-quarters of a police circle. Post offic [m.].

HISSAR.

HISSAR.—District in the Delhi Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north and north-west by the State of Patiala, and Sirsa District ; on the south and east by the State of Jhind and Rohtak District ; and on the west by the Deserts of Bikaneer. Area, 5,163 square miles. Population 776,006. The District stands 12th in order of area, and 21st in order of population, among the 31 districts of the Punjab. The administrative head-quarters are at Hissar town, 204 miles from Lahore by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The agricultural year in divided into 2 harvests the '*rabi* and the *kharif*. The principal crops are—wheat, barley, gram, tobacco, rice, *joar*, *bajra*, *moth*, *mung*, *masur*, chillies, *til*, and vegetables. Cotton is also extensively grown on land irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal.

MANUFACTURES, TRADE, ETC.—The rural manufactures are—coarse cot-a cloth ; vessels made of prepared skins, chiefly at Fatehabad ; copper ıd brass vessels. Principal exports—oil-seeds, chiefly sesamum ; gram to elhi ; copper and brass utensils to Rajputana ; hides are sold for Cawn-ore, and Meerut ; and a little cotton to Karachi. Imports—salt, sugar, e rice, cotton goods of English make, spices and iron. The exports e about double the imports in value.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Hissar is very dry. Hot westerly winds ow from the middle of March till July. The rainy season lasts from ıly to September. In December and January the nights are very cold. he principal diseases are fevers, rheumatic affections, ophthalmia, res-ratory affections, and skin disorders. Cholera occasionally breaks out. in disorders are also very common.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 7 *Tahsils* of Hissar, ısi, Bhiwani, Barwala, Fatehabad, Sirsa, and Dabwali. Revenue, ıut 4½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner with an Assist-, Extra Judicial Assistant, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Re-ue Extra Assistant Settlement Commissioner, District Superintendent Police, Tahsildar, Munsiff, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, and ict Inspector of Schools. [For further information regarding **Town** *see* Hissar].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

dampur—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Hissar.

groha.—Ancient historic town 13 miles from Hissar. Remains fort still visible about half a mile from the existing village. Popu-n about 1,500. Post office [m.].

Ahrawan—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Balsamand—Village 15 miles south-west of Hissar. Population ıut 2,500. Police station, market, and post office [m.].

Bara Gudah—Village and railway station, 71 miles from Hissar.

Barwala.—Town and head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same ne ; distant 18 miles north-east of Hissar. Population about 4,000. rounding ruins testify the former importance of this town, which is v merely a local centre of no commercial consideration. *Tahsili*, ice station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bawani—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Hissar. Post ce [m.].

Bhal—Village with post office [m.].

Bhattoo—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Hissar. Post ice [m. t.].

Bhiwani.—Town and head-quarters of *tahsil* of the same name, stant 37 miles south-east from Hissar town. Population about 3,000. rincipal centre of trade and chief town in the District. *Tahsili*, school, olice station, and dispensary. Brisk trade in sugar, pepper, spices, etals, salt, and declining mart for cotton cloth. Mercantile firms in outhern India have agents here. Post office [m. s. t.].

Budhlada—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chautala—Village with post office [m.].

Dabwali—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name Contains *tahsili*, police station, and post office [m. t.].

Ellenabad (*Kharial*).—A small town situated on the banks of the Ghaggar, 23 miles west of Sirsa town. Export and import traffic in country produce and salt with Bikaneer State. Manufacture of coarse woollen cloth. Police outpost, dispensary, and post office [m.].

Fatehabad.—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; distant from Hissar 30 miles north-west. Population about 3,500. Considerable manufacture of country cloth ; export of grain and *ghi* to Bikaneer and the Bagar territory. Brisk trade in leather. *Tahsili*, police station, *sarai*, dak bungalow, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Guda—Village with post office [m].

Hansi.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the Western Jumna Canal, 15 miles east of Hissar town. Population about 13,000. Centre of local administration under Hindus and Muhammadans, and long the principal town of Hariana. A large dismantled fort overlooks the town on the north. Local trade in country produce—cotton, *ghi* and cereals. *Tahsili*, school-house, police station, dak bungalow, *sarai* and post office [m s. t.].

Hissar.—Town and railway station [R.], also head-quarters of the *tahsil* and district of the same name ; situated on the Western Jumna Canal, 141 miles from Delhi by rail. Population 14,000. The town was founded in 1354 A. D. by the Emperor Firozshah, who constrruct the canal to supply it with water. Tombs and temples still standi attest its former greatness. The civil station lies south of the town, the opposite side of the canal. Hissar contains a cattle farm, both fo commissariat purposes and for improving the breed of the Province ; i is managed by a European Superintendent, and has attached an estat of 43,287 acres for pasturage. Besides the usual district staff, the tow contains dak bungalow and post office [m. s. T.]. The water suppl is very inadequate.

Jakhod—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Hissar.

Jamal—Village with post office [m.].

Jodhka—Village with post office [m.].

Kairu—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kalanwali.—Village and railway station, 71 miles from Hissa

Manheru—Village and railway station, 46 miles from Hissar.

Narnaud—Village with post office [m.].

Raman—Village and railway station, 80 miles from Hissar. Post office [m.].

Rania.—Town and municipality situated on the right bank of the river Ghaggar, 13 miles west of Sirsa town. Population under 5,000. Little trade ; manufacture of leather work, *hukas*, and coarse cloth. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rattia.—Town 40 miles from Hissar town. It is now scarcely more than a Jat agricultural village, but bears marks of former importance, like so many other places in the desolated tract once watered by

the Ghaggar and Saraswati. Population 3,000. Small trade in grain, leather, and wool, and considerable manufacture of raw hide jars (*kupas*) Post office [m.].

Rori.—Municipal town 19 miles from Sirsa. Population 3,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Satrod.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Hissar.

Sewani.—Thriving and prosperous town, 21 miles from Hissar. Population 4,000, chiefly Muhammadan Rajputs, many of whom enjoy the title of Rao. Post office [m.].

Sirsa.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the north side of a dry bed of the Ghaggar, 51 miles from Hissar. Population under 14,000. The town and fort are supposed to have been founded by one Rajah Saras, about the middle of the 6th century. A Muslim historian mentions it as Sarsuti. A great cattle-fair is held here in August and September, at which 150,000 head of cattle are exposed for sale. Manufacture of coarse cloth and pottery. Court-house and treasury, church, police station, municipal hall, *tahsili*, jail, staging bungalow, *sarai*, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Suchin-Kotta—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Sirsa.

Tohana.—Town and municipality, situated 40 miles north of Hissar town. Population about 4,500. Numerous remains in the neighbourhood testify to its former importance. No trade. Police station, and post office [m.].

Tosham.—Town situated 23 miles south-west of Hissar town, in the heart of the sandy hills of Chak Bagar. Population about 2,500. A large rocky elevation, the highest in the District, rises abruptly above the town and desert plain to a height of 800 feet. A tank cut in the rock, half-way up the hill, forms the scene of a yearly fair, and is frequented by pilgrims, some of them from considerable distances. Ancient inscriptions, scored on the surrounding rocks, have only recently been deciphered The town is important at the present day as the head-quarters of a police station. Post office [m. s. t.].

HOSHIARPUR.

HOSHIARPUR.—District in the Jullunder Division. Punjab. Bounded on the north-east by the District of Kangra, and the Native State of Bilaspur ; on the north and north-east by the river Beas ; on the south-west by Jullundur District and Kapurthala State ; and on the south by the river Sutlej and Umballa District. Area, 2,244 square miles. Population 1,011,659. It stands twenty-second in order of area, and fourth in order of population among the districts of the Punjab. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Hoshiarpur, 109 miles from Lahore.

PRODUCTS.—Owing to the abundance of marshy flats along the banks of the Beas, and in the beds of the Siwalik torrents, the rice is more largely grown in Hoshiarpur District. The other staple food-grains comprise—wheat, barley, gram, and maize. Millet (*joar*) is chiefly grown

for fodder, being cut while green. Sugar-cane, cotton, indigo, and tobacco are also grown for local demand.

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.—The manufactures comprise scarves (*lungis*) and all kinds of native cotton fabrics, shoes, rope, and blankets. There is also a trade in wooden ware and articles ornamented with inland ivory. Woollen carpets are manufactured in a school of Industry. The trade of Hoshiarpur is chiefly confined to its raw materials, including grain, sugar, hemp, safflower, fibres, tobacco, indigo, cotton, and lac.

CLIMATE.—The District, owing to its proximity to the hills, possesses a comparatively cool and humid climate. Malarious fever prevails in an endemic form, and cholera occasionally appears as an epidemic. Bowel complaints also cause much mortality.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Una, Dasuya, Garshankar, and Hoshiarpur. Revenue, 16 lakhs. *District Staff*—District Judge, Deputy Commissioner, Extra Judicial Assistant, 4 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Munsiff, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, District Inspector of Schools, Chaplain, and Head Master of District School. [For further-information regarding the town of Hoshiarpur *see* Hoshiarpur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amb.—Estate (*jagir*) in the extreme north-western corner of Hazara District, and separated from independent Pathan country by the Indus. It consist of 204 square miles of mountain country, which was granted in perpetuity to the family of the Nawab, at the time of the annexation of the Punjab. The present Nawab rendered good service to the British in 1868, in reward for which he was created a C. S. I. Besides the Jagir within Hoshiarpur District, the Nawab holds as fendal territory the cis-Indus tract of Tanawal in the north-west corner of the District and also the entirely independent State of Amb, beyond the Indus. The village of Amb, on the right bank of the river, contains about 300 houses, built of stone and sand. It is situated on the south of a ravine, at the north of which is a small fort containing the Nawab's residence. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ambota.—Village with post office [H.].

Anandpur.—Town and municipality, situated at the base of Naina Devi peak, on the left bank of the river Sutlej. Founded in 1678 by Guru Govind, the tenth and last spiritual successor of Nanak, the founder of the Sikh faith. Residence of the principal branch of the sacred family of Sodhis, or descendants of Guru Ram Das, and head-quarters of the Nihang sect of Sikhs. The town is known as Anandpur Makhowal, to distinguish it from other towns of the name of Anandpur. The name means 'city of rest' or 'enjoyment,' and seems to have been conferred by, or in the time of, the Sikh Guru Govind. Great annual religious fair, attended by an enormous concourse of Sikhs. Centre of trade for Jandbari or trans-Sutlej tract. Population 6,000. A bench of honorary magistrate, police station, dispensary, post office [m s. t.].

Bajwara.—Village situated, 1½ miles east of Hoshiarpur. Said

to have been ' celebrated for cloth weavers and pious Brahmans. Contains a picturesque brick fort. Population under 3,000.

Balachor—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Basi—Village with post office [m.].

Bhungala—Village with post office [m.].

Bhurwain—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Bujwara.—Village with post office [m.].

Chintpurni (or *Sola Singhi*).—Mountain range in Hoshiarpur District, forming the eastern boundary of the Jaswan Dun. Commences at a point close to Talwara, on the Beas river, and runs in a south-eastward direction between the Districts of Hoshiarpur and Kangra Its highest point, at the encamping ground of Bharwani, is 28 miles from Hoshiarpur on the Dharmsala road, is 3,896 feet above the sea. Thence the ridge continues till it crosses the valley of the Sutlej (Satlaj) ; its northern slope sinking gradually into the Beas (Bias) basin, while its southward escarpment consists in places of an abrupt cliff about 300 feet in height. The name Chintpurni belongs not so much to the range of hills, but to the village of that name situated on the range, in Hoshiarpur District, where is a famous shrine dedicated to the goddess Devi, to which thousands annually resort from considerable distances. Beyond the Sutlej, the chain assumes the name of the Nalagarh Range.

Datarpur—Village with post office [m.].

Dasuya.—Town and head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name, 25 miles from Hoshiarpur town , on the road to the Naushahra and Mithal ferries on the Beas. Population 6,000. Tradition states that the town was founded 5,000, years ago and formed the capital of Raja Viratha mentioned in Mahabharata. There is an old fort to the north of the town, mentioned in *Ain-i* Akbari. It was in great part demolished but two of its towers still remain. Trade in grain and tobacco. Besides the ordinary Sub-divisional courts and police station, the town contains a Government middle-class school, dispensary, *sarai*, or native inn, a fine tank, and post office [m. s. t.].

Dharmpur—Village with post office [m.].

Garhdiwala—Town and municipality with 3,500 inhabitants. Considerable interpôt of the sugar trade. An important fair, in honour of Devi, held in March and September. Average attendance, 20,000 persons. Post office [m. s.].

Garhshankar—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the road from Hoshiarpur to Rupar. Population 5,000. Considerable trade in sugar and tobacco. *Tahsili*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ghorewaha—Village with post office [m.].

Hajipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hariana.—Village and municipality, 8 miles from Hoshiarpur town, on the road to Dasuya. Population under 7,000. Head-quarters of a police circle, but otherwise unimportant except as a local trading centre. Noted for its fine mango groves, and sugar-refining. Residence of several wealthy Hindu bankers. Manufacture of coarse blankets. School, *sarai*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Hoshiarpur.—Town and municipality, also administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name; situated on the bank of a broad sandy bed of a torrent, about 5 miles from the foot of the Siwalik Hills. Population 22,000. The civil station lies about a mile from the native town, contains the District court-house, treasury, *tahsili*, police office, dispensary, a cemetery, a roofless church, dak bungalow, and *sarai*. Both station and town are plentifully wooded, and enjoy a good sanitary reputation. Trade in grain, sugar, and tobacco. Manufacture of country cloth, inlaid wood work, shoes, brass and copper vessels and lac. Imitation Persia carpets are also made at the Industrial school. Post office [m. s. T.].

Jaijon—Village with post office [m.].

Khanpur—Village with post office [m.].

Kot-Fatuhi—Village with post office [m.].

Kothgarh—Village with a bench of honorary magistrate, and post office [m.].

Mahilpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Miani.—Town and railway station, about 1 mile from Beas river, 4 miles from Tanda and 23 miles from Hoshiarpur town. Population under 7,000, Miani is a considerable centre of local trade in cattle, hides, wheat, and sugar. Post office [m.].

Mukerian.—Town and municipality, 10 miles north of Dasuya, and 35 miles from Hoshiarpur. Population 4,000. The local trade is principally in grain and cotton goods. The public buildings include a police station, rest-house, a good Government middle-class school, and post office [m. s. t.]. A fine tank, and a large masonry *sarai*, with a room for European travellers, has been constructed by Sardar Bur Singh, an honorary magistrate.

Nurpur—Village with post office [m.].

Rajpur—Village with post office [m.].

Sahiba—Village with post office [m.].

Santakgarh—Village with post office [m. t.].

Shamchurasi—Village with post office [m.].

Tanda.—Town and municipality in Dasuya *Tahsil*. It forms, with the neighbouring town of Urmar, a mile to the north, a municipality with population 10,000. Police station, dispensary, *sarai*, rest-house for civil officers, middle-school, honorary magistrate's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Una.—Town and municipality also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated about the centre of the Jaswan Dun, 125 miles from Hoshiarpur town. Population 4,500. The town derives its chief importance from the residence of a branch of the Bedi family, descendants of Baba Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion. The town is built on the side of a hill near the Sohan river, the *bazar* consisting of one main street of shops chiefly built of masonry; most of the remaining houses are of mud. The public buildings consist of the usual *tahsili* courts and offices, a bench of honorary magistrate, police station, *sarai*, rest-house for civil officers, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Urmar.—Town in Dasuya *tahsil*. Population 7,000. Urmar forms

a single municipality with the neighbouring town of Tanda and the suburb of Ayahpur. Entrepôt for country produce. Contains a shrine of the Muhammadan saint Sakhi Sarwar, whose annual festival attracts about 1,000 persons.

JHANG.

JHANG.—District in the Lahore Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by Shahpur and Gujranwala ; on the west by Dera Ismail Khan, and on the south-east by Montgomery, Mooltan, and Muzaffargarh. Area, 5,871 square miles ; population 436,841. It stands fourth in order of area, and twenty-sixth in order of population, among the districts of the Province. The administrative head-quarters are at Maghiana, a suburb of the town of Jhang, 56 miles from Chichawatni railway station, and 82 miles from Montgomery.

MINERALS.—There are no mines in the District, but there are several stone quarries in the hills near Chiniot, where mill-stones, pestles and mortars, shoemakers' blocks, kneading stones, oil-pans for lamps, etc. are made.

PRODUCTS.—Wheat, barley, gram, peas, and turnips form the staples of the spring harvest , while *joar*, cotton, *mash*, *china til*, and maize make up the chief items of the autumn crops. Cattle-grazing forms the means of livelihood of a large section of population, and nearly one-half of the total assessed area of the District, is returned as grazing land. Cattle theft forms a common crime in the District. Horse and camel breeding is a favourite pursuit. The horses of Jhang bear a high reputation, and the mares are esteemed among the best in the Punjab.

MANUFACTURES, TRADE, ETC.—The commerce of the District is inconsiderable, and most of the trade is local. Grain is imported from the banks of the Ravi and from Wazirabad in Gujranwala. Country cloth is manufactured at Jhang and Maghiana and bought up by the Povindah merchants of Afghanistan. Manufactures of leather and of gold and silver lace also exist.

CLIMATE.—The District bears a good reputation for healthiness. Small-pox and fever are the most prevalent diseases.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 *taksils* of Chiniot, Jhang, and Sharkot. Revenue about 6 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Judge with two Extra Assistants. Tahsildar, Munsif, Civil Surgeon, District Inspector of Schools, Superintendent of Police, and Head master of Upper School. [For further information regarding the town of Jhang *see* Jhang].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahmedpur-Sayal—Town with 2500 risidents. Post office [m.].
Atharanhazari—Village with post office [m. s. t.].
Bhawana—Village with post office [m].
Borana—Village with post office [m.].
Chutta—Village with post office [m.].
Chiniot—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 2 miles south of the present bed of the

Chenab, on the road from Jhang to Wazirabad. Population 10,000. Chiniot bears a prosperous aspect, and is a thriving town, most of the houses being of excellent brickwork, lofty and commodious, especially those of the Khoja traders, who have large business dealings with Amritsar, Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi. A handsome mosque, also a shrine dedicated to Shah Barhan, a Muhammadan saint, revered by Hindus and Muhammadans alike. Chiniot is celebrated for its wood carving and masonry, and many of its masons are said to have been employed in building the Taj Mahal at Agra. Manufacture of coarse cloth. Exports—cotton, wool, *ghi*, bones, horns, and hides. Besides the sub-divisional courts and offices, the town contains a munsif's court, good dispensary, school-house, rest-house, and a beautiful garden, well stocked with fruit-trees. Post office [m. s. t.].

Gurhmahraj—Village with post office [m.].

Jhang—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name. The sister town of Maghiana containing the civil station for the district, lies 2 miles south of Jhang. Population 22,000. Principal inhabitants Sials and Khatris. They form together a single municipality, and may be regarded as practically one town; situated about 3 miles to the east of the present bed of the Chenab, 10 and 13 miles respectively north-west of its junction with the Jehlam. Manufacture of country cloth, bought up by the Povindah merchants of Afghanistan. Imports of grain from Wazirabad and Mianwali. Post office [m. s. T.].

Kharianwala—Village with post office [m.].

Kot-Esashah—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kot-Shakir—Village with post office [m.].

Lalian—Village with post office [m. t.].

Machiwal—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Maghiana—Town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of Jhang District. Forms a single municipality with Jhang, which lies 2 miles north. The two places are connected by two metalled roads, which start from the east and west ends of Maghiana, cross each other in the middle, and enter Jhang on the west and east respectively. The Chenab flows at a distance of about 3 miles to the west, but in the hot weather the Kharora branch of the river fills and runs close past the towns; and with its fine avenue of trees, 3 miles long, and handsome masonry bathing *ghats*, adds a peculiar beauty to the neighbourhood. The country round is well-wooded; and fine gardens abound. Maghiana proper contains 12,000 population. The local manufactures include soap, leather work, especially saddlery, and jars for *ghi* and oil; and brass work especially imitation Chubb's locks, for which the twon has a reputation throughout the Punjab. The civil station lies to the east of Maghiana, and consists of a court-house and treasury, sessions bungalow, jail, small church and three or four residences of officials Charitable dispensary, municipal hall, with reading-room, school, library and small museum, also a *dak* bungalow and *sarai* (native inn).

Marisha-Sakhira—Village with post office [m.].

Pirkot-Sudhana—Village with post office [m.].

Sangala—Ruins in Jhang District, standing on a small rocky hill, upon the border of Gujranwala District ; now known as Sanglawala Tiba.

Shorkot—Ancient town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated among the lowlands of the Chenab, about 4 miles from the left bank of the river, and 36 miles from Jhang town. The modern town stands at the foot of a huge mound of ruins, marking the site of the ancient city, surrounded by a wall of large antique bricks, and so high as to be visible for 8 miles around. Gold coins are frequently washed out of the ruins after the rains. The modern town is a place of little importance. Population 2500. The town is surrounded by fine groves of date-palms, many of the buildings are lofty. A good *bazar* with a gate at each end, and lined with shops built on a uniform plan ; but few of the shops are tenanted. *Tahsili*, a bench of honorary magistrate, police station, dispensary, school, rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

JHELUM.

JHELUM.—District in the Rawalpindi Division, Punjab. It is bounded on the north by Rawalpindi District, on the east by the river of Jehlam, on the south by the river Jehlam and Shahpur District, and on the west by Shahpur and Bannu Districts. It stands ninth in order of area, and eighteenth in order of population among the Districts of the Province. Area, 3,995 square miles. Population 609,056. The administrative head-quarters are at Jhelum, 103 miles from Lahore by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops are wheat, *bajra*, and cotton. The common coarse vegetables of India are abundant, though fruits and European garden plants have found little favour as yet.

MANUFACTURES.—Salt is procured in immense quantities from the mines in the central range, which are now worked under Government supervision, and managed by a duly qualified engineer. The local manufactures and industries comprise boat-building at Jhelum town, and Pind Dadan Khan ; a rough glass manufacture by a colony of Ghakkars at or near Sultanpur ; copper and brass manufactures ; silk and cotton weavings ; unglazed pottery of a remarkably strong and good-quality, etc. Gold-washing is carried on in the beds of the numerous *nalas* or streams which flow through the Salt Range.

CLIMATE.—Jhelum is, on the whole, a healthy District, though the miners of the Salt Range are subject to several distressing complaints (including fever ophthalmia, and pulmonary diseases) and are generally speaking, a sickly-looking and feeble community. Goitre is not uncommon, and guinea-worm causes much trouble on the northern plateau. The chief endemic disease is fever, which settles in the plain country around Pind Dadan Khan. The small-pox mortality is also unusually high.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Jhelum, Pind Dadan Khan, Chakwal, and Talagang. Revenue, 9 lakhs. *District Staff*—Divisional Judge, Deputy Commissioner, District Judge, Assistant Commissioner, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Munsiff,

Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, Chaplain, Executive Engineer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, and District Inspector of schools. [For further information regarding Jhelum town *see* Jhelum].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahmadabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ball-Kissar—Village with post office [m.].

Bhown—Town with 5,000 residents. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bucephala.—Memorial city on the west bank of the river Jhelum, founded by Alexander, and named after his favourite charger, Bucephalus, near the modern Jalalpur.

Bunhar.—Hill river in Jhelum District, receives the whole drainage from the eastern portion of the Dhanni country north of the Salt Range; finds its way through a break in the upper or Diljabba spur, passes on through the Gora Galli Pass, between the Tilla and Garjak Hills, and finally empties itself into the Jhelum river about a mile above Darapur.

Chakwal.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil*, situated midway between Pind Dedan Khan and Rawalpindi. 54 miles south-east of Jhelum town. Population 6,000. Manufacture of shoes, of more than local reputation; also of parti-coloured cotton-cloth. Considerable export trade in grain and other country produce. *Tahsili*, police station, circuit house, dispensary, school, distillery, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chotalla—Village with post office [m.].

Choya-Saidanshah—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dalwal—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dhariala—Village with post office [m.].

Dhudial—Village with post office [m.].

Dina—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Jhelum. Post office [m. s. t.].

Domeli—Agricultural village and railway station, 19 miles from Jhelum. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Duman—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Golpur—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Haranpur.

Haranpur—Village 6 miles from Malakwal railway station. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jalalpur-Kikna—Ancient ruined town, situated close to the right bank of the Jhelum river. Remains of ancient walls still crown the summit of the hills, which rise to a height of 1,000 feet above the village. Coins found among the ruins date back to the period of the Græco-Bactrian kings. Jalalpur is now nothing more than a small agricultural village, of no commercial or other importance, apart from the interest attaching to its antiquarian remains. Post office [m. s t.].

Jhelum.—Town, municipality, cantonment, railway station [R.], and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name; situated on the right bank of the river Jhelum, 71 miles from Rawalpindi. Population 22,000. The present town of Jhelum is of modern origin, the old town having been on the left bank of the river. The town is small, and traversed by two main streets at right angles to each other. There are no buildings of note. The town has a good reputation for boat-building. The civil lines and public offices lie about a

mile to the north-east of the town. The public buildings comprise the ordinary offices and courts, police station, jail, treasury, dispensary, municipal hall, two *sarais* (native inns), and a handsome church (in the cantonment); also a fine public garden, with band-stand, deer-paddock and lawn-tennis courts. A railway bridge crosses the river Jehlam at the town. The cantonment is situated about a mile south-west of the town, in a desolate barren plain, almost entirely destitute of vegetation, owing to the hard and stony nature of the ground. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Kahan (*Gahan*).—River or torrent, rises in the Salt Range on the southern side of its northern spur, and falls into the Jehlam about 2 miles above the Jhelum city.

Kala—Village with post office [m.].

Kallar-Kahar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Karriala—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Jhelum. Post office [m. s. t.].

Katas.—Holy fountain in the Pind Dadan Khan *tahsil*, and after Kurukshetra and Jwala-mukhi, the most frequented place of pilgrimage in the province. Siva being inconsolably grieved for the loss of his wife Sati, the daughter of Daksha, 'rained tears from his eyes,' and so produced the two sacred pools of Pushkar, near Ajmere, and Kataksha or Katas, in the Sind Sagar Doab. The pool is partly artificial, being formed by the enlargement of a natural basin in the bed of the Ganiya Nala. Just above it, stretches a strong masonry wall ; which once dammed up the stream, so as to enclose a large lake ; but the water now escapes through the interstices and broken masses of the embankment.

Katas lies on the north side of the Salt Range, 16 miles from Pind Dadan Khan, and 18 miles from Chakwal ; elevation above sea-level over 2,000 feet. Walls, towers, and brick ruins crown the surrounding heights, while a fort once stood upon the neighbouring hillock of Kotera. Below these remains, an enclosure contains the ruined *Sat Ghara* or seven temples, with another group. Some of the existing remains may possibly date back to the Buddhist period. Katas, as it exists at present, consists of a large square-shaped pool, set among rocks and apparently welling up from a spring in the dry bed. Round this pool a little Hindu colony of Brahmans and *fakirs* has arisen, who quarrel over the offerings of the pilgrims. A large fair is held here at the beginning of the hot weather.

Khewra—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Haranpur. Post office [m. s. t.]. Extensive salt mines called also Mayo mines are in the neighbourhood of the village, a few miles north-east of Pind Dadan Khan.

Lawa.—Town situated near the western border of the District, a few miles north of the Salt Range and Mount Sukesar. Lawa is a large Awan village with numerous hamlets, but of no commercial importance, and its inhabitants are almost exclusively agriculturists. Population 6,500. There are several head-men (*Chaudharis*) attached to the village, and party faction prevails. Police station, and post office [m.].

Lilla.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Haranpur. Post office [m. t.].

Malot.—Ancient ruins in Pind Dadan Khan *tahsil*, standing about 12 miles south-east of the similar remains at Katas, and attributed like them to the earliest heroic period of Hindu history. The village contains a temple, finer and older than that of Katas, with remarkable Ionic columns. Crowns the edge of one of the highest precipices in the Salt Range, and commands an extensive view over the valleys of the Jhelum and the Chenab. A fort built by Ranjit Singh's father occupies the crest of the hill.

Mooreed—Village with post office [m.].

Nila—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pind Dadan Khan.—Large and flourishing commercial town, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 1 mile from the north bank of the Jehlam river, 5 miles from the foot of the Salt Range, and 6 miles from Haranpur. Population 17,000. It was till quite lately the trade emporium for the whole neighbourhood, and carried on, besides its local traffic, an extensive export and import trade with the distant marts of the Province. The principal exports are salt, silk, cotton piece-goods, and brass and copper wares. There is also a considerable weaving industry and embroidered *lungis* are often sold at high prices. An extensive trade is carried on also in grain, *ghi* and oil. Pind Dadan Khan imports English piece-goods, cast-iron, Zinc and raw silk from Amritsar and Mooltan ; woolen fabrics from Kashmir ; dried fruits, furs, and woollen stuffs of Central Asia from Peshawar. Among other industries, that of boat-building is largely carried on, and river boats of Pind Dadan Khan make are in request throughout the whole course of the Jehlam. Unglazed pottery of a deep red colour, ornamented with black patterns, and remarkably strong and good in quality, are a speciality of the town, as are also stout leather riding whips made after English patterns. The principal buildings consist of the usual Sub-divisional courts and offices, mission house, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Pinnanwal—Village with post office [m.].

Rohtas.—Ruined fort situated in the Salt Range, on a hill overlooking the gorge of the Kahan Nadi, 11 miles north-west of Jhelum town. The walls extend for three miles, and encircle the rocks, which command the entrance of the pass. The total area enclosed by the fortification amounts to 260 acres. One gateway still remains in excellent preservation ; the rest has fallen into ruins, which form a most striking and picturesque group. Post office [m. s. t.].

Salt Range.—Hill system in Jehlam, Shahpur, and Bannu Districts, deriving its name from its extensive deposits of rock salt. The main chain commences in the lofty hill of Chel, 3701 feet above the sea, which is formed by the convergence of three spurs cropping up from the Jehlam river, and divided from the Himalayan outliers only by the intervening river valley. The most northern of these spurs rises abruptly from the river bank at Sultanpur, and runs nearly parallel with the Jehlam at a distance of 25 miles, till

it joins the main chain after a course of 40 miles. It bears the local name of the Nili Hills. The second spur, known as the Rotas range, runs half-way between the Nili Hills, and the river, parallel with both. It contains the famous fort of Rotas, and the hill of Tilla, the sanitarium of Jhelum District, with an elevation of 3,242 feet above sea-level. The third or Pabbi spur rises south of the Jehlam river, dips for a while on approaching the river valley, and rises once more on the northern bank, till it finally unites with the two other chains in the central peak of Chel. Thence the united range runs westward in two parallel ridges, till it culminates in the mountain of Sakeswar in Shahpur District, which has an elevation of 5,010 feet above sea-level. Between these lines of hills, and topped by their highest summits, lies an elevated and fertile table-land, picturesquely intersected by ravines and peaks. In its midst nestles the beautiful lake of Kallar Kahar. The streams which take their rise in the table-land, however, become brackish before reaching the lowlands.

Coal also occurs in the Salt Range both in oolitic and tertiry strata; the former at Kalabagh, employed as a fuel for the Indus steamers, and the latter between Jalalpur and Pind Dadan Khan. It is of inferior quality, however, consisting of a brown lignite, difficult to set on fire, and yielding a very large proportion of ash. Besides salt and coal, many other valuable minerals occur in these hills.

Sanghai—Village with post office [m.].

Sohawa—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Jhelum. Post office [m. s. t.].

Talagang.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 80 miles from Jhelum town. Population 6,500. It is healthily situated on the dry plateau, well drained by ravines. Extensive trade in grain, the staple product of the neighbourhood. Manufacture of shoes worked with tinsel, worn by the Punjab women, and largely exported to distant places. Striped cotton cloth (*susi*) is also made in considerable quantities, both for home use and for exportation. *Tahsil* and police station, situated in an old mud fort, the former residence of the Sikh *Kardar*. School, branch dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Tamman—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tarki—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Jhelum.

Vahalee—Village with post office [m.].

JULLUNDUR.

JULLUNDUR (*Jalandhar*).—District in the Division of the same name. Bounded on the north-east by the District of Hoshiarpur; on the north-west by the Native State of Kapurthala, and on the south by the Sutlej. Area, 1,433 square miles. Population 907,583. Jullundur stands thirtieth in order of area, and eighth in order of population among the Districts of the Province. The administrative head-quarters are at Jullundur town, 84 miles from Lahore by rail.

PRODUCTS.—Wheat, barley, and gram form the staples of the spring harvest, tobacco and poppy being the only other important items. For the *kharif* harvest, sugar-cane ranks as the most valuable crop; while

millet, Indian corn, and other common food-grains also cover a considerable area. The lowlands of the Sutlej produce limited quantities of rice, and cotton, and hemp are largely grown as autumn crops. *Bajra* is almost unknown.

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.—The traffic of the District consists mainly in its agricultural produce. Grain is imported from Ludhina, Ferozepore, and the adjoining Sikh States for export to the hills. Sugar and molasses are largely manufactured throughout the district. Some of the larger villages have as many as fifty sugar-cane presses working during the season. Ropes are made from the refuse of the sugar-cane. The only other manufacture which is extensively carried on is that of country cloth. Silver wire and gold and silver lace are also made to some extent at Jullundur. English piece-goods and draught cattle constitute the chief items of the import trade.

CLIMATE.—The proximity of the hills renders the climate of the District comparatively moist. Malarious fever in an endemic form proves the chief cause of mortality, but small-pox often appears as an epidemic, and dysenteric complaints are of frequent occurrence.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Jullunder, Nawashahr, Phillour, and Nakodar. Revenue, about 18 lakhs. *Divisional and District Staff*—Commissioner, Divisional Judge, Deputy Commissioner, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, 2 Munsiffs, Cantonment Magistrate, District Superintendent of Police, 2 Executive Engineers with an Assistant, District Inspector of Schools, 2 Chaplains, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, and 9 Honorary Magistrates, [For further information regarding the town of Jullundur *see* Jullundur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adampur.—Large village, 11 miles from Jullundur. Forms, together with the village of Sagran, a municipal union. Population 3,000. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Alawalpur—Town and municipality with population 4,000. A bench of honorary magistrate and post office [m.].

Aur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Banga.—Municipal town, 22 miles from Jullundur. Population under 5000. The town forms a local commercial centre, with a large trade in sugar, wheat, and country produce, manufacture of cotton cloth, and of brass and copper vessels. A well-built and paved town, with a dispensary, Government middle school, police station, post office [m. s. t.].

Basti-Shekh.—The most important suburb of Jullundur town, and forming a portion of Jullundur municipality. Population about 6,000.

Ben.—A sluggish stream, known as the east or white (safed) Ben, to distinguish it from another stream of the same name in Kapurthala territory. Formed by the confluence of torrents from the Siwalik hill; skirts for 35 miles the boundary between Hoshiarpur and Jullunder, during which it receives at right angles numerous affluents from the hills to the north-east; turns westward near the town of Malakpur; follows a serpentine course through the plain, and falls into the Sutlej, 4 miles above its

junction with the Beas, 3 miles from Jullundur cantonments. The west or Black Ben also rises in the Siwaliks, and falls into the Beas 10 miles above its junction with the Satlej.

Bilga—Town with 6,000 inhabitants. Population about 7,000. Post office [m.]. Unimportant commercially and politically.

Chiheru—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Jullundur.

Goraya.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Jullundur.

Hamira—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Jullundur.

Jullundur.—Town, municipality, railway stations (both at the city and at cantonment), and administrative head-quarters of the Tahsil and District of the same name, 49 miles from Amritsar. A legend in the *Padma Purana* ascribes the foundation of Jullundur city to the great Daitya King Jallandara, who became invincible by the practice of unusual austerities. At length, however, Siva conquered him by a disgraceful fraud, and the Yoginis or female demons devoured his body. A local version varies the tale by declaring that the giant king was crushed to death under a mass of mountains, imposed on him by Siva ; whereupon flames burst forth from his mouth, which lay under Jawala Mukhi, while his feet extended to the apex of the Doab at Mooltan. The city lays claim to considerable antiquity having been the original capital of the Rajput kingdom of Katoch, which dates back to period anterior to Alexander's invasion, and is referred to the mythical epoch of the Mahabharata. Two ancient tanks alone attest the existence of the primitive Aryan city. Population about 60,000, including the cantonments. The city itself has a population of 52,000 souls. Numerous important suburbs known as *bastis* surround the city at distances of a mile or more. There is a fine *sarai*, built by Shaikh Karim Baksh. The American Presbyterian mission maintains an excellent school which educates up to the matriculation standard of the Calcutta University ; also a female school is maintained by the mission, also a poor-house, in which both in-door and out-door paupers receive relief. The trade, though considerable, presents little special interest. The staples of local traffic are English piece-goods for import and country produce for export. The cantonment which stands at a distance of 4 miles from the city. The troops in garrison usually include 1 European infantry regiment, one battey of artillary, and one regiment of Native infantry. The town also contains dak bungalow, hotel, telegraph and post [m. s.] offices. The Public Gardens are in the military cantonment, and are nicely laid out.

Kartarpur.—Town and municipality, also railway station, 9 miles from Jullunder city. Hereditary residence of the Sikh Guru of high priest, and therefore a place of great sanctity. Population about 10,000. The town is a place of inconsiderable trade, but it possesses a good paved *bazar*. Police station, dispensary, middle and indiginous schools, and post office [m. s. t.].

Lasara—Village with post office [m.].

Mahudpur.—Agricultural town with 6,000 residents. Primary school, 2 girls' and 3 idiginous schools, and post office [m s. t.].

Nakodar.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated about 15 miles from Jullunder town. Popu-

lation 9,000. Brisk trade in grain, tobacco, and sugar. The town is well paved, and has a thriving appearance. Outside the town are two large and handsome tombs, dating from the reign of the Emperor Jahangir. Both are emballished on the outside with fine encaustic tiles and the earlier one contains some well preserved paintings. The town contains *Tahsili*, munsifi, police station, dispensary, grant-in-aid vernacular school, several boys' and girls' schools, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nawashahr.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Population about 5,500. It is a thriving town, and carries on a large trade in sugar, and a considerable manufacture in *lungis* and other cotton goods. The public buildings consist of the *tahsildar's* and munsiff's courts, middle school, girls' school, *sarai* or native inn, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nurmahal.—Town and municipality, 16 miles south of Jullundur town.. The town named from Nur Jahan the wife of Jahangir. An extensive *sarai*, forms the chief object of interest. Important Muhammadan fair, annually held at the tomb of a local saint. Population about 8,500. A considerable trade in wheat and sugar. Police station, dispensary, vernacular middle school, 2 girls' schools, a few indiginous elementary schools, and post office [m. s. t.].

Phillour.—Town and municipality, also railway station [R.], and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Sutlej, 27 miles from Jullundur city. Population about 8,000. Large colony of railway employes. Tahsildar's and Munsif's courts, dispensary, middle class school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Rahon.—Town and municipality, situated on the high bank of the river Sutlej, about 3 miles from its present bed, the intermediate space being occupied by a malarious swamp. Population about 12,000. Brisk trade in sugar; large manufacture of country cloth. Polluted water-supply; defective sanitary arrangements. The town contains a rest-house, police station, dispensary, District school, besides an indiginous school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Rurkha Kalan.—An agricultural village or collection of hamlets, with an insignificant trade in sugar, but otherwise unimportant. Population about 6,000. Primary school.

Shahkot—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shankar—Village with post office [m.].

Sultanpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Talwan—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

JUMNA CANAL, WESTERN.

JUMNA CANAL, WESTERN.—An important irrigation work in Umballa, Karnal, Delhi, Rohtak, and Hissar Districts. It takes its supply of water from the Jumna at Hathni Kund, on its western bank at Tajawala, about a mile and a half below the point where the river debouches from the Siwalik Hills. Area irrigated 472,426 acres.

KANGRA.

KANGRA—District in the Jullundur Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north-east by the great Himalayan range, which forms the valley of Upper Indus, and separates the District from the Tibetan region of Rashku and the territories of the Chinese Empire ; on the south-east by the Hill States of Bashahr, Mandi, and Bilaspur ; on the south-west by Hoshiarpur District ; and on the north-west by the Chaki torrent which divides it from the Hill portion of Gurdaspur District and by the Native State of Chamba. Area, 9,574 square miles. Population 763,030. Kangra stands second in order of area, and ninth in order of population, among the Districts of the Punjab. The administrative head-quarters are at the sanitarium of Dharmsala, about 12 miles north-east of Kangra town, and 150 miles from Lahore.

MINERALS.—Valuable metal ores are known to exist in the Kangra hills, and are worked with sufficient results to meet local demands ; but difficulties of carriage, and scantiness of fuel in the vicinity of the works, have hitherto formed an effectual bar to the prospect of profitably working the mines on a large scale. Iron is the metal most largely worked, but antimony, lead, and copper are also found. Gold in minute quantities exists in the sands of the Beas. Coal, or rather lignite, is also produced, but in insignificant quantities. In the neighbourhood of Jawala Mukhi, a town 22 miles south of Kangra fort, there occur at intervals, extending over some 30 miles of country, six mineral springs, issuing from the southern base of the Jawala Mukhi hills. They contain a considerable quantity of chloride of sodium or common salt, together with iodine in the form of iodide of potassium. Hot sulphur springs are numerous in Kulu Sub-division, the best known of which are at Manikarn, Basisht, and Kalat, the first in the valley of the Parbati, and the two latter on the banks of the Beas. At Manikarn the springs are above boiling point, and rice is cooked in the water simply by placing the grain in a bag and throwing it into the pool. The springs are much resorted to by pilgrims and diseased persons from all parts of India

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops include wheat, barley, rice, maize, sugarcane, tea, and potatoes.

COMMERCE, TRADE, ETC.—The staple articles of external trade include the agricultural products of the District,—tea, rice, sugar, potatoes, spices, and drugs. The return trade, which centres on Jullundur and Hoshiarpur, comprises grain, cotton, tobacco, and European piece-goods. A considerable trans-frontier trade is carried on between Kangra and Ladakh and Yarkand, and a registration station has been established at Sultanpur in the Kulu valley. The imports are ponies, borax, *charas* (an intoxicating preparation of hemp), raw silk, wool, etc. The exports include—cotton piece-goods, indigo, skins, opium, metals, manufactured silk, sugar, and tea. The trade is carried on principally by Lahulis, by means of pack sheep and goats. The most important routes are over the Bara Lacha and Rohtang passes. *Pashmina* cloth, and shawls are exported from Nurpur and Triloknath ; coarse woollen cloth and blankets woven by the Gaddi herdsmen, and in many towns and villages, find a ready sale in the plains to which they are exported. Soap is manufac-

tured in the towns of Hamirpur, Dera, and Nadaun. Gold and silver jewellery and ornaments and hard-ware manufactures are carried on at Kangra, Sujanpur, and Tira. Enamelling in blue on a gold or silver ground forms an important industry in Kangra town, and excellently worked gold and silver tinsel-printed cloths are a especiality of the place. The iron and slate industries are also carried on to a great extent.

CLIMATE.—The average annual rainfall amounts to 126 inches at Dharmsala, 76 at Kangra, 52 at Hamirpur, and 108 at Palampur. The endemic diseases of the District include fever and goitre ; but scurvy also prevails to a large extent. The widespread cultivation of rice, by which the whole Kangra valley is converted into a swamp, has a very prejudicial effect upon health.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Kangra, Palampur, Nurpur, Hamirpur, Dera, and Kulu. Revenue, 9 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, 3 Extra Judicial Assistant, 1 Assistant and 1 Extra Assisstant Commissioners, Revenue Extra Assistant Collector, Munsiff, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, Chaplain, Deputy Conservator of Forests Kullu Division, and District Inspector of Schools. The Divisional Judge holds his seat at Kulu. [For further description of Kangra town *see* Kangra].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Baijnath—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Bajaura—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m.].

Banjor—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Barsar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].].

Bawarna—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Beas—One of the five rivers of the Punjab, rises in the snowy mountains of Kulu, 13,326 feet above the sea, traverses the State of Mandi, and enters Kangra District at Sanghol on its eastern frontier. Forms the main channel for the drainage of Kangra, and flows here in a meandering westerly course through hilly country with a fall of seven feet to the mile. Finally, the Beas joins the Sutlaj at the southern boundary of the Kapurthala State, after a total course of 290 miles. It ranks sixth in size among the rivers of the Punjab.

Bhaga—Mountain river in the head-quarters Sub-division of Kangra District, and one of the head-waters of the Chenab ; rises among the snow-beds on the north-west slopes of the Bara Lacha Pass ; flows for 30 miles through mild and rocky uninhabited hills, and joins the Chandra about 5 miles further down at Tandi. The united stream thenceforward bears the name of Chenab. Total length, 65 miles.

Bir.—Village with iron mines, 28 miles from Kangra fort. The mining district lies in the Dhaola Dhar range, and extends for some 14 miles along the valley of the river Ul ; its centre being at the village of Dharmani. The ore is of the same character as that from which the best swedish iron is manufactured.

Chandra.—River in Kangra District, and one of the principal head waters of the Chenab. Rises in Lahul, from the side of a huge snow bed, more than 16,000 feet above the sea, on the south-eastern slope of the Bara Lacha Pass. Becomes unfordable a mile below its source,

Flows south-east-ward for 55 miles, when it sweeps round the base of the Mid-Himalayas, until it is joined by the Bhaga river, at Tandi, after a course of 115 miles. After its junction with the Bhaga, at Tandi, the united stream bears the name of Chenab.

Dalash—Village with post office [m.]

Dankar—Picturesque village and capital of the Spiti tract ; stands at an elevation of 12,774 feet above sea level, on a spur or bluff which juts into the main valley, ending in a precipitous cliff. Overtopping the whole rises a rude fort, belonging to Government ; while a Buddhist monastery stands on a side of the hill. The inhabitants are pure Tibetans. Dankar has formed the seat of Government for the Spiti valley from time immemorial.

Dera-Gopipur—Village and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Tahsili, munsifi, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Dhaola Dhar.—Mountain chain in Kangra District ; formed by a projecting fork of the outer Himalayan range, marking the boundary between the Kangra valley and Chamba. The highest peak attains an elevation of 15,956 feet above sea-level ; while the valley has a general height of about 2,000 feet.

Dharmsala.—Hill station, municipality and administrative head-quarters of Kangra District ; lies on a spur of the Dhaola Dhar, lies 16 miles from Kangra town, in the midst of wild and picturesque scenery. It occupies the site of an old Hindu sanctuary or (dharmsala whence the name), and originally formed a subsidiary cantonment for the troops stationed at Kangra. In 1855, the District head-quarters were removed to the spot ; and a small town rapidly collected around the civil station. It now contains several private European residences, a church, two large barracks for soldiers temporarily invalided from English regiments, three *bazars*, public gardens and assembly rooms, court-house, jail, treasury, hospital, and other public buildings. Population 6,000 including cantonments. There is also a considerable fluctuating population of visitors from the plains during the summer months. The town and cantonments stretch along the hill-side. The churchyard contains a monument in memory of Lord Elgin, who died at Dharmsala in 1863. Picturesque waterfalls and other objects of interest lie within reach of an easy excursion. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Gooma.—Village with post office [m.].

Gopalpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hamirpur.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. The administrative staff consists of a Tahsildar, and 2 honorary magistrates, presides over 3 civil and 3 criminal courts. Post office [m. s. t.].

Haripur.—Town and head-quarters of a police circle, formerly the capital of one of the Katoch States, known as Gular or Haripur. Founded by Hari Chand, a Raja of Kangra, who built the fortress on the banks of the Ban Ganga torrent, 9 miles in a direct line south-west of Kangra town. A younger branch of the princely family still resides in the town. Haripur now possesses little importance. School-house, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Jalori (*or Suket*).—Mountain range in Kangra District ; one of the minor Himalayan chain. It is an offshoot of the Mid-Himalayan system, which traverses the Sub-division of Seoraj in Kulu, and throws off a lofty spur to the north, separated from the outer Himalayas or Dhaola-dhar range by the deep gorge of the Bias (Beas.) It forms the dividing ridge beween the affluents of that river and the watershed of the Sutlej (Satlej). The range is crossed by two roads ; one, the Jalori pass (height 10,980 feet), leading towards Simla ; the other, the Basleo (10,880 feet), towards Rampur, in Bashahr State.

Jawalamukhi.—Ancient town in Dera *tahsil*, situated on the road from Kangra town to Nadaun, at the foot of a precipitous range of hills, forming the northern limit of the Beas valley. Population 2,500. The town possesses solid ruins testifying to its former prosperity ; now chiefly noticeable from the presence of a very holy shrine, surpassing in reputation even that of Kangra. The temple stands above certain jets of combustible gas, issuing from the ground, and kept constantly burning, as a manifestation of the goddess Devi. The present temple belongs to Devi. About 50,000 pilgrims attend the great festival in September or October. Six hot mineral springs occur in the neighbourhood, impregnated with common salt and iodide of potassium. The town retains some commercial importance as an entrepôt for traffic between the hills and the plains. Police station, school, *sarai* erected by the Raja of Patiala, attached to the temple. Eight dharmsalas or sanctuaries, with rest-houses for travellers. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kangra.—Town and municipality of the District of the same name formerly the capital of a considerable Katoch State. The town, anciently known as Nagarkot, occupies both slopes of a hill, overlooking the Banganga torrent. The older portion covers the southern declivity, while the suburb of Bhawan and the famous temple of Devi lie upon the northern slope. The fort, to which alone in strictness the name of Kangra belongs, crowns a preciptious rock, rising sheer above the Banganga, and dominating the whole surrounding valley, of which from time immemorial it has formed the key. The temple of Devi, twice plundered by the Musalmans, ranks among the oldest and most wealthy shrines in India. The town is the centre of local trade. Kangra is noted for its jewellery work, and its excellent blue enamel. The public buildings consist of a circuit-house, *Tahsili*, police station, dispensary, school-house, *sarai*, staging bungalow. and post office [m. s. t.]. The fort is garrisoned by a detachment of the Gurkha regiment stationed at Dharmasala. Kangra is a station of the Church Missionary Society, one of whose missionaries generally resides here.

Kanzam.—Pass over the Kanzam range between Spiti and Lahul. Elevation, about 15,000 feet. An easy road, closed for some months in winter by snow, opens into the valley of the Chandra. From the summit of the pass a magnificent view is obtained of immense glaciers and snowy peaks upwards of 20,000 feet in height, rising abruptly from the opposite bank of the Chandra river.

Kardang.—Village lies on the left bank of the Bhaga, almost immo-

diately Kyelang. It is the largest and most striking village in the Lahul valley, with better built houses than in other villages.

Kolang.—Village situated on the right bank of the Bhaga river, 10 miles above Kyelang. One of the principal places in Lahu tract, and the residence of the Thakur or head-man (*negi*) of the whole Lahul valley.

Kotla—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s.].

Kulu.—A valley and *tahsil* of Kangra District. The subordinate officials include—the *tahsildar* of Kulu, whose head-quarters are at Sultanpur ; the *naib tahsildar* of Seoraj, whose head-quarters are at Plach ; the *negi*, or head-man of Lahul ; and the *nono* of Spiti. These officers preside over 3 civil and 3 criminal courts. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kyelang.—Village situated on the right bank of the river Bhaga, about four miles above its junction with the Chandra, and on the main trade route between the Rohtang and Bara Lacha passes. The village has been a station of the Moravian Mission for many years. The mission-house is a substantial residence, the lower part of which is used as a chapel. School and post office [m.].

Lahul—Village in Kangra District. For administrative purposes it forms part of Kulu *tahsil*. A residence of an honorary magistrate, and post office kept open in the summer months.

Lambagraon—Town with honorary magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Mandi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nadaun.—Town situated on the left bank of the Beas river, 20 miles from Kangra town. Head-quarters of the Jagir of late Raja Sir Jodhbir Chand, who was recently succeeded by his son Amar Chand. Population under 2,000. Handsome temple, and covered well, honorary magistrate's court, *Jagirdar's* police station, school-house, and post office [m. s. t.]. Manufactures of soap and of ornamental bamboo pipestem.

Naggar.—Town in the Kulu sub-division ; situated on the left bank of the Beas river, 12 miles due north of Sultanpur, the head-quarters town. Former capital of the Kulu Rajas. The ancient palace of the Rajas crowns an eminence looking down upon the river from a height of about a thousand feet. It commands a magnificent view, and itself forms a striking feature from the town. Post office [m. s.].

Nagrota—Village with post office [m.].

Nurpur.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on a small tributary of the Chakki torrent, 37 miles west of Dharmasala sanitarium. Nurpur was formerly the capital of a small Native State. It is picturesquely perched upon the side of a hill, crowned by the ruins of a fine old fort. Nurpur is noted for its shawls of *Pashmina* wool and other woolen cloths. It contains a large *bazar*, *tahsili* courts and offices, a police station, dispensary, school-house, dak bungalow, two *sarais*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Palampur.—Town situated on the outer slope of the Dhaola Dhar, 79 miles from Hoshiarpur. Important as the centre of the rising tea plantations of the Palam valley. Contains dak bungalow, a club, and post office [m. s. t.].

Parangla.—Pass over the Western Himalayan range from Kibbar in Spiti to Rupshu in Ladakh. Practicable for laden *yaks* and ponies. Elevation above sea-level, about 18,500 feet.

Parbati.—River in Kangra District, draining Kulu Proper ; rises in Waziri Rupi, on the slopes of a Mid-Himalayan peak, over 20,000 feet in height. Runs in a generally westerly direction, and falls into the Beas below Sultanpur. Length, 90 miles.

Pin (*Pinu* or *Pim*).—River in Kangra District ; the most important tributary of the Spiti. Rises in the angle of the Mid-Himalaya and Manirang ranges, and joins the Spiti after a course of 45 miles.

Plach.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pragpur—Village with post office [m.].

Raui.—River in the Punjab ; one of the five great streams, from which the Province derives its name. It rises in the Kulu sub-division, and finally falls into the Chenab, after a total length of about 450 miles.

Relhoo—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rohtang.—Pass in Kangra District, over the Himalayan ranges. Lies between Koksar in Lahul and Palchan in Kulu. A made road runs over it, practicable for laden mules and ponies. The range on either side rises to a height of 16,000 feet, while several peaks within 12 miles exceed 20,000 feet. The main road from Sultanpur and Kangra to Leh and Yarkand crosses this pass, and then proceeds by the valleys of the Chandra and Bhaga to the Bara Lacha, whence it descends into Ladakh. The Rohtang pass is generally open fairly well until the end of December. The Beas takes its rise at the summit of the pass from a spring called Biaskund ; which is regarded with a certain amount of veneration by Hindus.

Shahpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sorarwan—Village with post office [m. s t.].

Spiti.—River in Kangra District and Bashahr State. Rises at the converging angle of the Kanzam and outer Himalayan ranges, at the base of a peak 20,073 feet above the sea, and finally joins the Sutlej. Length, 120 miles.

Sujanpur-Tira.—Town and municipality, situated on the bank of the Beas, 15 miles above Nadaun. Population 3,500. The palace of the ancient Katoch dynasty crowns a height overlooking the town. Picturesque town, having a handsome old parade ground, a grassy plain surrounded by noble trees. Local trade. Centre of considerable importance ; colony of workers in gems and jewellers, introduced by the Katoch princes from Gujrat and Delhi. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sultanpur.—Town in Kulu *Tahsil* ; situated on the right bank of the Beas river, at an elevation of 4,092 feet above sea-level. Sultanpur is perched upon a natural eminence, and was one surrounded by a wall, so that it must have formerly been a place of some strength. Only two gateways now remain of the ancient fortifications. Large rambling palace, with sloping slate roof and walls of hewn stone. Considerable transit trade between the plains and Central Asia, *via* Leh. Important

fair every year in October, when 80 minor divinities come up to pay their respects at the shrine of Raghunathji, the orthodox superior deity. Police station, dispensary, *sarai* (native rest-house), and middle-school.

KARNAL.

KARNAL.—District in the Delhi Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by the District of Umballa and the Native State of Patiala, on the west by the Native States of Patiala and Jind, on the south by the Districts of Delhi and Rohtak, and on the east by the river Jumna (Jamuna), which separates it from the North Western Provinces. Area, 2,440 square miles ; population 683,718. Karnal stands twenty-first in order of area, and fourteenth in order of population among the districts of Punjab. The administrative head-quarters are at Karnal town, 74 miles from Delhi by road.

MINERALS.—The only mineral products are *kankar* and sal-ammoniac. The former is plentiful in most parts of the District, generally in the nodular form, but occasionally compacted into blocks. Sal-ammoniac is only made in the Kaithal *tahsil.*

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops are wheat, rice, cotton, and sugar-cane besides millets and pulses for home consumption.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The District is not remarkable for its commerce or manufactures. Grain and other raw materials are exported to Umballa, Hissar, and Delhi, and raw sugar into the Doab ; while the return trade consists of European piece-goods, salt, wool, and oil-seeds. The produce of the canal villages goes *via* Karnal town, where a brisk trade is carried on in either direction along the Grand Trunk Road ; and also very largely *via* Panipat across the river, to Shamli in the Doab, the great local sugar mart. Local trade is principally conducted through the village shopkeepers *baniyas*, who deal with the large traders at the towns of Karnal, Kaithal, and Panipat. But a considerable trade is also carried on by the villagers themselves, during the hot season, when their field bullocks would otherwise be idle.

CLIMATE.—In the portion of the uplands watered by the canal, malarious fever, dysentery, and enlargement of the spleen are very prevalent, owing to stagnant morasses which result from excessive percolation. Bowel complaints are also common, and small-pox and cholera appear occasionally in a more or less epidemic form.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Panipat Karnal, Kaithal, and Gohela. Revenue about 8 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner with 3 Extra Assistants, *Tahsildar*, Munsiff. Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer, and District Inspector of Schools. [For further information regarding Karnal town *see* Karnal].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Allupur—Village with post office [m.].
Asandh—Village with post office [m.].
Barsat—Village with post office [m.].
Gharaunda—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gohela—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildars' court, police station, and post office [m.].

Indri—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kaithal—Ancient town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 38 miles from Karnal town. The town is picturesquely situated on the brink of an extensive artificial lake or moat, which partly surrounds it, with numerous bathing-places and flights of steps. It is said to have been founded by the mythical hero Yudhisthira, and connected by tradition with the monkey-god Hanuman. It bears in Sanskrit the name of Kapisthala, or the abode of monkeys—a name which still applies. The now somewhat dilapidated fort or palace of the Bhais stands out prominently on the bank of the lake. A high mud wall encloses the opposite side of the town. Population 15000. Manufacture of lac ornaments and toys. Small trade in grain, Sal-ammoniac, live stock, and blankets. Refineries of saltpetre. Contains courthouse, *tahsili*, police station, dispensary, school, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Karnal—Town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the *Tahsil* and District of the same name. Founded, according to tradition, by Raja Karna, Champion of the Kauravas in the great war of the *Mahabharata*, and certainly a city of immemorial antiquity. The town stands upon high ground, just above the old bank of the Jumna. The river now flows 7 miles away to the east ; but the western Jumna Canal passes just beneath the town, and, intercepting the drainage, causes malarious fever, which has given Karnal an evil reputation. A wall 12 feet in height encloses the town, and forms the back of many houses. Population 24,000. The streets of the town are well paved, but nearly all are narrow and tortuous. The sanitary arrangements are good. The civil station stretches to the north of the town, where the cantonment formerly lay, and comprises the court-house and treasury, *tahsili*, police station, dak bungalow, several *sarais*, besides a small church, dismantled since the removal of the cantonment. Outside the town are the District and many other schools, charitable dispensary, and town hall. Manufacture of country cloth for local consumption, and blankets and boots for export. The blanket trade employs about 100 looms. Post office [m. s. T.].

Kunjpura—Town 6 miles from Karnal town. Population 5000. The town is the residence of a distinguished Pathan family, whose head enjoys the revenues of the neighbourhood as *jagir*, and bears the title Nawab, with jurisdiction as honorary magistrate on his own estates. The town is enclosed by an old masonry wall, now in a dilapidated state. The public buildings consist of a police station, dispensary, school, and post office [m.]. Fine orchards exist close to the town.

Munak—Village with post office [m].

Naisang—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Naultha—Village with post office [m.].

Panipat (*old name Kurukshetra*).—Decayed town, municipality, and famous battle-field and head quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the Grand Trunk Road, 53 miles from Delhi, near

the old bank of the Jumna, upon a high mound composed of the *debris* of centuries. Panipat town is of great antiquity, dating back to the period of the war between the Pandavas and the Kauravas, when it formed one of the well-known *pats* or *prasthas* demanded by Yudhisthira from Duryodhana as the price of peace. The modern town of Paniput is built upon a small promontory due south of Karnal, round which runs the old bed of the Jumna. From all sides the town slopes gently upwards towards an old fort, which is its highest point, and with low and squalid outskirts receiving the drainage of the higher portion. The town is enclosed by an old wall with 15 gates, and suburbs extend in all directions except to the east. It is intersected by two main *bazars* crossing each other in the centre. The streets are all well paved or metalled, but are narrow and crooked. Population 25,000. The local manufactures consists of copper utensils, country cloth, blankets, cutlery silver beads, and glass ornaments for women's dress. Panipat was formerly the headquarters of the District, which was transferred to Karnal in 1854, owing to the growing unhealthiness of the former place. The principal public buildings apart from the ordinary sub-divisional courts and offices, are the municipal hall, police station, school, rest-house, large *sarai* or native inn, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pihewa (*Pehoa*) —Ancient town and place of pilgrimage, situated on the sacred river Saraswati (Sursuti), 13 miles west of Thaneswar ; Pihewa was anciently known as Prithudaka. The place stands within the boundary of the Kurukshetra, and ranks second in sanctity to Thaneswar alone. There are no buildings with any claim to antiquity in the modern town. There are some very curious remains of old pillars, and the people point out places where they say that digging would result in the discovery of ancient sculptures. There is one curious old doorway profusely covered with male and female figures sculptured in high relief, and the remains of a much larger gateway in the same style, but much simpler in design. These probably belonged to a great temple of Krishna, whose image occupies the centre position in the lintel of both doorways. Population under 4,000. The palace, formerly occupied by the Kaithal Raja, is now used as a travellers' rest-house. A large annual fair for bathing in the Saraswati ordinarily attracts from 20,000 to 25,000 pilgrims. Widows assemble at the fair to bewail their husbands. The Saraswati contains little water, but is dammed up to secure a sufficiency for the bathers ; it, is, however, extremely filthy, and the stench at the close of the season becomes almost unendurable.

Pundri—Town situated on the bank of an extensive tank, known as the Pundrak *talao*, which gives its name to the town, and which nearly half surrounds it with bathing places and flights of steps leading to the water. Population 5000. The town is surrounded by a mud wall with four gates, and nearly all the streets are paved. Several large brick houses, and a brick *sarai*, school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Rajaund—Village with post office [m.].

Rambha—Village with post office [m.].

Sambhalka—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Siwan—Town 6 miles west of Kaithal town. Population 6000. The town itself is an unpretentious collection of native houses, without any building of importance. Its lands include an enormous hollow in which rice is extensively grown with the aid of the flood-waters of the Saraswati. On the stream is an old Mughal bridge and an abandoned village site of great size, where ancient bricks and Indo-Seythian coins are found in considerable numbers. This site is locally known as Teh Polar. Post office [m.].

Tarawri—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Urlana—Village with post office [m.].

KOHAT.

KOHAT.—District in the Peshawar Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by the Peshawar District and the Afridi Hills ; on the north-west by the Orakzai country ; on the south by Bannu ; on the east by the river Indus ; and on the west by the Zaimukht hills, and the river Kuram, and the Waziri hills. Area, 2,741 square miles ; population 203,175. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Kohat, 84 miles from Edwardesabad.

PRODUCTS.—The agricultural staples include wheat, barley, rice, millet, Indian corn, pulses, tobacco, mustard, and oil-seeds. Cotton of inferior quality is also grown in favourable years.

COMMERCE AND TRADE, ETC.—The principal industry of the District is that of its salt mines, situated in the range of hills along the Teri Toi. Five mines are now open—Malgin and Jatta on the northern bank, and Narri, Bahadur Khel, and Kharrak on the opposite side of the river. Traders resort to the mines from Afghanistan and the Punjab towns. The trade flourishes chiefly during the winter months, as the camels cannot work in the hottest part of the summer. The head-quarters of the salt establishment are at Jatta. Gun and rifle barrels manufactured near Kohat town have a considerable reputation along the north-western frontier. Coloured scarves, woollen carpets, country cloth, and pottery are also made at Kohat, Hangu, and Teri.

CLIMATE.—The proximity of the hills renders Kohat comparatively cool, except during the summer months. The health of the cantonment and civil station, which formerly bore a bad reputation, has materially improved of late years, owing to the introduction of a better water-supply. In the District, small-pox, fevers, and bowel complaints form the principal endemic diseases.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 2 *tahsils* of Kohat and Hangu. Revenue, about 1½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Judge, 2 Assistant and 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, and Telegraph Master. [For further description regarding Kohat town *see* Kohat.].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bahadurkhel.—Salt mine in Kohat District, lying in the range of hills south of the village of Bahadurkhel, and near the Bannu border

For a space of 4 miles in length by a quarter of a mile in breadth, an exposed mass of rock-salt crops out between two hills, with several large hillocks, also of salt, on either side. The quarries in work number about 60, and extend over an area one mile long by half a mile broad; the salt is simply hewn out in large blocks with picks and wedges. Government maintains a large preventive establishment, for the preservation of the revenue. The salt is exported to Kabul, Baluchistan, the Derajat, Sind, and the Indian towns generally. Post office [m.]. The neighbouring villages of Bahadur Khel and Drishkhel are allowed 25 per cent. of the revenue realized.

Gumbat—Village with post office [m. t.].

Hangu.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; lies in a small open plain, 25 miles west of Kohat town. Picturesquely situated close under steep hills on the north, with 2 shrines, one of which overlooks the village west-ward. Population 3,000. The *tahsildar* of Hangu is chief of the Upper Bangash, and through him Government conducts all its dealings with the Orkzai borders. The town is a very old one, and is mentioned by the Emperor Babar in his *Memoirs.* Post office [m s. t.].

Jatta.—Important Government salt-mines in the chain of hills known as the Kohat salt range, lies on the north side of the Teri Toi river, 9 miles west of Malgin mine. The head-quarters of the salt-mines are at Jatta.

Karak—Salt mine in Kohat District; one of the series which extends along the valley of the Teri Toi. Post office [m. s. t.].

Khatak Hills.—A range or series of ranges in Kohat and Peshawar Districts, Punjab; so called from the Afghan tribe who inhabit them. They bound Peshawar District to the south, and extend from the Sufed Koh system to the Indus. In Kohat they consist of an intricate network of barren and almost perpendicular ridges, intersected by deep valleys, whose sides are clothed with jungle and scored by innumerable ravines. The Teri Toi river divides the system into two main groups, the southern of which contains the famous salt mines of Narri, Bahadur Khel, and Kharrak; while the mines of Malgin and Jatta lie among the spurs of the northern range. The peaks of the south-eastern group seldom exceed 3,000 feet; but Swanai Sir, in the opposite range, has an elevation of 4,785 feet above sea-level.

The salt, which gives these mountains their chief importance, occurs as a solid rock, uncovered and exposed in many places, so as to be quarried rather than mined. The deposit may probably rank as one of the largest in the world. It has a bluish-grey colour, but grinds white. Large quantities are exported to the Punjab towns, to Afghanistan, and to the surrounding countries generally. The head-quarters of the salt establishment are at Jatta.

Khushalgarh—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Kohat. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Kohat.—Town, municipality, military cantonment, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name; situated near the north bank of the Kohat Toi river, 2 miles from the southern

base of the Afridi Hills. Distant from Peshwar 87 miles south, from Bannu 84 miles, and from Rawalpindi 105 miles. Population (town and suburub) 14,000 ; cantonments 4,000. The present town built on undulating ground with excellent natural drainage. One good main street. Small trade. Manufacture of gun and rifle barrels, at a village near the site of the old town. The cantonments and civil station lie to the east and north-east of the native town, occupying an elevated site. There is accommodation for about 3,000 troops, including a battery of artillery, 1 regiment of cavalry, and 3 regiments of infantry, together with a garrison company of artillery, stationed in the fort. The fort, erected by the British Government, stands north of the cantonment and town. Climate pleasant ; but the water-supply is polluted and the general unhealthiness of the station has been attributed to this cause. Besides the usual public offices, the town contains a jail, schools, dispensary, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Kohat Toi.—River rises beyond the British frontier, in the valley which separates the two parallel ranges of the Orakzai Hills ; and falls into the Indus, 36 miles south-east of Kohat in a straight line.

Lachee—Village with post office [m.].

Malgin.—Salt mine in Kohat District ; one of the series occurring in the hills which bound the valley of the Teri Toi. Its quarries have been visited from time immemorial ; but Shahbaz Khan of Teri (1780 A. D.) first made them a source of income. Khattaks, Afridis, and Bangashes chiefly rsort to this mine, and convey the salt on bullocks and donkeys to Peshwar, Swat, Bonair, and Pakhli. The salt depôt stands 4 miles from the quarries ; its officials include a *daroga*, a *moharrir*, a *jamadar*, 20 Sepoys, and a weighman.

Narri.—Salt mine in Kohat District ; one of the series extending along either bank of the Teri Toi river lies on the southern side of the range of salt-bearing hills north of the river, 31 miles west-south-west Malgin mine, and 34½ miles from Kohat town. Preventive establishment of 13 men. The quarries of pure rock-salt extend over an area 2 miles long by half a mile broad. The mineral is excavated by blasting, and the mine is resorted to by Afridis, Khataks, Bangashes, Mohmands, and Swatis.

Oosterzie-Payan—Village with post office [m. t.].

Shadipur—Village with post office [m.].

Shakardarra—Village with post office [m.].

Teri.—Town situated on the left bank of Teri Toi river, 34 miles from Kohat town. Population 4,000. Residence of the Nawab of Teri. Crowns a high mound overlooking the river ; and contains about 1,200 houses, 11 mosques, and a few shops all of which rise in tiers along the sides of the mound. The *bazar* occupies the centre of the town, which also contains honorary magistrate's court, numerous guest-houses, a dispensary, police station, school, and post office [m.].

Teri Toi.—River formed by the junction of two streams, which rise on the eastern border of Upper Mironzai, and unite about 10 miles due west of Teri town. Thence the river flows eastward through a very narrow valley, and joins the Indus, 12 miles above Mokhad. The sur-

rounding hills belong to the salt-bearing range of Kohat, and contain the miles of Malgin, Jatta, and Narri.

Thull—Village with post office [m.].

LAHORE.

LAHORE.—District in the Division of the same name, Punjab. Bounded on the north-west by Gujranwala, on the north-east by Amritsar, on the south-east by the river Sutlej, and on the west by Montgomery District. Area, 3,678 square miles ; and population 1075,379. Lahore stands eleventh in order of area, and third in order of population, among the districts of the Punjab. The administrative head-quarters are at Lahore city, the capital of the Punjab.

PRODUCTS.—The great crop of the District is the *rabi* or spring harvest. The principal staples of this harvest are wheat, gram, barley, mustard seed and vegetables. The *kharif* or autumn harvest is mainly devoted to inferior grains and fodder for cattle. Rice of best kinds are grown along the banks of the Degh, and in the *bangar* tract of Sharakpur *tahsil*. Joar is the principal *kharif* crop ; also *moth*, and Indian corn. Of non-food crops cotton is the most important. The principal fruits cultivated in the District are—mangoes, peaches, oranges mulberries, plums, loquats, melons, guavas, pine-apples, *phalsa*, pome-granates, sweet limes, and plantains.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The trade of the District centres mainly in the city of Lahore. Since the opening of the Bari Doab Canal, enormous quantities of wheat and oil-seeds are exported from the Majha up-lands. The chief manufactures comprise silk, cotton, wool, and metal work, none of them of more than local importance.

CLIMATE.—The District bears a good reputation for general healthiness, though the heat for four of five months reaches an excessive intensity, the thermometer sometimes ranging even at night as high as 105F. September and October form the unhealthiest season of the year, and the valleys of the two great rivers are centres of endemic diseases.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Sharakpur, Chunian, Lahore, and Kasur. Revenue about 12¼ lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner of the Division with 2 Assistant 1 Deputy and 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Divisional and Sessions Judge, District Judge, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Settlement Collector with an Extra-Assistant, Tahsildar, 3 Munsiffs, District Superintendent of Police with 2 Assistants, 3 Executive Engineers with an Assistant, Inspector of Schools, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, 2 Chaplains, 8 Honorary Magistrates, Assistant Superintendent Telegraph Department, 2 Telegraph Masters, and Assistant Conservator of Forests. [For further information regarding the Lahore city *see* Lahore].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Badami Bag—Village and railway station, 2 miles from Lahore.

Baghbanpura.—Village 5 miles east of Lahore. Population about 5,000. Contains the celebrated Gardens and post office [m.].

Bhaipheru—Village with post office [m.].

Bhasin—Village with post office [m.].

Changa Manga.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Lahore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chung—Village with post office [m.].

Chunian.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated upon the high bank of the old bed of the Beas, 38 miles from Lahore. Population about 10,000. Formerly divided into three fortified hamlets, one of which is now in ruins, while the other two have completely coalesced. Centre of trade in country produce. *Tahsili*, Munsifi, police station, school, dispensary, rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

Clarkabad—Village with post office [m.].

Gandasinghwala—Village and railway station, 58 miles from Lahore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ichra—A Suburb of Lahore city. Post office [m.].

Jallo—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Lahore.

Jhambar—Village with post office [m.].

Kana-Kacha.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Lahore. Post office [m.].

Kanganpur—Village with post office [m. t.].

Kasur.—Town and municipality, also railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated upon the north bank of the old bed of the Beas, 48 miles from Lahore. Tradition refers its origin to Kush, son of Rama, and brother of Loh or Lav, the founder of Lahore. Kasur is now the most important town in the District after Lahore. It consists of 12 hamlets, four of which joined together form the main town, while the others are scattered a short distance around. Population 18,000. The town is the centre of a local trade in country produce. The only manufacture is leather, especially harness, for which the place has a considerable reputation. An Assistant Commissioner is stationed here in charge of sub-division. His court, the *Tahsili*, Munsifi, honorary magistrate's court, police station, school, dispensary, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.], are the public buildings. The town contains a school of industry founded by a Deputy Commissioner, and maintained out of local charities. It chiefly produces rugs and carpets in imitation of those of Persian manufacture.

Khalra—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khem Karn.—Town and municipality, situated on the old bank of the Beas, 7 miles from Kasur, and 34 miles from Lahore city. Population about 6,000. The town is surrounded by a thick, masonry wall, buttressed at intervals. The town has a fine *baoli* or public reservoir with steps leading down to the water's edge. It is not, however, a place of much commercial importance, although a flourishing manufacture of country blankets affords employment to about three hundred families. The public buildings include a municipal hall, school, police station, rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.]. The Kasur branch of the Bari Doab Canal passes the town.

Kudian.—Town and municipality, situated on the road from Feroze-

pore to Mooltan. Population about 3,500. It is an old town. surrounded by a brick wall, with well-built houses, and several large residences. The town contains school, police station, and post office [m.]. The Katora Inundation canal passes close to the town on the south.

Kot Radha Kishn—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Lahore. Post office [m.].

Lahore (*Old name Panchalnagar*).—City and capital of Punjab Province, also railway junction station [W. R.], municipality and administrative head-quarters of the Division, the District, and *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 6 miles south of the river Ravi, amid the debris and ruins of the ancient city. A tramway runs from the railway station to the native town 1 mile west. Hindu Tradition traces the origin of Lahore to Rama, the hero of the Ramayana, whose two sons Loh and Kush founded the sister towns of Lahore and Kasur. The name has probably been corrupted from Lohawar or from still earlier Sanskrit form, Lohawarana. The first reference to it is in the Itinerary of the Chinese pilgrim Hiouen Thsang, in the 7th century. It seems then to have been governed by a family of Chauhan Rajputs, from whom it was wrested by the Moslems of Ghazni, but it did not attain to magnificence till the reign of the Moghuls. The Great Akbar enlarged and repaired the fort. His son Jahanghir erected the *Khwabgah* or Sleeping Palace, the *Moti Masjid* or Pearl Mosque, and the tomb over Anarkali, a favourite slave girl of his father who was buried alive for returning Jahangir's smile. Her tomb is near the station church. Jahanghir's mausoleum, a Shahdra, still forms one of the chief ornaments of Lahore. His son Shah Jahan erected the Saman Burj, containing the exquisite pavilion inlaid with flowers, and the *Shish* Mahal, afterwards the reception room of Ranjit Singh. With the reign of Aurangzeb, who erected the *Jumu Masjid* or Great Mosque, the architectural history of Lahore may be said to close. After the breaking up of the Moghul empire upon his death the Sikhs began to gain power. They were the disciples of Nanak, who flourished in the time of Babar (1526). In 1675 Guru Govind, the tenth spiritual chief in succession from Nanak, formed the sect of the Sikhs (disciples) into a religious and military commonwealth or Khalsa (pure). In 1799 Ranjit Singh was made Governor of Lahore by an Afghan invader, and in course of time became Sovereign of the Punjab. In 1846 the British Council of Regency was established at Lahore, and in 1849 the young Maharajah Dhuleep Singh transferred the Government of the Punjab to the East India Company.

The city is surrounded by a wall about 16 feet high, having thirteen gates or entrances. Within the city the chief sights are the mosque of Aurangzeb, the mausoleum of Ranjit Singh and the ruins of the Moghul palaces. Outside the wall in a southerly direction lies the European quarter. A long street joins the city to the civil station of Anarkali. Here are the Secretariat, Financial Offices, Chief Court, and St. James' Church, once Anarkali's tomb. About three miles eastward are the Lawrence Gardens, and Government House.

As Lahore is the seat of the Punjab Government, the following officers at the head quarters of Government are stationed here—

Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, Private Secretary, Aide-de-Camp, Chief Secretary to Government, Secretary to Government (Public Works Department) with an Assistant and also Under-Secretary, Revenue Secretary to Government, Junior Secretary to Government (Civil Department with an Assistant), Under-Secretary to Government (Civil Department), Under-Secretary to Government (Revenue Department), Inspector-General of Police and Under-Secretary to Government (Police Department) with a Personal Assistant, Director of Public Instruction and Under-Secretary to Government (Educational Department), Assistant Secretary to Government (Financial and Local Funds Departments) Mir Munshi, 5 Judges of Chief Court, Registrar of Chief Court, 2 Advocate and Legal Advisers to Government (Senior and Junior), 2 Financial Commissioners with 3 Secretaries and 1 Assistant Secretary, Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Accountant-General and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Deputy Accountant-General, Assistant Accountant-General, Chief Superintendent, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Inspector-General of Prisons, Conservator of Forests, Postmaster-General, Sanitary Commissioner, Inspector-General of Registration and Superintendent of Stamps, &c., Lord Bishop, and Examiner with a Deputy. North-Western Railway—Manager with 2 Deputies, Traffic Superintendent, Locomotive Superintendent, Superintendent of Way and Works, and Examiner of Accounts.

The chief public buildings and institutions include the Punjab University with its Senate Hall (endowed by s veral Native Rajas and Nawabs), the Oriental College, the Lahore Government College, the Medical School, the Central Training College, Law School, Veterinary School, the Lahore High School, the Mayo Hospital (a fine building near the Anarkali *bazar* capable of accommodating 110 patients), the Museum, the Robert's Institute for European clerks, the Lawrence and Montgomery Halls, and the Agri-Horticultural Society. Opposite the Museum is the celebrated gun " Zamazamah, " which was regarded as the talisman of the Sikh empire. Through the centre of the civil station is a wide road (the Mall), to the north of which is the railway station. The population of city and suburbs is about 176,800. Lahore possesses comparatively little trade, its business being almost confined to the importation of supplies for the consumption of the inhabitants Small manufactures of silk and gold or silver lace form the chief source of export trade. Accommodation for travellers is provided by numerous hotels ; and besides several places of business of European tradesmen and merchants, the Bank of Bengal, Agra Bank, Simla Bank, Alliance Bank of Simla, Delhi and London Bank, and Punjab Banking Company have all branches in Lahore. An excellent dak bungalow, a club, post and telegrah offices.

Luharu—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Luliani—Village with post office [m.].

Mamoke—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mangtanwala—Village with post office [m.].

Meean Meer (*Mian Mir*).—Cantonmen and head-quarters of

the Lahore military division, also railway station ; situated 3 miles east of the civil station of Lahore. The cantonment includes infantry and artillery, hospital, *bazar*, cantonment magistrate's court, Roman Catholic chapel, racquet court, etc. It has two railway stations, one to the east on the line from Lahore to Delhi, and another on the west on the line from Lahore to Mooltan. About ¾ mile to the north-west on the route of the road leading to the cantonment is the shrine of Meean Meer, a saint from whom the cantonment has its name. The mausoleum of the holy man is a handsome domed building of white marble and red Agra sandstone, with a mosque in the courtyard. Meean Meer is comprised within the limits of Lahore city, but is not included within the municipality. Post office [m. s. T.].

Munanwan—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Muridke—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Lahore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Muzang—Southern suburb of Lahore city, lying south of Anarkali, and containing many of the houses belonging to the civil station. Population under 8000.

Padhana—Village with post office [m.].

Patti—Agricultural town and municipality, 38 miles from Lahore city. Population about 7000. An old fort 200 yards north-east of the town contains the police station and rest-house. Patti forms a favourite recruiting station ; the inhabitants are noted for their fine physique, and large numbers of them are serving in the army. School, and post office [m. s. t.].

Raewind—Village and railway junction station, [R], 26 miles from Lahore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Raja Jang—Town and railway station, 30 miles from Lahore. Population 5000. School and post office [m. s. t.].

Rookhanwala—Village and railway station, 36 miles from Lahore.

Serai Mughal—Village with post office [m.].

Shahadara—Village and railway station, situated on the west bank of the Ravi nearly opposite Lahore city, 6 miles from Lahore. Population 4,000. Contains the mousoleum of the Emperor Jahangir and his wife Nur Jahan, and the tomb of Asaf Khan, brother of the empress. in a beautiful garden, a favourite resort of the residents of Lahore. Post office [m. s. t.].

Shalimar—Gardens and pleasure ground situated ·4 miles east of Lahore city. The garden consisted of seven divisions representing the seven degrees of the Paradise of Islam, of which only three are included in the present area of about 80 acres, the remainder having fallen into decay. In the centre is a reservoir bordered by an elaborately indented coping and studded with pipes for fountains. A cascade falls into it over a slope of marble corrugated in an ornamental carved diaper. The gardens are a favourite resort for fêtes and picnics, and the luxuriant foliage of the mango and orange trees lends itself with admirable effect to illuminations.

Shamkot—Village with post office [m.].

Sharakpur—Town, municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the bank of the river Degh. Population about 5000. The town is surrounded by a high and thick mud wall, intersected by streets paved with brick. The public buildings include the sub-divisional courts and offices, police station, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. The best rice produced in the District is grown in the neighbourhood of this town. Sharakpur is the only town of any importance in the trans-Ravi tract of Lahore, and the centre of a considerable trade in local produce.

Sur Singh—Town situated on the road from Ferozepore to Amritsar, 19 miles from Khem Karn town. Population about 5500. Noted for the manufacture of a superior kind of chintz. Post office [m.].

Valtoha—Village with post office [m.].

Wagah—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Lahore. Post office [m.].

Wan Radharam—Village and railway station, 60 miles from Lahore. Post office [m. s. t.].

LUDHIANA.

LUDHIANA—District in the Jullundur Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by the river Sutlej; on the east by the District of Umballa; on the south by the Native States of Patiala, Jhind, Nabha, and Maler Kotla; and on the west by the District of Ferozepore. Area, 1,453 square miles. Population 648,722. The District stands twenty-ninth in order of area, and fifteenth in order of population among the Districts of Punjab. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Ludhiana, 123 miles from Lahore.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops of the District are wheat, gram, barley, *joar*, rice, cotton, *mug*, *math*, rice, *masur*, tobacco, sugar-cane, and Indian corn. Until the opening of the Sirhind Canal, irrigation was confined to the leather bucket.

MANUFACTURE AND TRADE.—The manufactures are by no means inconsiderable, including shawls, *pashmina* cloth, stockings, gloves, cotton goods, furniture, carriages and fire arms. The exports of the District include grain, cotton, wool, saltpetre, and indigo. The principal imports are English goods, spices, and the red madder dye, which are brought up the Sutlej to the *ghat* opposite Ludhiana.

CLIMATE.—In the up-land portion of the District, the atmosphere is dry and healthy. In the Sutlej valley, the network of water-courses renders the air extremely noxious after the floods of the rainy-season, and deaths from fever are frequent often assuming an epidemic form. The temperature varies from intense heat in the summer months to comparatively severe cold in December and January. Ophthalmia is of common occurrence owing to the quantity of sand dust, with which the atmosphere is laden during the prevalence of dry winds.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Ludhiana, Jagraon, and Samrala. Revenue, 13 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Extra Judicial Assistant, 3 Extra Assistant Commis-

sioners, *Tahsildar*, Munsiff, Executive Engineer, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, District Inspector of Schools, Post Master, Telegraph Master, and Supeintendent of Jail. [Forfurther information regarding the town of Ludhiana *see* Ludhiana].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aliwal.—Village situated on the left bank of the river Sutlej, 9 miles from Ludhiana town. Famous as the scene of great battle of the first Sikh war.

Bagreah—Village with post office [m.].

Bilolpur—Ancient town with post office [m.].

Chawa—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Ludhiana.

Dakha—Village with post office [m.].

Dehlon—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Doraha—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Ludhiana. Post office [m. s. t.].

Gujarwal—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jagraon—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, 29 miles from Ludhiana town. Population 17,000. Brisk trade in grain and other country produce. *Tahsili*, munsifi, police station, school, *sarai*, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Khanna—Town and municipality, also railway station, 27 miles from Ludhiana town. Population 4,000. Police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ladhran—Village with post office [m.].

Ludhiana—Town, municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name ; situated on the high south bank of the Sutlej, 8 miles from the present bed of the river, and 35 miles from Jullundur. The fort lies to the north of the town on an open and detached space, cleared after the mutiny. Population 44,000, of whom much the greater portion are Muhammadans. Ludhiana was founded in 1,480 by Yusaf and Nihang, princes of the Lodhi family, then reigning at Delhi. The shrine of a Muhammadan saint, Shaikh Abdul Kadir-i-Jalani, yearly attracts an important religious gathering, frequented by Hindus and Musalmans alike. The head of the exiled royal family of Kabul resides at Ludhiana as a pensioner of the British Government. The Kashmiris retain their hereditary skill as weavers of shawls and *pashmina* cloth. Shawls of the soft Rampur wool, cotton cloths, scarves, turbans, furniture, and carriages also form large items in the thriving trade of the town. Since the opening of the railway, Ludhiana has become a great central grain mart. The public buildings include the fort, District court-house, and Small Cause Court, *tahsili*, police station, dak bungalow, *sarai*, jail, charitable dispensary. The American Presbyterian Mission has a church and school, with a small colony of native christians. Post office [m. s. t.] The town bears a bad reputation for unhealthiness.

Ludhowal—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Ludhiana.

Lulton—Village with post office [m.s. t .].

Machiwara—Ancient Hindu city, and municipality, situated on the high southern bank of the Sutlej, 23 miles south of Ludhiana town.

Population 6,000. Two very early mosques, several Hindu shrines and a very sacred Sikh *Gurudwara*. Considerable centre of sugar manufacture. Police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Narangwal—Village with post office [m].

Pakhowal—Village with post office [m.].

Raekot—Town and municipality, and former capital of a Native State, 30 miles from Ludhiana town. Residence of a celebrated family of Muhammadan Rajputs. Raekot town is surrounded by a wall, and substantially built. It contains several handsome houses, the property of the Rai and of Sikh gentlemen of the neighbourhood. Population 9,000. Police station, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Raipur—Village with post office [m.].

Ramgarh—Village with post office [m.].

Samrala—Small village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains *tahsili*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sanahwal—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Ludhiana. Post office [m. s. t.].

Shaina—Village with post office [m].

Talwandirai—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY.—District in the Lahore Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north-east by Lahore District, on the south-east by the river Sutlej, on the south-west by Mooltan District, and on the north-west by Jhang District. Area, 5,754 square miles. Population 499,521. Montgomery stands fifth in order of area, and twenty-third in order of population among the Districts of the Punjab. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Montgomery, 104 miles from Mooltan by rail.

PRODUCTS.—*Rabi* crops—wheat, gram, *joar*, barley, peas, *masur*, oil-seeds, drugs and spices, and vegetables. *Kharif*—rice, Indian corn, *kangni*, *bajra*, *china*, *mash*, moth, drugs *mug*, and spices, *til*, cotton, hemp sugar-cane, and miscellaneous.

COMMERCE, TRADE, ETC.—The commercial staples of the District include wheat, rice, gram, millets, cotton, wool, *ghi*, hides, and *sajji* ; the last four items being the produce of the jungle country. Large numbers of camels are bred for exportation to Lahore, Amritsar, and Gujranwala. The imports comprise sugar, salt, oil, English piece-goods, metals, indigo, and fruits. Country cloth is woven in all the villages, both for home consumption and for exportation. Pakpattan is famous for its lacquered wood-work, and has also a large manufacture of cotton and coarse striped silk.

CLIMATE.—The local rainfall varies greatly from year to year, and is generally very deficient. From May to the middle of October the head during the day is intense, but the nights are fairly cool. During the remaining four months, from November to February, the days are pleasant, and the nights cold with frequent frosts. The prevailing endemic diseases include fever, small-pox (for which the District has the repu-

tation of being one of the worst in the Punjab), bowel complaints, bronchitis, and pneumonia.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Montgomery, Gugera, Dipalpur, and Pakpattan. Revenue, about 6 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Munsiff, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, Honorary Magistrate, Executive Engineer, District Inspector of Schools, and Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests. [For further description of Montgomery town *see* Montgomery].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Attari—Village with honorary magistrate's court and post office [m.].

Basirpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 28 miles from Okara.

Buchaki—Village with post office [m.].

Chichawatni—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Montgomery. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Chochak—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dipalpur—Ancient and decayed town also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated upon the old bank of the Beas, 17 miles from Okara, and 28 miles north-east of Pakpattan. Population under 4,000. *Tahsildar's* and honorary magistrate's courts, police station, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Gambar—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Montgomery.

Gugera.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the high southern bank of the Ravi, 30 miles north-east of Montgomery. *Tahsili*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Harappa—Village and railway station ; lying on the south bank of the Ravi, 12 miles from Montgomery. Now a hamlet of no importance. The ruins cover an area 3 miles in circumference, scattered over with large broken bricks. The principal remains occupy a mound forming an irregular square, with sides about half a mile in length. On the western side, where the mass of ruins lie, the mound rises to a height of 60 feet, and encloses solid walls built of huge bricks, apparently belonging to some extensive building. Police station, and post office [m. t.].

Haveli—Village with honorary magistrate's court and post office [m.]

Hujra—Town situated on the Khanwa canal, about 16 miles from Wan Radha Ram. Old fort, containing the police station, village school, and post office [m. s. t.]. Residence of an important Jagirdar family of Sikhs, a branch of the Bedis, descendants of Guru Baba Nanak.

Jakhor—Village with post office [m.].

Jandraka—Village with post office [m.].

Kamalia (*Kot Kamalia*).—Ancient town and municipality situated on the old high north bank of the Ravi, 5 miles north-west from the present bed of the river. Distant from Montgomery town 27 miles west from Chichawatni railway station 13 miles north. Population about 8,000. The town is now a place of considerable commerce, collecting wheat, grain, and pulses from the surrounding villages and Jhang ; *gur*

and sugar from Jullundur and Amritsar ; wool from Jhang ; piece-goods from Calcutta, Karachi, Amritsar, and Mooltan ; *majith* or madder and fruits from Afghanistan. The exports consist of *lungis* quilts, cotton carpets, etc. Police station, schools, *sarai* with accommodation for European travellers, and post office [m. s. t.]. An ancient mound of brick ruins adjoins the present site.

Montgomery—Town and railway station [R.], also head-quarters of the *tahsil* and district of the same name, 103 miles from Lahore. Population 3,000. The situation is almost unequalled for dust, heat, and general dreariness. Offices, public buildings, and houses stand dotted about a waterless and treeless plain. At present commercially unimportant, but likely to advance if irrigation be extended to the surrounding tract. Court-house, treasury, police station, *tahsili*, jail, dispensary, school, dak bungalow, *sarai*, church, and post office [m. s. t.].

Okara—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Montgomery. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pakpattan—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the old high bank of the river Sutlej, 10 miles from its present course, and 29 miles south of Montgomery town. Anciently known as Ajudhan. Meeting-place of the two great western roads from Dera Ghazikhan and Dera Ismail Khan. The modern name of Pakpattan (' Ferry of the Pure ') is derived from the saint Farid-ud-din, one of the most famous devotees of Northern India, who was instrumental in the conversion of the whole Southern Punjab to the faith of Islam. Pilgrims from all parts of India, and even from Afghanistan and Central Asia, flock to this shrine ; and during the great festival of the *Muharram*, as many as 60,000 persons have been estimated as present. On the afternoon and night of the last day the characteristic ceremony of the festival takes place. A well adjoining the shrine is pierced by a narrow opening, known as 'the Gate of Paradise' ; and whoever can force his way through this aperture during the prescribed hours is assured of a free entrance into heaven. The crush is naturally excessive, and often results in sever injuries to the faithful. The lineal descendants of the saint enjoy the revenues of the shrine, and possess a high reputation for sanctity. Pakpattan town is picturesquely situated on a slight elevation overlooking the plain, but disappoints the visitor's expectations upon closer acquaintance. The streets, however, are well paved, and although many of them are crooked and narrow the drainage and sanitary arrangements are excellent. Population 6,000. Pakpattan is a town of considerable commercial importance, collecting wheat and pulses from the surrounding villages, *gur* and refined sugar from Hoshiarpur and Jullundur, piece-goods from Calcutta and Bombay, and fauits from Afghanistan. The exports consist principally of silk *lungis* and lacquered-work, for which the town has a local reputation. Besides the ordinary sub-divisional courts and offices, the public buildings consist of a munsifi, honorary magistrate's court, police station. distillery, town school, girls' school, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Satghara—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Montgomery.

Sayadwala—Village situated on the north bank of the Ravi, 2

miles north-east of Gugera. Population 4,000 The town, which is of purley local importance, is connected by road with Chiniot. *Bazar*, police station, school-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

Shergarh—Village with post office [m.]

Shahnawaz—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tibbi—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

MOOLTAN.

MOOLTAN.—District in the Lahore Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by Jhang District, on the east by Montgomery District, on the south by Bahawalpur State, and on the west by Muzaffargarh District. Area, 6,079 square miles. Population 631,434. The administrative head-quarters are at the city of Mooltan, 104 miles from Montgomery by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The year is divided into 2 usual harvests—*rabi*, and *kharif*. The *rabi* crops include wheat, *joar*, barley, gram, peas, *maswi*, oil-seeds, drugs, and spices. The *kharif* crops include rice, *bajra*, *chinn*, pulses, oil-seeds, *til*, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, and other miscellaneous crops. Of these, indigo forms the most important commercial staple. Sugar-cane also forms a very valuable crop. Cotton occupies a considerable proportion of the *kharif* area, but it is grown almost entirely for home consumption.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The city of Mooltan forms the great commercial centre of the District. The chief articles of trade are sugar and indigo from the lowlands, and wool and *ghi* from the pasture lands of the bar. Silk and fine cotton fabrics are produced at Mooltan. Coarse cotton cloth for home consumption is woven in every village. Indigo is also largely manufactured from the raw materials Woolen and cotton pile carpets are largely manufactured in Mooltan city ; which has also a wide reputation for its blue and green glazed pottery, and enamel work.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Mooltan is proverbial, even among the hot and dusty Punjab plains, for its heat and dust in the dry season, although the cold weather is very pleasant.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *tahsils* of Mooltan, Shujabad, Lodhran, Mailsi, and Kabirwala. Revenue about 10¼ lakhs. *District Staff*—Divisional Judge, District Judge, Deputy Commissioner, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, Tahsildar, Munsif, 8 Honorary Magistrates, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, Chaplain, District Inspector of Schools, Telegraph Master, and Assistant Conservator of Forests. [For further description of Mooltan city *see* Mooltan].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adamwahan—Village and railway station, 60 miles from Mooltan. Post office [m. s. t.].

Atari—Village and ruins 20 miles from Talamba. At present an insignificant hamlet, but contains a ruined fortress, once evidently of great strength.

Basti Maluk—Village with post office [m.].

Buch—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Mooltan.

Channu—Village and railway station, 58 miles from Mooltan. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chenab Banks—Two Railway stations, 1 mile apart from each other (East and West), and 13 miles from Mooltan.

Chack—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Mooltan city.

Gilawala—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Mooltan.

Jalalpur—Village and municipality, lying in the tongue of land between the Sultej and the Trimab, 12 miles from their confluence. Population 4000. The town consists of a collection of brick houses, surrounded by an embankment to protect them from river inundation. A fine domed building, covered with blue glazed tiles, marks the tomb of a saint Sayyid Sultan Ahmad, who bears to this day a great reputation for casting evil spirits out of possessed persons. Manufacture of paper of excellent quality. The public buildings consist of a police station, school, municipal office, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kabirwala—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kacha Khuh—Village and railway station, 43 miles from Mooltan city.

Kahror—Ancient town and municipality, situated on an old bed of the Beas, known as the Bhatiari *nala* about 8 miles from the present right bank of the Sutlej. Population about 5,000. Kahror is the commercial centre of the southern half of Mooltan District, and has a fine broad *bazar* running east and west. It contains two schools, police station, dispensary, rest house, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kasowal—Village and railway station, 68 miles from Mooltan.

Khanewal—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Mooltan. Post office [m. s. t.].

Lodharan—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name ; 54 miles from Mooltan. Besides the usual sub-divisional offices, the town contains police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Luddan—Village with post office [m.].

Mailsi—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains police station, *taksili*, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Miranpur—Village and railway station, 45 miles from Mooltan.

Mitru.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mooltan—City, municipality, railway station (R. C.) and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and district of the same name ; situated on a mound, the accumulated debris of ages, at a distance of 4 miles from the present left bank of the river Chenab ; enclosed on three sides by a wall from 10 to 20 feet in height, but open towards the south, where the dry bed of the old Ravi intervenes between the town and citadel. As late as the days of Timur, the Ravi seems to have flowed past Mooltan ; joining the Chenab 10 miles lower down ; and the original site consisted of two islands, which are now picturesquely crowned by the city and citadel, at an elevation of some 50 feet above the surrounding country. The fortifications were dismantled in 1854, but the fort

still remains a place of some strength, and is occupied by a European garrison. Large and irregular suburbs have grown up outside the wall since the annexation in 1849. Within the city proper, one broad *bazar*, the Chauk, runs from the Hussain gate for a quarter of a mile into the centre of the city, ending at the Wali Muhammad gate. from which three broad streets lead to the various gates of the city. The other streets are narrow and tortuous.

Mooltan is a town of great antiquity. The principal buildings include the shrines of the Muhammadan Saints Baha-ud-din and Rukhn-ul-alam, which stand in the citadel. Close by are the remains of an ancient Hindu temple of the Narasinha Aoatar of Vishnu, colled Pahladpuri (Prahladpuri). The population of city and suburbs (excluding cantonments) is 74,500, of whom the majority are Muhammadans.

The civil station of Mooltan, which lies north and west of the city proper, contains a court-house and treasury, Commissioner's offices, the dwellings of the civil residents, jail, church, dispensary, dak bungalow, municipal hall with clock tower, post office [m. s.] and telegraph office, and a branch of the Delhi and London Bank. Besides the public institutions, there is a branch of the Arya Samaj in the city. There are two railway stations at Mooltan, one at the city and one at the cantonments, 1½ miles apart. Within the fort, and overlooking the town, is the plain, massive obelisk, 70 feet in height, erected in memory of Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, two British officers murdered in April 1848, at the outbreak of Mulraj's rebellion. The Church Missionary Society maintains a station here. East of the city is the Amkhas, formerly the audience hall and garden house of the Hindu Governors of Mooltan now used as the *taksili* building. North of this is the cenotaph of the Dewan Sawan Mull, and the European cemetery. A fine public garden lies to the west of the city. As a trade centre, Mooltan ranks of first importance, being connected by rail with Lahore and Karachi ; and by the Ravi, Jehlam, and Chenab with the whole central Punjab. The trade of Mooltan comprises every article of produce, manufacture, and consumption in the whole Province. The chief imports being cotton and other piece-goods ; while the main staples of exports are sugar, cotton, indigo, and wool. The chief local manufactures are silk and cotton weaving and carpet-making ; country shoes are also made in large quantities for exportation. The glazed pottery and enamel work of Mooltan have a high reputation. The heat of Mooltan is notorious, and the rainfall is little above 7 inches.

Mooltan—Cantonment and railway junction station [R. C.], 1½ miles east of the city. Population about 12,000. Usually occupied by a European regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery, and by two regiments of Native infantry. Cantonment Magistrate's court.

Muzaffarabad—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Mooltan.

Pakhimean—Village with post office [m.].

Rashida—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Mooltan.

Sarai Sidhu—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sher Shah—Large village and railway junction station, 22 miles from Mooltan city. A bench of 2 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. t.].

Shujabad—Town, municipality, and administrative-head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated about 5 miles from the present left bank of the Chenab. Population 7,000. The town contains some fine native houses. It is the trade centre for the richest portion of the District, and is intersected by two broad *bazars* which cross each other. North-west of the town is the palace of Shuja Khan, now used as the *tahsili* and police station. Dispensary, school of the Church Missionary Society, *sarai*, fort, encamping ground, and post office [m. s. t.]. The surrounding country yields fine crops of indigo and sugar-cane.

Talamba—Town, municipality, and ruins ; situated 2 miles from the modern left badk of the Ravi, and 51 miles north-east of Mooltan city. Population under 3,000. A place of purely antiquarian interest, the present village being built of bricks taken from an old fortress, 1 mile south. The ruins are described as consisting of an open city, protected on the south by a lofty fortress 1000 feet square. The outer rampart of earth has a thickness of 200 feet and a height of 20 feet ; and a second rampart of equal elevation stands upon its summit. Both were originally faced with large bricks. The modern village contains a police station, school, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.], all located in one building. A quarter of a mile south-west of the town is an encamping ground, two good wells, and a supply house.

Tatipur—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Mooltan City.

MUZAFFARGARH.

MUZAFFARGARH.—District in the Derajat Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by Dera Ismail Khan and Jhang Districts ; on the east and south-east by the river Chenab ; and on the west by the Indus. Area, 3,422 square miles ; and population 381,095. The District stands thirteenth in order of area, and twenty eighth in order of population among the districts of Punjab. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Muzaffargarh, 17 miles from Mooltan by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops include wheat and barley for the *rabi* or spring harvest, and various millets for the *kharif* or autumn harvest. Indigo, cotton, and sugar-cane are also raised in a large quantity. Of non-food crops indigo forms the most lucrative staple.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The chief articles of export include wheat, sugar, cotton, indigo, and *ghi*. The imports comprise English piece goods, iron, lime, sugar, *manjit*, rock solt, etc. Snuff is manufactured throghout the District generally, but more especially at Alipur. The only other manufactures consist of country cloth and counterpanes, date leaf mats, and paper. Horse fairs are held annually at Muzaffargarh station.

CLIMATE.—The District is unusually hot and dry. Remittent and intermittent fevers and skin diseases prevail widely. Small-pox is uncommon, and cholera all but unknown.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 *tahsils* of Muzaffargarh, Rangpur, Alipur, and Sinanwan. Revenue, about 7¼ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Judge, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Munsiff, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, 5 Honorary Magistrates, Executive Engineer, and District Inspector of Schools. [For further description of Muzaffargarh town *see* Muzaffargarh].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alipur—Municipal village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated 50 miles from Muzaffargarh town. Population under 3,000. Small export trade in molasses and indigo. Snuff is also manufactured largely for exportation. Besides the usual sub-divisional offices the town contains police station, dispensary, *sarai* and post office [m. s. t.]. The town is stated to be the healthiest in the southern part of the District ; but fever is prevalent during the rainy-season.

Daera Dinpanah—Village and railway station, 42 miles from Muzaffargarh. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dhaka—Village with post office [m.].

Gazi Ghat—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Muzaffargarh. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jatoi—Town and municipality, 11 miles from Alipur. Population about 2,500. Honorary magistrates' court, police station, school, and post office [m.].

Khairpur—Town and municipality, situated 6 miles from Alipur on a depressed site, below flood-level from the Chenab, and therefore surrounded by an embankment, which has to be kept up at a considerable outlay. The town is compactly built, chiefly of brick. The *bazars* are mostly paved with brick, but the streets are too narrow to admit wheeled traffic. Population about 3,000. The inhabitants are enterprising traders, and their trade with Baluchistan, Sukkur, Mooltan, and other places at a distance is larger than that of any other town in the District. The exports consist principally of wool, cotton, and grain ; the imports of cloth and sundries. The town contains a primary school, police station, and post office [m.].

Khangarh—Town and municipality situated about 4 miles from the present bed of the Chenab, and 11 miles from Muzaffargarh town. Population under 4,000. The town contains a grain market, school, municipal hall, dispensary, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.]. Outside the town is an encamping ground.

Kinjar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kot Adu—Town and railway station, 35 miles from Muzaffargarh town, and 10 miles from the river Indus. Population about 3,000. The town derives its only importance from being an agricultural centre, and is a halting-place for travellers marching along the left bank of the Indus. Its only manufacture is that of ornamented bows and arrows. Police outpost station, rest-house, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mahmood Kot—Village and railway junction station [R], 16 miles from Muzaffargarh. Post office [m. s. t.].

Muzaffargarh—Town, municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and district of the same name ; situated 6 miles from the present cold-weather bed of the Chenab. The town derives its name from Muzaffar Khan, an Afghan Governor of Mooltan, who fixed his residence here about 1795. Population about 3,500. The town consists of a fort formed a circular-shaped wall 30 feet high, enclosing a space with a diameter of 160 yards ; and of suburbs, which surround the fort on all sides so as to merely conceal it from view. The fort wall has 16 bastions and battlements all round. The town possesses no manufactures, and the trade is of a purely local character. The proximity to Mooltan city interferes with the function the town would otherwise perform in the collection of agricultural produce and the distribution of European goods. The public buildings consist of the usual Government courts and offices, police station, *sarai*, or native inn, church, post office [m. s. T.], dispensary, dak bungalow, and the municipal hall with its public library. The public buildings and dwellings of the European residents are situated about a quarter of a mile north of the town, at the intersection of the Dera Ghazi Khan and Alipur roads.

Panjnad.—Great river of the Punjab, formed by the united waters of the Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab, and Jehlam. Commences at the confluence of the Sutlej with the Trimab or Chenab, and, taking a south-westerly course of about 60 miles, joins the Indus nearly opposite Mithankot. The Panjnad separates the British District of Muzaffargarh from the Native State of Bahawalpur. The stream, even after the junction with the Sutlej, often bears the name of the Chenab.

Rangpur—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains the usual *tahsil* offices and post office [m.].

Rohillanwali—Village with post office [m. t.].

Shahr-Sultan—Town situated 1½ miles south of the Chenab on the road leading south from Muzaffargarh town. Population about 2,500. The town is favourably situated for trade ; and as in all towns in this part of the country, beams are placed over the streets, and covered with matting, so as to form a shady arcade. Police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sinanwan—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of the *Tahsil* of the same name, 26 miles from Muzaffargarh town. The local administrative staff consists of a *tahsildar*, and honorary magistrate. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sitpur—Municipal village, situated 3 miles from the Chenab, and 11 miles south of Alipur town. Population under 2,500. The town, which is completely enclosed by a thick screen of date palms, is very irregularly built, and has dilapidated appearance. Small trade in agricultural produce. The public buildings include a police station, municipal committee house, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

NATIVE STATES.

NATIVE STATES.—The Native States in dependence on the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab are 36 in number, comprising an area of 38,299 square miles, and a population (in 1891) of

4,263,280 persons. Until recently, Kashmir was included among the Punjab States, but in 1877 it was placed under the direct political control of the Government of India. They may be grouped under two main classes :—Plains—Patiala, Nabha, Kapurthala, Jhind, Faridkot, Maler Kotla, Kalsia, Dujana, Pataudi, Loharu, and Bahawalpur. *Hills*—Mandi, Chamba, Nahan, Bilaspur, Bashahr, Nalagarh, Suket, Keunthal, Baghal, Jabbal, Bhajji, Kumharsain, Mailog, Baghat, Balsan, Kuthar, Dhami, Taroch, Sangri, Kunhiar, Bija, Mangal, Rawai, Darkoti, and Dadhi.

Of the above 36 States, four, namely, Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jhind, and Nabha, are under the direct control of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab ; one—Chamba, under the Commissioner of Amritsar ; two, namely, Maler Kotla and Kalsia, with the twenty-two Simla Hill States, under the Commissioner of Umballa ; three—Kapurthala, Mandi, and Suket under the Commissioner of Jullundur ; one—Faridkot, under the Commissioner of Lahore ; one—Pataudi, under the Commissioner of Delhi ; and two—Loharu and Dujana, under the Commissioner of Hissar.

The relations of the British Government with Bahawalpur are regulated by treaty ; those with the other States by *sanads* or charters from the Governor-General. Patiala, Jhind, and Maler Kotla furnish a quota of horsemen for service in British territory in lieu of tribute. The other States pay a money tribute, aggregating Rs. 279,070. The States of Patiala, Jhind, and Nabha are ruled by members of the Phulkian family. Should the ruling line in any of these States become extinct in respect of direct heirs, the *sanads* provide for the selection of a collateral as successor by the chiefs of the other two States. A *nazarana* or relief is payable to the British Government by the collateral heir who succeeds. The Phulkian chiefs, and also the Raja of Faridkot, are bound by *sanad* to execute justice, and to promote the welfare of their people ; to prevent *sati*, slavery, and female infanticide ; to co-operate with the British Government against an enemy, and to furnish supplies to troops ; and to grant, free of expense, land required for railways and imperial lines of road. On the other hand, the British Government has guaranteed them full and unreserved possession of their territories. They and Bahawalpur differ from the remaining feudatories in the fact that they possess power to inflict capital punishment upon their subjects. The treaties with Bahawalpur define the supreme position of the British Government, and bind the Nawab to act in accordance with the wishes of Government, while in turn the British Government engages to protect the State. *Sanads* of varying import are also possessed by the minor feudatories. Further information will be found in a separate article for each State under its respective alphabetical heading.

BAGHAL.

BAGHAL.—Protected Hill State, in the vicinity of Simla, Area, 124 square miles ; number of villages 346 ; population 21,000. The Raja is a Puar Rajput. The title of the ruling family was previously Rana ; but the predecessor of the present chief acquired for himself and successors the title of Raja for good services to Government. He holds the

territory under a *sanad* dated 1815, and pays a tribute of Rs. 3600 in commutation for *begars* or forced labour. He has a military force of 50 infantry and 1 field gun. He is also bound to keep the roads in his territories in order. Sentences of death passed by the Raja require the confirmation of the Superintendent of the Hill States and of the Commissioner of the Division ; all other punishments are awarded by the Raja on his own authority. The revenue of the State is returned at about Rs. 60,000. The capital of the State is Arki, a village about 20 miles distant from Simla. The well-built residence of the Raja is situated above the town, and has an imposing appearance. The Raja has built and furnished an excellent rest-house for the accommodation of his European guests and for travellers. Baghal is, for the hills, a populous and flourishing little State.

BAGHAT.

BAGHAT.—Protected Hill State, in the vicinity of Simla. Area, 36 square miles ; villages 178 ; population under 10,000. The Rana, Dhulip Singh, is a Rajput, and was born about 1859. His military and police force amount to 35 men. The tribute payable is Rs. 2,000 per annum, but Rs. 1390 is remitted on account of the land occupied by the Kasauli and Solon cantonments (between Kalka and Simla), and by the rifle-range at the latter station. The State is held on the same conditions as Baghal. The annual revenue of the Chief is estimated at Rs. 8,000.

BAHAWALPUR.

BAHAWALPUR.—Native State situated between the Punjab and Rajputana, to the east of the Indus and Sutlej. On the south-west it is bounded by Sind. Area, 17,285 square miles. Population 648,900. Four-fifths of the people are Muhammadans. Cotton and silk goods and indigo are the principal manufactures. The Chief of Bahawalpur (Nawab Sir Sadik Muhammad Khan Bahadur, G. C. S. I.) ranks third on the list of Punjab chiefs, coming next to the Maharaja of Patiala. He is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. He pays no tribute, and enjoys a gross revenue estimated at 16 *lakhs* of rupees. The military force of the State consists of 12 guns, 99 artillerymen, 300 cavalry, and 2,493 infantry and police. The State is administered by His Highness the Nawab in person with the advice and assistance of a council of six members, whose appointment or dismissal is subject to the sanction of the British Government. [For further description of Bahawalpur town *see* Bahawalpur.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahmadpur—Town and railway station, 30 miles from Bahawalpur. Population about 7,000. Chief trade in arms, cotton, and silk. The town is meanly built. but has a handsome mosque with four lofty minarets. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ahmadpur-Lamba—Town in Sadikabad *tahsil*. Population about 5,000. Post office [m s. t.].

Allahabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bahawalpur—Capital of Bahawalpur State, and railway station ; situated about 2 miles from the Sutlej river, 64 miles from Mooltan. Population about 20,000. The city is surrounded by a mud-wall, 4 miles

in circuit. The palace of the Nawab is a vast square pile, with towers at each corner. From the roof of the palace an extensive view is gained over the vast desert of Bikaneer which stretches away waterless for 100 miles. There is a Horse Farm, where are many fine animals, particularly brood-mares. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. The language is a mixture of Sindi and Punjabi.

Basti-Hasil-Saroo—Village with post office [m.].

Chachran—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chanigot—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Khanpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chaudri.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Khanpur.

Dera-Nawab-Sahib.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dilawar—Fort, situated in a desert, 40 miles from the left bank of the river Panjnad. Very difficult of access.

Feroza—Village and railway station, 70 miles from Bahawalpur.

Islamgarh—Fort close to the borders of Rajputana, lies on the route from Khanpur to Jeysalmere, 65 miles north of Jeysalmere.

Jhajja—Village with post office [m.].

Kaimpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Khairpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khanbela—Town of some importance near the left bank of the Panjnad. The neighbouring country, fertilized by the inundations, produces abundant crops of grain. Post office [m.].

Khanpur—Railway station and commercial town, situated on the Ikhtiarwah, a navigable canal from the Panjnad, 84 miles from Bahawalpur. Population about 8,000. Contains a roofed *bazar* and ruinous fort. Post office [m. s.].

Kot-Somaba.—Village and railway station, 97 miles from Bahawalpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kulanchwala—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Bahawalpur.

Mc-Leodganj—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Minchinabad—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mojarh.—A walled town, situated 37 miles south-east of Bahawalpur. A mosque and a tomb, also large tank without the walls. Several good wells within.

Mubarikpur—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Bahawalpur.

Pakka-Laran—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rahimyar-Khan—Village and railway station, 110 miles from Bahawalpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sabzalkot—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sadikabad—Village, *tahsil*, and railway station, 124 miles from Bahawalpur.

Sadikpur—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Samasata—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Bahawalpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Shar-Farid—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Uch—Ancient town situated on the eastern bank of the Panjnad river, 70 miles south-west of Mooltan city. Post office [m. s. t.].

Walhar—Village and railway station, 135 miles from Bahawalpur.

BALSAN.

BALSAN.—One of the Punjab Hill States. Area, 51 square miles; number of villages 152. Population about 5,500. The chief is a Rajput. Sentences of death passed by him require the confirmation of the Superintendent of the Hill States and of the Commissioner of the Division; other punishments are awarded by the Rana on his own authority. Balsan pays a tribute of Rs. 1,080 to the British Government, in commutation of an engagement to supply 30 *begars* or forced labourers. Revenue, Rs. 7,000.

BASHAHR.

BASHAHR (*Bassahir*).—One of the Punjab Hill States. Area, 3,320 square miles. Population about 65,000. Revenue, Rs. 50,000. Grain and fuel are produced abundantly. Merchandise is carried chiefly on the backs of sheep and goats. The ruling family are Rajputs. The Chief (Raja Shamser Singh) claims to trace back his descent for 120 generations. The Raja is required to furnish troops in aid of the British Government in time of war, and labour for the construction of roads in the Bashahr territory. Sentences of death requrire confirmation; other punishments are awarded by the Raja on his own authority.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Rampur.—Town in Bashahr State, and the winter residence of the Raja, standing at the base of a lofty mountain, overhanging the left bank of the Sutlej, and 138 feet above the stream. The town is famous for its fine shawls, the well-known Rampur *chadars*. The Raja's palace, consists of several buildings, with carved wooden balconies, exhibiting marks of Chinese Style. The Raja resides at Rampur during the winter, and retires to the cooler station of Sarahan for the hottest months. Elevation 3300 feet above sea-level. Post office [m. s. t.].

BHAJJI.

Bhajji—One of the Hill States in political subordination to the Punjab Government. The Rana, or chief, is a Rajput. The Rana was confirmed in possession of his State by *sanad*. Area, 96 square miles; number of villages, 327. Revenue, Rs. 23,000. Population about 13,000. An annual tribute of Rs. 1440 is paid to the British. Sentences of death passed by the Rana require confirmation; other punishments are awarded on his own authority.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Shali—Hill in Bhajji State, rising in a steep and almost inaccessible peak, 4 miles from the Sutlej, and containing on its summit a wooden temple dedicated to goddess Kali. Elevation above sea-level, 9,623 feet.

BIJA.

Bija.—One of the Simla Hill States. Area, 4 square miles; 33 villages. Population about 1,500. The Chief or Thakur holds his lands under a *sanad* in the usual terms, being confirmed in all his rights on condition of paying tribute to defray the expenses of British protection,

promoting the welfare of the *rayats* and the cultivation of the land, and maintaining the security of the roads. The Thakur (Udai Chand, a Rajput) receives Rs. 100 a year as compensation for lands required for Kasauli cantonment. Revenue of the State, Rs. 1,000. Military and police, 20 men. Tribute paid to the British Government, Rs. 180.

CHAMBA.

CHAMBA.—One of the Hall States. Bounded on the north and west by Kashmir, and on the south by Kangra. Two ranges of snowy peaks run through the State. The forests yield large quantities of timber. Grain is often cultivated in terraces, retained by masonry walls. During the summer months lakhs of sheep and goats and thousands of buffaloes and cattle find grazing on the Chamba mountains. Area, 3,180 square miles. Population 120,000. There is a considerable Brahman population, engaged in agriculture and as shepherds in the winter months. The Takkars both cultivate and take service as coolies, watchmen, &c.

The ruling family of Chamba claims to be of Kshattriya descent. The present Raja, Sham Singh, a Rajput, administers his State in person. The Raja ranks 15th on the list of Punjab chiefs, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. His military force consists of 1 gun, and 160 military and police. Revenue, Rs. 235,000. The purely State officials in each *pargana* are the *kotwal* or magistrate ; *mehta* or surveyor ; *amin* or assessor ; and a varying number of *durbials*, entrusted with miscellaneous executive duties. Chamba, the chief town of the State of the same name, and the residence of the Raja, 69 miles from Pathankot by road. Population about 5000.

CIS-SUTLEJ STATES.

Cis-Sutlej States—Tract of country in the Punjab, including the British Districts of Umballa, Ludhiana, Ferozepore, and Hissar, and the Native States of Patiala, Jhind, and Nabha.

DADHI.

DADHI.—One of the Hill States. Area, 1 square mile ; 10 villages ; population 200. Revenue, Rs. 200.

DARKUTI.

Darkuti—One of the petty Punjab Hill States. Area, 5 square miles. Population about 700. Revenue, Rs. 600. The Rana (Ram Singh) is a Rajput. The State pays no tribute to the British.

DHAMI.

Dhami—One of the Punjab Hill States, about 10 or 12 miles to the west of Simla. Area, 26 squre miles ; population about 3500. Revenue Rs. 8,000. Fatehsingh, the Rana of Dhami is a Rajput by caste. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 720. The principal articles of production are grains and a little opium.

DUJANA.

Dujana—One of the Native States under the Government of Punjab, 37 miles west of Delhi. Area, 114 square miles ; 28 villages ; population 24,000. Revenue, Rs. 65,000. The Nawab of Dujana holds his tenure on conditions which may be briefly described as fidelity to the British Government as military service when required. The force to be

furnished on application is 200 horse. The principal products of the State are grain and opium. There is a force of cavalry and infantry, including police, amounting to 130 men.

FARIDKOT.

FARIDKOT.—One of the Sikh cis-Sutlej States, lies on the east of the Sutlej, north-west of Patiala. It consists of two portions; Faridkot proper and Kot-Kapura. Area of the State 643 square miles, with 170 villages. Population 115,040. Revenue, 3 lakhs. The present chief (Raja Bikram Singh Bahadur, a Barar Jat Sikh) holds his State under a *sanad*, by which the domain belongs for ever to the Raja and his male heirs lawfully begotten. The right of adoption has also been accorded. The Raja has abandoned excise and transit duties in exchange for compensation. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The military force consists of 200 cavalry, 600 infantry and police, and 3 field guns. Faridkot, the chief town of the State of the same name, also residence of the Raja, and railway station, 20 miles from Ferozepore. Post office [m. s. t.].

HINDUR.

HINDUR (*also called Nalagarh*).—Petty Hill State. Area, 252 square miles ; 331 villages. Population about 55,000. The only place with upwards of 1,000 inhabitants is Nalagarh town, the residence of the Raja (Agar Singh, a Rajput). Revenue, Rs. 90,000. Pays tribute to British Government, Rs. 5,000. Sentences of death require confirmation from the Superintendent of Hill States and the Commissioner of the Division. Other punishments are awarded by the Raja on his own authority. The principal products of the State are opium and the usual grains.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Kundala—Village, situated near the borders of Bilaspur State and the Rupar *tahsil* of Umballa District, on the road between Bilaspur and Nalagarh towns. Celebrated for its deep lake known as Kala Kund.

Malaun—Hill fort in Hindur State ; situated on the crest of a ridge of the same name, and rising from the left bank of the Sutlej to the Sub-Himalayan range. The fort occupies a narrow hog's-back, only 30 yards in width, sloping down rapidly some 2000 feet on either side toward the Gamrara and the Gambhar. Elevation above sea-level 4448 feet.

Ramgarh—Fort in Hindur State, stands on a steep ridge which runs from the Himalayan range to the left bank of the Sutlej. Elevation above sea-level, 4054 feet. The fort is very substantially built in several compartments, and is supplied with masonry reservoirs for the storage of rain water. About a mile down the hill, on the north slope is a monument erected to the memory of Lieutenant G. T. Williams of the 3rd Native Infantry, who fell in the action fought here with the Gurkhas, on the 26th November 1814.

JHIND.

JHIND (*Jind*).—One of the Native States situated to the east of the Sutlej river. It consists of three or four isolated tracts, with a

total area of 1268 square miles. Population 284,300. The State contains 8 towns and 415 villages. Revenue, 7 lakhs. The principality was founded in 1763, and the Chief was recognised as Raja by the Emperor of Delhi in 1768. The Rajas of Jhind have always been steady adherents of the British Government. In 1857 the Raja was the first to march against the mutineers at Delhi. For his services he received a grant of additional territory. The military force consists of 6 horse and 6 mule guns, 234 artillerymen, 392 cavalry, and 1600 infantry. The Raja supplies 25 horsemen for general service in British territory. The present Raja Ranbir Singh Bahadur is a Sikh of the Sidhu Jat tribe, and is entitled to a salute of 11 gun's Jhind is the chief town of the State of the same name, and residence of the Raja. Population 7000.

JUBBAL.

JUBBAL.—One of the Hill States under the Government of the Punjab. Area, 288 square miles ; 472 villages ; population about 20,000. Revenue, nearly Rs. 40,000. The present Rana (Padam chand) is by caste Rahtor Rajput. Sentences of death passed by the Rana require the confirmation of the Superintendent of Hill States and of the Commissioner of the Division. Other punishments are awarded by the Rana on his own authority. The chief products are grain and opium.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Deorha—Village in Jubbal State, and residence of the Rana ; situated on a tributary of the river Pabar, in a deep valley, terraced for the careful cultivation of rice and other crops. The Rana's residence is built in partially Chinese style, the lower portion consisting of masonry, while the upper half is ringed round with wooden galleries capped by overhanging eaves. The palace is remarkable for the enormous masses of *deodar* timber used in its construction. Elevation above sea-level, 6550 feet.

KAHLUR.

Kahlur (*Bilaspur*).—One of the Simla Hill States. Area, 448 square miles, with 1073 villages. Population about 90,000. Revenue Rs. 86,000. The present Raja (Amar Chand) is a Rajput by caste, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. Sentences of death passed by the Raja require the confirmation of the Superintendent of the Hill States ; other punishments are awarded by the Raja on his own authority. Principal products —grain, opium, and ginger.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Bilaspur—Capital of the Bilaspur or Kahlur State, and residence of the Raja ; picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, 1465 feet above sea-level. Well-built stone-houses ; *bazar*, and palace of the Raja. Ferry across the Sutlej, 2 miles above the town, forms the chief communication with the Punjab proper.

KALSIA.

KALSIA.—One of the cis-Sutlej States. Area, 178 square miles ; population about 70,000. Principal products—wheat, cotton Indian corn, sugar, and saffron. Estimated revenue Rs. 156,000. The chief

receives Rs. 2850 per annum in perpetuity from the British Government, as compensation for the abolition of custom duties. The military force consists of 50 cavalry, 260 infantry, 3 guns, and 8 artillerymen. The present Sardar of Kalsia is Bishen Singh, a Sikh by religion, of Punjab Jat family.

KAPURTHALA.

KAPURTHALA.—Native State lying on the east of the Beas, and south of Jullundur, 15 miles from the latter. Area, 598 square miles. Population 299,590. The ancestors of the chief of Kapurthala at one time held possessions on both sides of the river Sutlej, and also in the Bari Doab. As the Kapurthala troops fought against the British in the first Sikh war, the estates on the east side of the Sutlej were confiscated. During the mutiny the chief, Randhir Singh, rendered good service to the British Government, for which he was rewarded with large Zamindaris in Oudh, yielding a revenue of about 8 lakhs. The revenue of the State is about 10 lakhs, but is subject to a charge of Rs. 131,000 payable to the British Government as commutation for military services, and Rs. 60,000 per annum to Sardars Bikrama Singh and Suchet Singh, brothers of Raja Randhir Singh. The military forces consist of 4 fort guns, 9 field guns, 186 cavalry, 926 infantry, and 303 police. The principal products of the State are sugar-cane, cotton, wheat, maize, and tobacco. The Raja has the right of adoption, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The present chief (Raja Jagat Jit Singh Bahadur, a Kalal Jat) is quite proficient in the English, Sanskrit, and Persian languages. His State is well governed, and education is making rapid strides.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Dhilwan—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kapurthala—Chief town of the State of the same name, situated 8 miles from the left bank of the river Beas ; 8 miles from Kartarpur railway station, and 16 miles from Sultanpur. Population 16,000. All the public buildings and the palace are lighted with electric light. Post office [m. s. T.].

Phagwara—Town in Kapurthala State, and railway station, 13 miles from Jullundur. Population 10,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sultanpur—Town in Kapurthala State. Population 8,000.

KASHMIR.

KASHMIR.—Native State, politically subordinate to the Government of India, constituting the territories of the Maharaja of Kashmir. Area, 80,900, square miles. Population 2,511,000, Revenue, Rs. 8,076,000.

The inhabitants of Kashmir are physically a fine race. The men are tall, strong, and well built ; their complexion is usually olive, but sometimes fair and ruddy, especially among Hindus ; their features are regular and well developed, and those of the Muhammadans have a decided Jewish cast, resembling the Pathans. This large State is bounded on the north by some petty semi-independent hill chiefships, mostly subordinate to Kashmir, and by the Kara Koram mountains ; on the east by Chinese Tibet ; on the south and west by the Punjab Districts and the Hazara country. The State comprises, in addition to the

Districts of Kashmir proper, Jummu, and Punch :—The governorships of Ladakh and Gilghit, including the Districts of Dardistan, Baltistan, Leh, Tilail, Suru, Zanskar, Rupshu and others. The chief town of the State is Sringar, 175 miles from Gujarat, 209 miles from Wazirabad, and 149 miles from Murree, and 126 miles from Abbottabad. This last route is comparatively easy, and is practicable throughout the year. Kashmir is usually entered by crossing a lofty range of mountains, called the Pir Panjal, or 'Saints Mountain.' It is so named from a *pir*, or Muhammadan saint, whose shrine is in the Pass, and receives the offerings of all devout Musalman travellers. In clear weather the minars of Lahore may be seen, though distant about 130 miles.

History.—According to tradition, the Kashmir valley was originally altogether a lake. The first inhabitants are said to have worshipped the sun-god. Kashmir next became the seat of Buddhism, from which it spread in all directions. Mahmud of Ghazni, entered the valley in the 11th century. Tartar invasions occupy a long period of its history. The old Hindu *raj* ended in the death of the Queen of the last sovereign, who upbraided the Muhammadan usurper and stabbed herself. Muhammadansim was introduced into Kashmir in the 14th century. In 1586, the country was conquered by Akbar. In 1752, it was taken by Ahmad Shah, and remained under Afghan sway till 1819, when it was conquered by the Sikhs, and was governed by them till the Sikh war in 1845. Ghulab Singh, who had begun life as a horseman under the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, was presented with the principality of Jummu, from which he extended his authority over Ladakh. In 1846, on payment of 75 lakhs, he was confirmed in possession of the territory which he already held, and also obtained the Province of Kashmir. Ghulab Singh died in 1857, and was succeeded by his eldest son Ranbir Singh who was by caste a Dogra Rajput. On his death in 1885, he was succeeded by his son Pertab Singh. The Maharaja is entitled to a personal salute of 21 guns and has received a *sanad* giving adoptive rights. As a token of the supremacy of the British Government, he pays an annual tribute of 1 horse, 25 lbs. of *pashm* and fine wool, and 3 pairs of shawls. The military force of the State consists of about 19,000 men, including 5000 irregular troops, with 16 batteries of artillery, two of which are horsed ; the cavalry, which is used principally for escort duties, consists of two regiments, mostly stationed near Jummu.

Physical Aspects.—The valley of Kashmir is of an oval form encircled on every side by lofty mountains. The valley is about 5,200 feet above the sea. The river Jhelum flows through the center, and finds its way to the Punjab through the Baramula Pass. The mountains which surround Kashmir are covered with snow for nearly eight months in the year. In some places there are large glaciers or ice rivers. One of them is 35 miles long. The southern mountains are not so high as those in the north, and they slope more gently to the valley. On the north the mountains rise in rugged precipices of great height, down the sides of which streams leap in cataracts. The average height of this northern barrier is from 20 to 26,000 feet. One peak of the Karakoram range

is 28,250 feet. The lakes of Kashmir are numerous, both in the valley itself, and upon the mountains surrounding it.

MINERALS.—Iron abounds, the metal used in the fabrication of gun-barrels requires to be imported from the Punjab ; near the village of Harpatnagar, a copper mine is said to have been worked within the late years. Plumbago abounds in the Pir Panjal mountains. Sulphur springs are common, sulphide of lead (*surma*) is found in the Jummu hills ; and samples of coal from the same locality have been exhibited in the Lahore Exhibition. The rocks are thin carbonaceous shales and grits with earthy ferruginous limestones. The general character of the coal is that of a hard anthracite. Gold washnig is also carried on to a very trifling extent on the banks of the Jehlam, in the neighbourhood of Tangrot. Sulphurous springs burst forth in many parts of the valley of Kashmir, and earthquakes are of not uncommon occurrence.

PRODUCTS.—In Kashmir, as in Upper India, two harvests are reaped annually. The chief *rabi* crops are wheat, barley. peas etc. those of the *kharif* are rice, Indian corn, gram, and flax. Of much greater importance than the rainfall is the snow, which falls on the mountains from November to March, and on the melting of which in the spring and summer the rice crop mainly depends for its irrigation. Rice forms the staple food of the people, and is the most important crop, occupying three-fourths of the cultivated area. The lake, near Srinagar, is noted for its floating gardens. which yield abundant crops of cucumbers and melons. Large quantities of the *Singhara*, or water nut, are obtained from another lake. The nut is dried and formed into a flour of which cakes are made. The forests yield valuable timber, and Kashmir is noted for its fruits.

MANUFACTURES.—The chief manufacture of Kashmir consists of shawls, which are celebrated throughout the world. These are of two kinds—those loom-made, and those woven by hand. To the manufacture of carpets trade, the peculiar dexterity of the Kashmir weavers is well adapted. The manufacture of woollen cloths is almost universal throughout the valley. The better quality of wool is used in the manufacture of blankets, and the fine woollen cloth called *pashmina* ; of the inferior wool, coarse wollen called *pattu* are made. Silk has of late years received considerable attention, and bids fair to become one of the most important products of the Maharaja's dominions. The paper produced in Kashmir has a great reputation throughout Hindustan. A description of papier-machè or lacquered work is peculiar to Kashmir. The lapidaries of Kashmir are stated to have produced specimens of their skill and taste superior to any in Europe. The silver and gold work, of which a great deal is made in Srinagar, is exceedingly effective.

COINAGE.—The silver coins in circulation in Kashmir are of three classes. First, the old Harisinghi rupees, worth eight annas ; and are for the most part of good metal and full weight. Second, the old *Chilki* rupees, valued originally at ten annas. These old *chilki* rupees are spread all over the country, and form the general circulating medium for petty trade. Third, the new *Chilki* rupees, issued by the present Maha-

raja. These are of full weight, of good metal, and of the value of ten annas, say about 1 shilling if converted into sterling.

LANGUAGES.—The languages of Kashmir are divided into thirteen separate dialects. Of these, Dogri and Chibhali, which do not differ much from Hindustani and Punjabi, are spoken on the hills and country of the Punch and Jummu Districts. Kashmiri is mostly used in Kashmir Proper, and is rather curiously and closely related to the Sanskrit. It is not, however, the Court language, and for the purpose of a traveller through Kashmir, either Hindustani or Punjabi will serve. Five dialects are included under the term 'Pahari,' a language spoken by the mountaineers in the east of Kashmir. Besides these, there are two dialects of Tibetan, which are spoken in Baltistan, Ladakh, and Champas; and in the north-west three or four varieties of the Dard dialects of Aryan origin.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Kashmir varies according to the situation. Upon the summits of the surrounding mountains it is extremely rigorous, while in the valley it is temperate, being intermediate between that of Europe and the plains of India. In the higher portions of the valley, the climate from the beginning of May to the end of October is mild and very salubrious. In consequence of the great elevation of Kashmir, the cold of winter is considerable, being on an average much more severe than in any part of the British Isles. The hottest months in the valley are July and August; the air is occasionally close and oppressive, especially for a day or two before rain, which is often accompanied with thunder and lightning. The coldest months are December and January, when the average morning temperature in the valley is a little below freezing point; ice invariably covers the surface of the lakes to a considerable distance from the banks, and about once in seven or eight years the Jehlam itself is frozen over at Srinagar. There are no periodical rains as in Hindustan; and although the annual fall upon the mountains must be very great, yet in the valley the quantity probably does not exceed 18 or 20 inches during the year. About the end of March and beginning of April, there are frequent and sudden storms in the valley, accompanied by hail and rain; spring showers are frequent during April and May. In June and September also, heavy rain is not infrequent, and there are occasional showers in July and August. The air of Kashmir is in general remarkable for its stillness. Night frosts set in as early as the middle of November. By the end of that month the trees are stripped of their leaves and the year's vegetation is killed off, a thick haze overspreads the whole valley, and the lakes and rivers send up clouds of vapour. Every movement of men or beasts raises great quantities of dust, and the haze becomes so great that even at mid-day, and under a cloudless sky, no object can be seen at a mile's distance. This murky state of the air extends for about 200 feet above the level of the valley; and those who climb beyond that height see the snowy mountains of a dazzling whiteness, and the sun shining clearly in a cloudless sky, while the low country lies hidden in dim obscurity. The first fall of snow restores the clearness of the air. This fall upon the mountains

usually occurs about the beginning of November, but it is slight, and soon melted by the sun. The heavy fall begins about the middle of December, and the snow lies to the average depth of 2 feet until the middle of April. Malaria is very prevalent throughout the valley, and fevers and affections of the bowels are common, but the other diseases peculiar to India are seldom observed. Epidemics of small-pox and cholera are not infrequent. In many villages the inhabitants suffer from goitre. In addition to the above diseases, phthisis, elephantiasis, syphilis, and scrofula are common.

ADMINISTRATION.—*Ruler* H. H. Maharaja Pertab Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I. MAHARAJA'S COUNCIL—Dewan (President and Chief Minister) with 2 Members, 1 Secretary, and 1 Serishtedar ; 2 Hakim-i-alas —one of Jummu, and one of Kashmir ; and Chief Judge. POLITICAL DEPARTMENT—Resident, British Joint Commissioner, Superintendent, Residency Surgeon, and Post Master.

The Maharaja of Kashmir forms himself the ultimate Court of Appeal throughout his dominions, his decisions alone being final. The rule obtains that every suit must be instituted in the Court of First Instance. In cases involving the Hindu and Muhammadan laws, the authorities are the *shastra* and *shara* respectively ; but the majority of the text-books of the five schools of Hindu law have no force in Kashmir. The Maharaja has passed a criminal code consisting of 203 sections, with punishments for each offence, differing in spirit very little from the Indian Penal Code. Political offenders and criminals under life sentences are banished to the frontier fort of Bhunji, but the bulk of ordinary prisoners are lodged in the jail near the village of Habbak on the margin of the Dal lake. Education has lately been encouraged by an annual grant of Rs. 30,000, to defray the cost of publishing translations of books teaching the European sciences, and also standard works in Sanskrit and Arabic. [For further description of Srinagar town *see* Srinagar].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aknur—Town and fort situated at the foot of the southern Himalayan range, 114 feet above sea-level, and on the banks of the Chenab, which here becomes navigable. The town, which is a great timber mart, chiefly consists of ruins, but presents a picturesque appearance from without. It has a fine old palace and modern fort.

Amarnath.—Cave in Kashmir State ; situated among the mountains which bound that territory on the north-east. It consists of a natural opening in a gypsum rock, about 30 yards in height and 20 in depth, and is held to be the dwelling place of the god Siva. A great fair is annually held here at the Saluna festival. The water falling from the roof forms a stalagmitic column, said to form the image of the god, and believed by the worshippers to wax and wane, along with the moon.

Baltistan (*generally called Iskardoh*).—One of the administrative divisions of Kashmir comprising the north and north-eastern portions of that State. Baltistan lies between the governorship of Giljit on the west and Ladakh on the east.—*See* also Iskardoh.

Bandajan—Pass in Muzaffarabad Division of Kashmir State, over

a range of the Himalayas, covered with an unbroken sheet of perpetual snow. Elevation above the sea, 14,854 feet.

Banihal—Pass in Kashmir State, lying over a range of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea, 8500 to 9000 feet.

Baramula—Mountain gorge through which the Jhelum river passes. The town of Baramula stands on the right bank of the river, here spanned by a bridge of eight piers.

Basohli—Tract of country and town, situated on the Ravi river at the foot of the southern Himalayan chain. The town contains a large *bazar*, and a handsome palace of the Raja, moated and turreted like a mediæval castle.

Bhareng—Valley and *pargana*, lying east of Srinagar. Remarkable for its caverns and subterranean water-courses and fountains, one of which, the Achabad spring, is supposed to be the efflux of the engulphed water of the Bharengi river. The route by the Mirbal pass runs up the valley.

Bharengi—River of Kashmir State, draining the Bhareng valley, being formed by the junction of the southern waters from the Wardwan Pass with the north-western outflow from the Snowy Punjab; partly disappears in a subterranean opening, and is said to reappear in the Achabad spring. Length about 40 miles.

Bijbharu—Town lying on the banks of the Jehlam river, about 25 miles from Srinagar. The second city in importance and population in the Kashmir valley, containing a temple to Siva under his title of Bajeswar. A wooden bridge and large *bazar* are only noticeable here.

Bul-Tul (*or Kantal; also called Shur-ji-la*).—A pass over the range of mountains bounding the Kashmir valley on the north-east. Forms the water-summit between Kashmir and Little Tibet; the Dras river flowing from its northern declivity to the Indus, while from its southern slopes runs a feeder of the Sind river, a tributary of the Jhelum. Elevation above sea level, 11,300 feet.

Chamomeril (*or Iso Moriri*).—Lake in Ladakh, in the elevated table-land of Rupshu lying between the valleys of the Sutlej and the Indus. Elevation above sea-level, 14,900 feet. Surrounded by mountains, some of which rise to a height of 5000 feet from the water's edge. The water is brackish, and not good for drinking purposes. Length from north to south, 15 miles; breadth from 3 to 5 miles.

Chenab—River in the Punjab, and one of the five streams from which the Province derives its name. Rises in the snowy Himalayan ranges of Kashmir; pursues a winding course through the gorges of Jummu; and enters British territory in Sialkot District near the village of Khairi Rihal. Receives the waters of the Tavi, a considerable confluent, and forms for some 18 miles the boundary between Sialkot and Gujarat Districts. It afterwards forms the limit between the Rechna and the Jech Doabs, where many flat-bottomed country boats navigate its stream. Passing along the whole western border of Gujranwala District, the Chenab next enters the desert region of Jhang where it occupies a broad valley, nearly 30 miles in width. The present bed lies about midway between the high banks which confine the central valley at either end.

Numerous islands stud the river, but constantly change their places with every inundation. At Timmu, the Chenab and Jehlam unite.

Chitral—The capital of the State of the same name in the Kunar or Kashkar valley, Kashmir; elevation, 5200 feet; 48 miles from Mastuj, on the Kashkar river. The soil of the valley is fertile, producing much grain and quantities of many European fruits, as well as excellent grapes. The valley resembles Kafaristan in physical features and coldness of climate. The men of the valley are tall and well made, and the women remarkable for their beauty. Slavery is common, and the slave trade forms one of the principal items of revenue of the Chitral rulers. Trade is carried on chiefly by barter. The Chitral State owns the supremacy of Kashmir.

Degh—River in Jummu State, and in Sialkot, Lahore, and Montgomery Districts. Formed by the union of two streams at Parmandal, in Jummu, both of which take their rise, in the outer Himalayan ranges. Enters British territory near the village of Lehri-Kalan in Sialkot, passes into Lahore District, and finally joins the Ravi in Montgomery District.

Dub—Pass on the border between British territory and Kashmir State, on the route from Attock to Kashmir by the Baramula road. Lies on the watershed dividing the feeders of the Kishanganga and the Jehlam on the east, from those of the Indus on the west.

Dubchi—Valley and pass in Kashmir State, situated between the Fateh Punjal and Pir Panjal mountains at an elevation of 11,800 feet above sea-level. The Remdeara river takes its rise on the summit of the pass, and flows into the Jehlam. There is a *sarai* (rest-house) in the pass for the accommodation of travellers.

Fateh Panjal.—Mountain chain in Kashmir State, forming a segment of a circle, and bounding the Kashmir valley to the south. Estimated height, about 12,000 feet; total length, 40 miles.

Gangal.—Tank or small lake in Kashmir State, on the Harmukh mountain, near the north-eastern boundary of the valley. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 300 yards. Remarkable only for its sanctity in the eyes of the Hindus, who make pilgrimages to its banks, and throw into the waters such fragments of the bones of their relatives as remain unconsumed after the funeral cremation. Large temple sacred to Siva in his form of Mahadeva. An annual fair is held here.

Gilghit.—Valley and District in Kashmir State, lying on the southern slope of the Hindu Kush, between Baltistan and Yasin. The river Gilghit traverses the centre of the valley, and finally joins the Indus 6 miles north of the village of Bimji or Bawanji. The lower part of the valley of the Gilghit river, 40 miles in length, forms the Gilghit district. The town of Gilghit is 24 miles from Indus, with an elevation above sea-level of 4,890 feet, a central position, good climate, and a considerable extent of fertile land. Nowhere else in the world, is there to be found so great a number of deep valleys, and lofty mountains in so small an area. Within a radious of 65 miles from Gilghit town, the survey maps show, amidst innumerable smaller peaks, eleven varying from 18,000 to 20,000 feet, seven from 20,000 to 22,000 feet, six from 22,000 to 24,000

feet, and eight from 24,000 to 26,000 feet, while half of the tract, still remains to be surveyed. A rival to Mount Everest and Kanchanjanga may yet be found among the lofty mountains of these parts. Many of the streams are rich in gold, especially those flowing from the great Rakiposh mountains, and it is probable that a scientific search for minerals would be well repaid. Nearly half way between Gilghit town and the Indus is the Bargot valley, which is celebrated for the quantity and quality of its gold production, and there are many signs of mineral wealth. The Hanza river joins that of Gilghit, a mile below the town. Kashmir jurisdiction extends some 25 miles up the valley to a point at which the river Hanza makes a sudden bend from a westerly course to the south-east. Immediately above the bend of the river is the District of Chaprot, consisting of the fort and village of that name, and three other villages. This district has always been a fruitful source of contention among the rulers of the three States of Gilghit, Hanza, and Nagar, between which it is situated, chiefly on account of the fort which is locally considered impregnable. It has belonged in turn to all three States, but at present is garrisoned by Kashmir troops. The residences of the rulers of the two States are reached at about 52 miles from Gilghit town, and the river forming the boundary between them. The great Rakiposh mountain rises from the water's edge without a break for 19,000 feet to its topmost peak, which is over 25,000 feet above sea level. The rulers of Hanza and Nagar are called Thum. The Thum is addressed as *Sri*, an appellation of Lakshmi, the Hindu goddess of wealth. The ruler lives at Baltit. The Ponyal district, 19 miles above Gilghit town, stretches for some 22 miles up to the Yasin frontier.

Haramak.—Mountain in Kashmir State; a peak of the lofty range which bounds that kingdom on the north. A small lake, known as Ganga bal, nestles on its northern slope, and forms an object of great veneration to the Hindus. Elevation 13,000 feet above sea-level.

Hocho (*Hopcho*).—River in Kashmir, rises among the snows on the western declivity of the Gantang Pass. The fall is very gentle, lower down is very rapid, as from its source to the confluence with the Sutlej, a distance of 12 miles in a westerly direction. It descends 10,000 feet, and is in general one broken sheet of foam. The mountains bounding its course on each side are precipitous, lofty, and covered with perpetual snow, avalanches of which frequently descend, and, damming the stream, form deep lakes, over the icy embankments of which the river is precipitated with a loud noise.

Iskardo (*or Skardo*).—Principal town of the Province of Balti, situated on an elevated plain, 19 miles long and 7 broad; 7700 feet, above sea-level, at the bottom of a valley, surrounded by lofty mountains. The fort, occupying a rock of gneiss at the confluence of the Indus with its great tributary the Shegar, is near the magnificent gorge through which the Indus issues from the western ranges of the Himalayas. The cliff on which the fort is built rises to a sheer height of 800 feet above the river, and presents a perpendicular face on every side, except the west, where it slopes rapidly toward the plain. Vigne compares the site to that of Gibraltar, and believes that it could be rendered

equally impregnable. The castle of the late princes of Baltistan crowns a small natural platform, 300 feet above the river, and shows by its construction that defence rather than comfort was its chief object.

Islamabad.—Town on the north bank of the Jehlam, here about 80 yards wide, and crossed by a wooden bridge. Islamabad crowns the summit of a long low ridge, extending from the mountains eastward. Below the ridge a low reservoir contains a spring of clear water, slightly sulphurous, from which volumes of gas exhale. A legend connects the origin of the spring with a creative act of Vishnu. The water swarms with sacred fish. Large manufacture of Kashmir shawls, also of chintzes, cotton and woolen goods. Here the Hindu pilgrims to the famous shrine of Siva at Ambarnath, 60 miles distant, halt to take in a supply of provisions for their journey. Islamabad is the second town in Kashmir, and is the terminus of the upper navigation of the Jehlam. Crocus flowers are grown for saffron, which is largely used as a medicine, and for the making of caste marks on the foreheads of orthodox Hindus. In good seasons about 20,000 lbs. of saffron are secured.

Jummu.—Province and town in Kashmir State; situated on the Tavi, a tributary of the Chenab, among the mountains of the outer Himalayan range. Population 45,000. The people are Hindus. The town and palace stand upon the right bank of the river; the fort overhangs the left or eastern shore at an elevation of 150 feet above the stream. The lofty whitened walls of the palace and citadel present a striking appearance from the surrounding country. An adjacent height commands the fortress, rendering it untenable against modern artillery. Extensive and handsome pleasure-grounds. Ruins of great size in the suburbs attest the former prosperity of the city. Post office [m. t.].

Jasrota.—Extinct principality and town in Kashmir State; situated among the mountains of the southern Himalayan chain. The Raja's residence is a handsome palace with four towers; small *bazar* and inconsiderable trade.

Kistawar.—Town and former capital of a small principality; situated on the southern slope of the Himalayas, near the left bank of the Chenab, which here forces its way through a gorge with precipitous cliffs some 1000 feet in height. Ill-built houses; small *bazar*, and fort. Manufacture of inferior shawls and coarse woolens. Elevation about 5,000 feet above the sea.

Kokur.—Celebrated spring, situated at the northern base of the Pir Panjal Mountain. Issues by six mouths from the bottom of a limestone cliff. The stream thus formed flows into the Bareng river.

KosaNag (*Kaiser Nag*)—Mountain lake and place of pilgrimage on the north side of the Fateh Panjal mountains. It is three-quarters of a mile in length, by 500 yards in breadth. Supplied by the melting of the snow. Gives rise to the river Veshan, a tributary of the Jehlam. Venerated by the Hindus under the name of Vishnu Padh, from a legend that the god produced it by stamping with his foot. Elevation above sea-level 12,000 feet.

Kund (*Khund*).—Valley on the northern side of the Pir Panjal

Mountain. It is three miles long, picturesque, well cultivated and possessing a cool climate. Elevation, 6000 feet above sea-level.

Ladakh.—One of the three outlying Governorships under the Maharaja of Kashmir, —the other two being Baltistan and Gilghit. It is of extremely irregular outline ; but speaking broadly, it may be described as comprising the valley of the Indus, and also of most of its tributaries. The different Districts of Central Ladakh, Rupshu, and Neobra, besides the bleak and almost uninhabited plateaux of the Kuenlum and Linzhithang plains, together make up the Province. Area of Ladakh (including the Zanskar, and some other Districts, which do not belong to it in political sense) is about 30,000 square miles, and population about 200,000. Lying as it does at the back of the great central range of the Himalayas, it may be readily understood that Ladakh is one of the loftiest of the inhabited regions of the globe. The valleys and plateaux vary between 9000 to 17000 feet, while many of the peaks attain altitudes of 25,000 feet. The chief rivers of Ladakh are the Indus, and its tributaries the Shayak, Neobra, Chanchengmo, and Zanskar. There are several salt lakes, the more important of which are the Pang Kong and Chomoriri.

The climate is characterized by remarkable extremes, burning heat during the day being succeeded by piercing cold at night, while vegetation is parched by the excessive dryness of the air. The sheep are the most useful, as nearly the whole of the traffic of the country is transported on their backs. The common domestic goat of Ladakh is the well known shawl goat, the wool of which is exported to Kashmir, Nepal, and British India.

The trade of the country is confined to four articles *viz.* wool, borax, sulphur, and dried fruits. But the fact of Leh being an important entrepôt for trade between Kashmir and Hindustan on the south, and Yarkand, Khotan, and Tibet on the north and east, has probably contributed more to the wealth of the country. The chief imports from Chinese territories are wool, tea, gold dust and coins, silver, silk, and *charas* (an intoxicating preparations of hemp) ; while those from India consist of cotton goods, hides, skins and leathers, grain, guns, pistols, etc., brocades and tea.

The Ladakhis are a short, strong, but ugly race of Turanian origin, and Buddhists in religion. They are cheerful, willing, and not quarrelsome, unless excited by their intoxicating drink, *chang* (a light beer). In nearly every village there is a monastery, which holds one or two Lamas or monks. The supply of priests is kept up by one boy in each famiy being usually devoted to the profession. The religious tone of the inhabitants is further exemplified by colossal figures of deities carved in the rock, stone-heaps or walls covered with inscriptions, and miscellaneous sacred structures. The dominion of Ladaks was in former time much enlarged. By a treaty of 1846 Kashmir and its dependences were handed over to Gulab Singh by the British Government, and in 1870 a treaty was concluded between Lord Mayo and the Maharaja of Kashmir, providing for the appointment of two joint Commissioners, one British and one Native, for supervising the through trade.

Leh.—Chief town of Ladakh; situated about 8 miles from the northern bank of the Indus, at an elevation of 11,538 feet above the sea. Population 4000. Leh stands in a small plain between the river Indus and a chain of mountains; a wall with conical and square towers surrounds the town, and runs up to the crest of the range. Whitewashed three storied houses with wooden balconies. Fort about a mile south-west of town. Entrepôt for the trade between the Punjab and Chinese Tartary, being the principal mart for the shawl-wool imported from the latter country. Observatory and post office [t].

Ledar (*Ladar*).—River in Kashmir State; one of the headwaters of the Jehlam, rises on the southern slope of the mountains bounding the Kashmir valley on the north-east, at an elevation of 14,000 feet above sea-level. Falls rapidly till it reaches the valley, and joins the Jehlam, about 5 miles below Islamabad after a course of 45 miles.

Manasabal—Lake in Kashmir State, celebrated for its picturesque beauty. The remains of a palace built by Nur Jahan, the Queen of Emperor Jahangir, stand upon its northern bank. The lake lies on the main Srinagar road, and is three miles in length by one broad. The lake discharges its waters into the Jehlam upon its right bank.

Manerang—Mountain pass, over the Damakshu range of the Himalayas, which divides Kunawar from Ladakh. The ascent from the Kunawar side lies up the Darbang river to its source amid the perpetual snows, 15,000 feet above sea-level. The pass is open during four months of the year. Elevation of the crest of the pass 18,612 feet above sea-level.

Matan (*Marttan, Martand*).—Ruined temple in Kashmir State, Northern India; in an isolated and deserted position, some way up the table-land that looks over the valley of Kashmir. It is a temple in honour of Marttan (the sun). The temple consists of a lofty central edifice, with a small detached wing on each side, the whole enclosed in a large quadrangular portico of fluted pillars 220 by 142 feet. It is a magestic temple, the most striking in size and situation of all the existing remains of Kashmirian grandeur. The existing remains consist of huge figures and columns in massive black marble, embellished with exquisite carving. A celebrated spring issues close to the temple.

Mer and Ser—Mountain peaks of the Himalayan system, 50 or 60 miles east of the Kashmir frontier. These two mountains rise to a great height above the surrounding peaks, and exactly resemble one another in their regular conical form, though one is completely white and the other uniformly black, and both can be seen from Wazirabad, in the Gujaranwala plain, 140 miles distant, overtopping all the hills of Kashmir, and many other intervening heights.

Muzaffarabad—Town stands at the confluence of the Jehlam with the Kishen Ganga, just beyond the Hazara border. Important as commanding the entrance of the Baramula Pass. Ferries over both rivers. Fort.

Nobag Nai (*Noyagni*).—Pass in Kashmir, over the range of

mountains bounding the Kashmir valley on the east. Elevation of crest above sea-level, 12,000 feet.

Nandan Sar—Lake in Kashmir State, situated with four others on the north side of the Pir Panjal Mountain, close to the Nandan Sar Pass. Forms the source of the Haripur river. Place of Hindu pilgrimage.

Nanenwar—Mountain in Kashmir State. One of the lofty ranges bounding the Kashmir valley on the north-east. Over its sides lies the Bandarpur Pass into Tibet, at an elevation of about 11,000 feet above sea-level.

Nawashahr—Town with post office [m. t.]

Nil Nag—Lake in Kashmir State giving rise to a stream which joins the Jehlam near Baramula, situated on the north-eastern declivity of the Pir Panjal Mountain, 21 miles south-west of Srinagar. Held in great veneration by the Hindus.

Pampur—Town in Kashmir State, lying on the north bank of the river Jehlam, about 5 miles from Srinagar, surrounded by orchards and gardens. A bridge of several arches spans the river ; *bazar*, 2 Muhammadan shrines. The neighbouring country is devoted to growth of saffron, considered finer than that of Hindustan.

Pir Panjal ('*The Gaints' Mountain*').—A lofty range in Kashmir States, separating that State, on its south-western side, from the Punjab. Runs north-west and south-east, from the Baramula Pass to that of the Pir Panjal or Nandan-Sar, a distance of about 40 miles ; the highest peaks attaining an elevation of about 16,500 feet above sea-level. The range is named from a *pir* or Muhammadan saint, whose shrine in the Pir Panjal Pass receives the offerings of all devout Musalman travellers. The most picturesque road and into Kashmir, and one of the easiest and most frequented, traverses the Pir Panjal Pass, and is known as the Gujavat and Pir Panjal route. The pass itself is crossed in the eleventh stage from Gujavat, between the halting-stations of Porhiana and Aliabad *sarai*, The top of the pass is a fine grassy plateau about half a mile wide, with an elevation of about 11,500 feet, gradually sloping down to the Aliabad *sarai*. In clear weather the Shahdera *minars* at Lahore are visible, though distant about 130 miles.

Riasi.—Fort and town in the Jummu Division of Kashmir State; lies on the left bank of the Chenab, on the last slopes of the southern-most Himalayan range. Two large tanks supply the garrison with water. A deep ravine separates the fort from a sandstone eminence of equal height, about a mile distant.

Shahabad.—Town in Kashmir State, stands in the midst of a fruitful and picturesque valley, famous for producing the finest wheat in Kashmir, *bazar* with a few shops. Elevation above sea-level, 5,600 feet.

Srinagar (*Surjynagar*, The city of the Sun).—Town, and capital of the Kashmir State in the Western Himalayas. Picturesquely situated in the 'Happy Valley' of Kâshmir, about midway between its two ends, and close to the hills which bound its north-western side, on the banks of the river Jehlam. The city extends for about 2 miles along the banks

of the river, which divides it into two nearly equal portions, connected by seven bridges. There are several fine stone *ghats* or landing-stairs; and the city is also intersected by several canals, the principal of which are the Sunt-kot, the Kut-i-kut, and the Nali-mar. Srinagar is built at an elevation of about 5276 feet above sea-level, but is surrounded by low swampy tracts, which render it unhealthy. Population about 1, 75000,—25,000 being Hindus and the remainder Musalmans. The principal public buildings are the *baradari*, palace, fort, gun-factory, dispensary, school, mint, a branch of the Punjab Banking Company, Ld., post office [m. t.]; also some ancient mosques, temples, and cemeteries. The streets are generally narrow. There are several *bazars* or market-places in different parts of the city; one of which, called the Maharaj-ganj, has been lately built for the convenience of visitors, in which all the manufactures peculiar to Kashmir can be obtained. The Takhti Sulaiman or 'Throne of Solomon' is a hill overlooking the city, from which a good veiw is obtained. On the top is a fine old stone temple, called by the Hindus *Shankar Acharya*, now converted into a mosque. Elevation above sea level, 6950 feet. Four miles south-east of Srinagar is a temple named Pandrinton, standing in the midst of a tank is worth noticeable. The *Hari Parbat*, or Fort Hill, is an isolated hill on the northern out-skirts of the city. It is about 250 feet high, and is crowned by the fort. A wall surrounds the hill, in which the principal gateway, called the *Kati Darwaza*, is surmounted by a Persian inscription. Both wall and fort built by Akbar in 1590 A. D. The length, of the wall is 3 miles; its height 28 feet.

The *Sher Garhi*, within the city, contains the city fort and the royal palace. Its walls are about 22 feet high; and the interior contains the state apartments, Government offices, and barracks. The Jama Masjid, or the Cathedral mosque, which is also in the city, is a very large four-sided building, with an open square in the centre and a wooden steeple in the middle of each side.

The *Dal* or city lake of Kashmir, lies on the north-eastern side of the city. It is about 5 miles long, 2½ miles broad with a depth of 10 feet. Its surface in many parts is covered with the famous Kashmirian 'floating gardens.' *Shalimar Bagh* is a beautiful pleasure-ground laid out by Jahangir; and the *Nazib Bagh* or 'Garden of Bliss,' another picturesque pleasure-ground is said to have been planned by Akbar; and there are several other gardens of similar character in the environs of Srinagar. The local government of the city is vested in a Viceroy, or Governor assisted by a Financial and Revenue Commissioner, a Judge of the Chief Court, an Accountant-General, a Superintendent of shawls, and a Judge of the Civil Court. The Governor resides in the *Sher Garhi*. Post office [m.].

Trikota—Mountain in Kashmir State, forming part of the range bounding the valley of Srinagar on the south. The summit is covered with snow almost throughout the year. On its northern flank a spring gushes from the rock in regular pulsations—hot in winter, but cooled by intermixture of the melting snows during the summer months. The

Hindus regard this spring as holy, and pay pilgrimages to it from considerable distances.

Uri—Town with post office [m.].

Ventipur—Village and ruins in Kashmir State ; situated near the right bank of the river Jehlam, 16 miles south-east of Srinagar on the Islamabad road. Remains of two great buildings, known as the Venkadati Devi, and the Ventimadati ; they present striking examples of early Kashmirian architecture.

Vernag—Spring, situated in the south-eastern extremity of the Srinagar valley. Forms one of the chief feeders of the Jehlam.

Wardwan (*Maru Wardwan*).—A long and narrow valley, on the eastern side of the Kashmir valley, from which it is separated by a very lofty range of mountains. Its direction is nearly north and south, with a length of 40 miles, and breadth of a quarter of a mile. It is bounded by high and rugged mountains covered with perpetual snow. It is intersected by the Wardwan river, which flows south-ward to join the Chenab. The climate of Wardwan is rigorous, and rain or snow falls throughout the greater part of the year. The valley is, however, of interest to the sportsman on account of its ibex grounds, for which it is celebrated.

Wulur—Lake in Kashmir State ; the largest sheet of water in the valley, formed by an expansion of the river Jehlam. Length from east to west, 10 miles ; breadth from north to south, 12 miles. It is enclosed on the east and north by very lofty mountains. Wulur is celebrated for its picturesque beauty. Contains a small island, Lanka, with extensive ruins of an ancient Buddhist temple. Subject to violent squalls.

KEONTHAL.

Keonthal.—One of the Punjab Hill States, lies around Simla station. Area, 116 square miles comprising 838 villages. Total population about 35,000. Revenue Rs. 60,000. Principal products,—opium and grain. The chief of Keonthal was formerly styled Rana, but was raised by the British Government to the higher rank of Raja in 1857. The Raja holds a *sanad* conferring on the Keonthal chief and his heirs for ever, paramount authority over the petty States of Theog, Kothi, Ghund, Madhan, or Kiari and Ratesh, the chiefs of which, with their descendants are bound to regard the chief of Keonthal as their liege, and to pay an annual tribute as follows :—Kothi, Rs. 500 ; Theog, Rs. 500 ; Ghund, Rs. 250 ; Madhan, Rs. 250. Another *sanad* was granted to Keonthal conferring Punnar on him and his heirs. The tributaries of Keonthal are :—The Rana of Kothi—Area, 36 square miles, and population about 3,000, and revenue Rs. 6,000. The Thakur of Theog—area 10 square miles, population 3,500, and revenue Rs. 3,300. The Thakur of Madhan —area 13 square miles, population 1,500, and revenue Rs, 1,600. The Thakur of Ghund —area 3 square miles, population 1,500, and revenue Rs. 1,000. The Thakur of Ratesh—area 3 square miles, population 500, and revenue Rs. 700.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Matiana.—Village and dak bungalow, lies on the route from Simla to Kotgarh, about 30 miles north-east of the former station.

Phagoo.—Halting-place, with good Government rest-house of several rooms, 12 miles east of Simla on the pony route to Kotgarh. Romantically situated between 8000 and 9000 feet above sea-level, and frequently resorted to by Simla residents as well as travellers.

Rainagar.—Fort in Keonthal State. It crowns an isolated hill on the left bank of the river Pabar, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge. Small community of Brahmans hold the surrounding valley, and have charge of two temples of Tibetan architecture. Elevation above sea-level, 5,408 feet.

Theog.—A small *Thukrai* or lordship in the Simla Hills, tributary to the Native State of Keonthal; containing eight *parganas*. The village of Theog is well known halting place, with a dak bungalow, 18 miles east of Simla. There is a small fort. It is situated at an elevation of 8018 feet above sea-level.

KOTHI.

Kothi (*Koti*)—Petty Hill State in the Punjab, subordinate to the Raja of Keonthal, and conterminous with the Simla territory on the south and east. Area 36 square miles; population 6,000 and Revenue, Rs. 6060. The chief (Bishnu Chand, a Rajput) received the title of Rana for services rendered during the mutiny of 1857. In a deep valley east of Mashobra is the little hamlet of Sipi, where an annual fair is held every May, which is attended by the people of the neighbouring hills in arge unmbers, and is also a popular resort of holiday-makers from Simla.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Mashobra.—Village and hill in Kothi State, situated a few miles from Simla on the old line of the Great Hindustan and Tibet Road. A small village, but the neighbourhood is much frequented during the summer season by visitors from Simla; and many residents of Simla have built themselves suburban residences here. Hotel, and post office [m. s. t.].

KUMHARSAIN.

Kumharsain.—One of the Simla Hill States. The village of Kumharsain is situated about 40 miles east of Simla on the road to Kulu. Area 90 square miles, containing 254 villages. Population about 12,000. The *sanad*, dated 7th February 1816, binds the chief and his heirs to render feudal service to the British Government. The Rana of Kumharsain, Hira Singh, is a Rajput by caste. The State pays a tribute to the British Government of Rs. 2000. Revenue of the chief, Rs. 12,000.

KUNHIAR.

Kunhiar.—One of the Simla Hill States. Area, 8 square miles; population 2,000. The little State occupies a fertile valley about 15 miles west of Simla. The climate is very mild and the soil fertile, producing good crops of sugar-cane. The Thakur of Kunhiar, Tegh Singh, is a Raghubansi Rajput. The family has the title of Rao, and within the

last two generations has taken the suffix of Singh. Revenue, Rs. 4,000. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 180 to the British Government.

KUTHAR.

Kuthar.—One of the Simla Hill States; area, 7 square miles, containing 150 villages. Population about 4,000. The State lies west of Subathu. The present Rana of Kuthar is Jai Chand, a Chandrabansi Rajput. The family suffix is Chand. Revenue, Rs. 5,000; tribute of Rs. 1,000 is paid to the British Government.

LOHARU.

Loharu.—One of the Native States under the political superintendence of the Commissioner of the Hissar Division and the Government of the Punjab. Area, 285 square miles, with 54 villages. Population 15,000. Revenue, Rs. 69,000. The Nawab has received a *sanad* of adoption, and is bound to furnish a contingent of 200 horse when required. Chief town Loharu, 14 miles from Surajgarh. Population 2,000.

MAHLOG.

Mahlog (*Mailog*).—One of the Simla Hill States; area, 48 square miles, containing 222 villages. Population 10,000. Revenue, Rs. 10,000, out of which tribute of Rs. 1,450 is paid to the British Government. Principal products—opium and grain. The family suffix is Chand. Sentences of death passed by the Thakur require the confirmation of the Superintendent of the Hill States. All other punishments are awarded by the chief on his own authority. A military force of 75 men is kept up.

MALER KOTLA.

Maler Kotla.—A small State lies to the south of Ludhiana. Area, 162 square miles. Population 75,750. Revenue, Rs. 284,000. Chief products—cotton, sugar, opium, aniseed, tobacco, garlic, and grain. The present chief (Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, an Afghan) exercises complete jurisdiction in his State. The Nawab receives compensation from the Government of Rs. 2500 per annum in perpetuity, on account of loss of revenue caused by the abolition of customs duties. The military force consists of 76 cavalry and 200 infantry, 8 field-guns, and 16 artillerymen. The chief receives a salute of 11 guns. Maler Kotla is the chief town of the State of the same name, 30 miles from Ludhina. Population about 21,000. Post and telegraph offices.

MANDI.

Mandi.—Native State, under the political superintendence of the Commissioner of Jullunder, representing the Government of the Punjab. It is situated to the south and east of Kangra. Area, 1000 square miles. Population 150,000. Mandi is the most populous of the Punjab Hill States. The people are nearly all Hindus. Revenue, Rs. 360,000. British tribute 1 lakh. The country is very mountainous, being intersected by two parallel ranges, from which smaller hills branch off. The valleys are fertile, producing grain, sugar-cane, opium and tobacco. Two salt mines yield one-fourth of the revenue of the State. The climate is cool, except at the capital, which is shut in by the hills, and in the

western portion of the country, which does not rise more than 2000 feet above the plains. Considerable sums have been expended by this State on important public works. The most notable is the Empress Bridge of Mandi, over the Beas, here a swift torrent.

The ruling family is Rajput, of the Chandrabansi clan. Sen is the name borne by the ruling chief, whilst the younger members of the family are called Singh. The Mandi family is an ancient offshoot of the chiefs of Suket. The Raja (Bijai Sain Bahadur, a Chandrabansi) is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The military force consists of 700 infantry and 25 cavalry. Mandi, the chief town of the State of that name, situated on the banks of the Beas. Population 5,000. School-house and post office [m. s. t.].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Guma.—Village in Mandi State, on the southern slope of the Himalayas. The village contains a mine of salt, which is, however, a good deal mixed with earth. The mineral is quarried here and at Drang (also in the Mandi State). The duty levied on salt is shared between the British Government and the Mandi State, in the proportion of two-thirds and one-third respectively.

Kamlagarh—Fortress in Mandi State, situated near the south bank of the Beas; consisting of a range of forts, about 3 miles in length, constructed partly of masonry and partly of the natural sandstone rock. The principal stronghold crowns an isolated peak, whose precipitous sides tower 15,00 feet above the Beas, with double that elevation above sea-level.

Malsian.—Town with 6000 inhabitants. Post office [m. s. t.].

MANGAL.

Mangal.—One of the petty Hill States. Area, 12 square miles with 33 villages, and population about 1200. Revenue, Rs. 700. British tribute, Rs. 70. The Rana Jit Singh is a Rajput of the Atri tribe.

NABHA.

Nabha.—One of the cis-Sultej States lies on the north of Patiala. Area, 936 square miles. Population 282,760. Revenue, 7 lakhs. Principal products—sugar, cereals, cotton, and tobacco. The military force, including police, consists of 12 field and 10 other guns, 50 artillerymen, 560 cavalry, and 1250 infantry. The Raja of Nabha is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. Nabha is the chief town and capital of the State of that name, also railway station, and the residence of the Raja (Sri Hira Singh Malwandar Bahadur, a Sidhu Jat), 16 miles from Patiala. Population 18,000.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amloh.—Town and district in Nabha State. Post office.

Bawal.—Town and district in Nabha State. Population 5000. Post office.

Phul.—Town and district in Nabha State. There is also a railway station called Rampura Phul.

PATAUDI.

Pataudi.—Native State under the political superintendence of the Government of the Punjab. Area, 48 square miles, with 40 villages; population 18,000. Revenue, 1 lakh. Principal products,—grain, cotton, sugar, and spices. The Rajputana State Railway from Delhi to Bandikui junction passes through the State about 40 miles south-west of Delhi. The estimated military force of the State, including police, is about 100. Jataoli is the nearest railway station. *Ruling Chief.*—Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Husain Ali Khan, a Baluchi.

PATIALA.

Patiala.—One of tke cis-Sultej States, lies on the east side of the Sultej. Area, 5,951 square miles, with 2,601 towns and villages. Population 1,538,810. Revenue, Rs. 49,33,000. The State is divided into two portions of which the larger is situated in the plain south of the Sutlej, while the other portion is hill country stretching up to Simla, which latter place formerly belonged to Patiala, but has been exchanged for territory in the district of Barauli. The usual grains are produced in the tracts under cultivation. The State contains lead and copper mines, slate and marble quarries.

The Maharaja of Patiala (Rajendra Singh Mahendra Bahadur, a Sikh, of the Sidhu Jat tribe) furnishes a contingent of 100 horse for general duty. He is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. The military force consists of about 2750 cavalry, 600 infantry including police, 31 field and 78 other guns, and 238 artillerymen. There is a Director of Public Instruction, and the State is well administered.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akalgarh—Town with post office. Population 3,000.
Alal—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Patiala.
Alamgarh—Town with post office.
Anargarh—Town with post office.
Banur—Town with post office. Population 7000.
Barnala—Town and railway station, 51 miles from Patiala. Post office.
Basi—Town with post office. Population 12,000.
Bazar-Narnaul—Town with post office.
Bhadaur—Town with post office. Population 7000.
Bhawanigarh—Town with post office.
Bhikhi—Town with post office.
Boha—Town with post office.
Dhablan—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Patiala.
Dharmpur—Town with post office.
Dhuri—Town and railway station, 32 miles from Patiala. Post office.
Dirba—Town with post office.
Doraha—Town with post office.
Ghanaur—Town with post office.
Govindgarh—Town with post office.
Haripur—Village in an outlying portion of Patiala State, lying among the scattered territory of Simla District; situated on the road

from Subathu to Simla, 5 miles north of the former post. *Dak* bungalow, and hotel. Elevation above sea-level, 3147 feet.

Kauli—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Patiala.

Khamano—Town with post office.

Lalru—Town with post office.

Mansurpur—Town with post office.

Mohindarganj—Town with post office.

Mohindargarh—Town with post office.

Mulepur—Town with post office.

Narwana—Town with post office.

Patiala—Capital of the State of the same name and railway station, 16 miles from Nabha State. Founded in 1752 by Sardar Ala Singh. Population about 56,000. Post office.

Pinjaur—Decayed town and district of Patiala State; situated at the confluence of two tributaries of the Ghaggar. Residence and pleasure-grounds of the Raja. Post office.

Rajpura—Village and railway junction station, 16 miles from Patiala.

Rama—Town with post office.

Sairi—Village in the Simla Hills, in a part of the Patiala hill territory; situated on a ridge crossed by the road from Kalka and Kasauli to Simla *via* Subathu, 10 miles from Simla station. Elevation, 4,971 feet above sea-level. Staging bungalow.

Samana—Town with post office.

Sarai Banjara—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Patiala.

Sardulgarh—Town with post office.

Sherpur—Town with post office.

Sirhind—Town and railway station, 32 miles from Patiala. Post office.

Srinagar—Town with post office.

Sunam—Town with post office. Population 12,000.

Tapa—Town and railway station, 63 miles from Patiala. Post office.

RAWAI.

Rawai—One of the Simla Hill States. Area, 3 square miles. Population under 1000.

SANGRI.

Sangri—One of the Simla Hill States; situated south of the river Sutlej. Area 16 square miles. Population under 3,000. The chief is a Rajput. Revenue, Rs. 1000. The chief products are opium and grain.

SIMLA HILL STATES.

Simla Hill States—A collection of twenty three Native States surrounding the sanitarium of Simla; bounded on the east by the high wall of the Himalayas; on the north-west by the mountains of Spiti and Kulu belonging to the District of Kangra, and lower down by the

Sutlej; on the south-west by the plains of Umballa; on the north-east by the Dehra Dun and the Native State of Garhwal. They are controlled by the Superintendent of Hill States in subordination to the Commissioner, of Umballa. The States are as follow:—Sirmur (Nahan), Kahlur (Bilaspur), Bashahr (Bassahir), Hindur (Nalagarh), Suket, Keonthal, Baghal, Jubbal, Bhajja, Kumharsain, Mailog, Balsan, Baghat, Kuthar, Dhami, Taroch, Sangri, Kunhiar, Bija, Mangal, Rawai, Darkuti, and Dadhi; each of which see separately.

SIRMUR.

Sirmur.—One of the Sub-Himalayan or Hill States, frequently called Nahan, from the name of the chief town. It is situated to the west of Dehra Dun District. Area, 1077 square miles, and population under 120,000. The capital of the State is Nahan. Revenue, Rs. 2,10,000. Most of the country lies in the basin of the Jumna, and slopes from north to south, falling from 12,000 feet above the sea to 15,000 feet. The forests yield valuable *sal* timber. The pasturage is rich. Grain and opium are the principal products. Ginger is largely cultivated, and the State is noted for its fine breed of sheep. The houses are mostly 3 stories high, built of stone. The roof are chiefly of slate. The people generally came originally from the plains, but towards the east there is an admixture of the Mongolian stock. The language is a dialect of Hindi.

Sirmur, which means 'a crowned head,' was the residence of the Raja who ruled over the State before the present dynasty entered the country. It is said that the last Raja of the ancient line was swept away by a flood, and that Agar Sain Rawal, of the ruling family of Jeysulmere, from whom the present chief is descended, took possession of the vacant throne about 1095 A. D. In 1805, the country was conquered by the Gurkhas, who were expelled by the British in 1815, and the Rajput Raja was reinstated.

The relations of the chief with the British Government are defined in a *sanad*, dated 21st September 1815, under which he is required to consult the Superintendent of the Hill States in all matters connected with the management of the State, and to furnish a contingent to the British forces when called on. The present chief (Raja Sir Samsher Prakash Bahadur, G. C. S. I.) is a Rajput, and receives a salute of 11 guns. He maintains a small force of 55 cavalry, 300 infantry, with 10 field guns, and 20 artillerymen. The police force numbers 125 men. Sentences of death require the confirmation of the Superintendent and the Commissioner of Umballa, but all other punishments are awarded by the Raja on his own authority. The Raja, pays no tribute.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Chaur—Peak in Sirmur State, forming the highest summit among the mountains which occupy the Sub-Himalayan tract, with an elevation of 11,982 feet above the sea. It presents a striking appearance from the plains of Sirhind, and the veiw from its summit embraces the vast lowland tract on the south, and a wide panorama of the snowy range to the

north-ward. Though below the limit of perpetual snow, drifts remain in the shady chasms on its flanks throughout the summer months.

Jaitak—Hill fortress crowning a steep ridge of State, which rises above the Kiarda Dun. Elevation above sea-level, 4854 feet.

Nahan—Capital of Sirmur State, and residence of the Raja ; situated about 40 miles south of Simla, at the western extremity of the Kiarda Dun, and from its elevated position (3207 feet) visible from the plains at a considerable distance. Nahan is cleaner and handsomer than the generality of Indian towns. Population 5000. Rajah's palace, large *bazar*, dak bungalow, 2 *sarais*, dispensary, school, and an iron foundry worked by the State. On an eminence adjacent to the town, a cantonment has been laid out for the Raja's troops. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rajgarh—Fort, situated upon a natural terrace, projecting from the side of a mountain. Square outline ; tower at each corner, about 40 feet high and 20 square. Elevation above sea-level, 7115 feet.

Saraswati (*Sarsuti*).—Sacred river of the Punjab, famous in the early Brahmanical annals. Rises just beyond the British border, in the low hills of Sirmur State ; emerges upon the plain at Zadh Budre in Umballa, a place esteemed sacred by all the Hindus ; flows in a general south-westerly direction, and loses itself more than once in the sands, but reappears again with little diminished volume ; passes by the holy town of Thanesar and the numerous shrines of the Kurukshetra, a tract celebrated as a centre of pilgrimages, and as the scene of the battle-fields of the Mahabharata ; enters Karnal District and Patiala State, where it finally joins the Ghaggar.

Suket—One of the Hill States, lying on the north side of the Sutlej river, which separates it from the cis.-Sutlej Hill States. Area 474 square miles with 1 town and 219 villages. Population about 55,000. Estimated revenue Rs. 100,000 of which Rs 11,000 is paid as tribute to the British Government. A *sanad* conferring the right of adoption was granted in 1862. The present chief (Raja Dasht Nikandan Sen) administers his State in person, and receives a salute of 11 guns. A small force of 40 cavalry, and 365 infantry is maintained. Post office [m. s. t.].

Taroch (*Tirhoch*).—One of the Simla Hill States. Area, 67 square miles, with 44 villages. Population about 3500. A *sanad* conferring the right of adoption was granted in 1819. It was again confirmed in 1843, in which claims for forced labour (begar) were commuted for a payment of Rs. 280. Estimated Revenue Rs. 6000. The military force is 80 men. The present chief (Thakur Kedar Singh) administers his State in person.

PESHAWAR.

PESHAWAR.—District in the Division of the same name, Punjab ; and forms the extreme north-western corner of the Indian Empire, extending from the river Indus to the Khaibar mountains. It is bounded on the north by the ranges which link the Sufed Koh to the Hindu Kush ; on the west and south by continuations of the same mountains ;

on the south-east by the Indus; and on the north-east by the hills of Boner and Swat. Area, 2,444 square miles. Population 703,768. Peshawar stands twentieth in order of area, and seventeenth in order of population among the districts of the Punjab. The administrative head-quarters are at the city of Peshawar, 276 miles from Lahore by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops of the *rabi* harvest are—wheat, barley, pulses, oil-seeds, and vegetables. *Kharif* crops include maize, millets, rice, cotton, and sugar-cane.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The trade of the District centres in the town of Peshawar, and is far less extensive than might be expected from its position on the great highway between India and the Central Asiatic kingdoms. The imports from Kabul consist of horses, raw silk, worsted cochineal, drugs, and other miscellaneous goods, for re-exportation to the south and east. Bokhara supplies gold bullion and gold or silver thread, the latter of which is handed on to the traders of Kashmir, while the bullion goes to Bombay. The return trade from Hindustan includes English piece-goods, cambrics, silk, sugar, and spices; while that from Kashmir is confined to the single item of shawls. The local manufactures comprise cutlery, and weapons, scarves, copper chasing, plain embroidery, snuff, and coarse cloth. The Peshawar scarves are celebrated throughout India for their fine texture and tasteful colouring. Peshawar is one of the Districts at which trans-frontier trade is

CLIMATE.—The climate of the Peshawar valley naturally varies much with the elevation and other physical peculiarities. In the high and open uplands of Yusafzai, the air is fresh and buoyant; but in the low-lying central hollow, the land is saturated with the overflow of the Swat and the Kabul, so that the atmosphere becomes heavy and damp, chilling in winter, and laden with warm moisture in the hot season. In the greater part of the valley, shut in by high walls of rock, the air is singularly stagnant and motionless. The city itself has a bad reputation for fever and cholera. The chief endemic disease is fever, which is very prevalent in the Peshawar cantonments. Snow seldom falls in the valley, and only remains unmelted for a very short time. In the hills surrounding the valley, reaching to upwards of 3,000 feet, there are generally repeated falls of snow each winter; while in the loftier ranges behind snow lies sometimes for weeks at a time from the middle of November till the middle of May. Slight shocks of earthquake are frequently experienced, usually in the spring.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Peshawar, Doaba Daudzai, Hashtnagar, Mardan, Utman Bolak and Nowshera. Revenue, about 9½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Divisional Judge, District Judge, Extra Judicial Assistant, Assistant Commissioner, 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Munsiff, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Civil Surgeon, and Superintendent of Jail, Chaplain, 8 Honorary Magistrates, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, District Inspector of Schools, and Telegraph Master. [For further description of Peshawar city *see* Peshawar].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abazai.—Fort and picturesque village on the north-western frontier of India, 24 miles north of Peshawar city, on the left bank of the Swat river, and 1 mile from its exit from the hills. The river, here 150 yards wide, is crossed by a ferry, and is the highest point in British territory where a ferry is stationed. The fort, which lies between Abazai village and the hills, is constructed of mud. It is surrounded by a ditch 30 feet wide and 8 feet deep. The garrison ordinarily consists of 100 in-infantry and 50 cavalry, and the armament of one 18 and one 12 pounder bronze gun. Post office [m. s. t.].

Akora.—Small town, situated half a mile from the right bank of the Kabul river, 11 miles from Attock and 34 miles from Peshawar. The chief village of the northern Khattak tribe. Contains good *bazar*, and camping-ground, with abundance of grass and forage for cattle. Post office. [m. s. t.].

Akora Khattak.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Peshawar.

Badhber.—Village with honorary magistrates' court and post office [m.]

Bara.—River in Peshawar District ; rises in a valley of the same name, lying in native territory on the southern side of the Khaibar Hills ; receives its chief tributary, the Tira Toi, 8 miles beyond the British border ; runs north-east through the District, passing within 2 miles of Peshawar, and falls into the Shah Alam branch of the Kabul river shortly before its junction with the main stream. The Bara is regarded as a sacred river, and the spot where its waters are first divided forms a special object of veneration.

Chapri.—Village with post office [m].

Charsada.—Town and head-quarters of the Hashtnagar *tahsil*, situated on the left bank of the Swat river, 16 miles north-east of Peshawar. Population about 9000. The town is not fortified, and is connected by road with Peshawar, Mardan, and the Naushara railway station. It is a large and prosperous agricultaral village rather than a tow n, but contains several enterprising Hindu traders. A *stupa* or tower erected over the spot where Buddha made an alms-offering of his eyes, formed the great attraction for the Buddhist pilgrim and his co-religionists. The entire neighbourhood is, coverd with vast ruins. Post office [m. s. t.]

Chirat.—Hill cantonment and sanitarium in Naushahra *tahsil*, at an elevation of 4500 feet above sea-level, on the west of the Khattak range, which divides the districts of Peshawar and Kohat ; distant from Peshawar 34 miles south-east, from Naushara 25 miles south-west. Even in the hottest seasons, the temperature seldom exceeds 80 F. The water supply comes from spring at Sapari, nearly 3 miles distant ; estimated outflow, 20,000 gallons per diem in the driest season of the year. There is another spring, very much nearer the station, the water of which is slightly sulphurous ; it is used for bathing. Towards the end of June, the temperature in the shade rises as high as 96 F. but once the rain falls, the climate becomes very pleasant. The hill is rocky, but is not void of

vegetation ; the wild olive (*kabu*), *dodonia*, and other wild bushes grow in abundance, and in the spring there is an abundance of wild flowers. There is a small Roman Catholic Chapel, but no Protestant Church ; although the chaplain of Peshawar makes occasional visits. The hill commands a view of the whole of the Peshawar valley on one side, and on the other of a great part of Rawalpindi and of the Khwara valley in Kohat District. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]

Daudzai.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's Court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]

Garhi-Kapura.—Village with post office [m.].

Garhi-Sirdar.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Peshawar.

Gidhaur Gala.—Pass lying on the old road from Peshawar to Attock, 5 miles north-west of the latter town. Derives its name ('the Jackal's alley or lane') from its extreme narrowness, being not more than 10 or 12 feet wide, and bounded on either side by considerable hills. Its military importance is slight, from the facility with which it may be turned.

Hashtnagar (*Eight Cities*).—*Tahsil* of Peshawar District, comprising a strip of country extending 10 miles eastward from the Swat river, and stretching from the hills on the north to the Kabul river on the south. Head-quarters of the *tahsil* are at Charsada.

Hoti-mardan.—Cantonment situated on the right bank of the Kalpani river, 16 miles north of Naushahara and 33 miles north-east of Peshawar city. Derives its name from the two villages of Mardan and Hoti, which occupy the banks of the Kalpani immediately below the cantonment. Contains the lines of the corps of guides, whose head-quarters are permanently stationed here. Small fort, occupied by the corps. Population about 3,000. The civil lines lie a little south on the Naushara road, and contain *tahsili*, munsifi, police station, telegraph office, charitable dispensary, and other public offices. An Assistant Commissioner, deputed from Peshawar, resides at Hoti-Mardan, in charge of Yusafzai. Post office [m.]

Jamrud.—Fort, situated at the mouth of the Khaibar Pass. Elevation above sea-level, 1670 feet. During the military operations of 1878-1879. Jamrud became a place of cosiderable importance, as the frontier outpost on British territory towards Afghanistan ; the fort has been greatly strengthened, and is now capable of accommodating a garrison of about 350 men. It is built in three tiers, the first and second being defended by strong bastions, on which guns can be mounted. The third and highest tier is at an elevation which gives an excellent command over the neighbouring country. The roof of this tier is used as a signalling station with Peshawar. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]

Katlang.—Village with post office [m.]

Khairabad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Khatak Hills.—A range of hills on the border of Peshwar District have an average height of about 3,000 feet above sea-level, but the highest peak, that of Jawala Sir, close to the sanitarium of CHARAT,

reaches an elevation of 5,110 feet. The celebrated shrine of Kaka Sahib is situated in Peshawar District, at the foot of these hills, and forms the head-quarters of the powerful clan of Kaka Khels, descendants of Shaikh Rahim Kar, a Khatak. They are venerated by the other inhabitants as holy men, and travel to all parts of Central Asia as traders. The Mir Kalan pass runs through these hills, and a wide road has been made for military purposes. A bungalow is situated on the Kohat side. Slate is found in considerable quantities at the foot of the hills.

Lahor.—Village with post office [m].

Mackeson, Fort.—Small frontier fort, situated at the foot of the Khattak range, 8½ miles from the entrance of the Kohat pass. It consists of a pentagon, an inner keep and a hornwork, with accommodation for 200 infantry and 300 cavalry.

Mardan.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the ame name. Contains Tahsildar's and Munsiff's Courts, Assistant Engineer's office. Post office [m. s. t.]. *See* Hoti-Mardan.

Mathra.—Village with post office. [m.]

Michni.—Fort, situated on the left bank of the Kabul river close to where it issues from the hills, and 15 miles north of Peshawar city. The fort is under the command of a field officer, subordinate to the Brigadier-General at Peshawar.

Nawakila.—Village with post office [m.].

Nowshera.—Town, railway station, and head-quarters of the Naushara or Khalsa Khattak *tahsil*; situated on the right bank of the Kabul river, 27 miles east of Peshawar city, 19 miles west of Attock, and 15 miles south of Hoti-Mardan. The town is picturesquely situated, and is a prosperous agricultural centre with extensive lands irrigated from wells. Besides the usual sub-divisional offices, the town contains police station, *bazar*, *sarai*, dak bungalow, school, and Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, and post office [m. s. t.]. Population 8000.

Peshawar.—City, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the Division, District. and *tahsil* of the same name; situated in a small plain near the left bank of the Bara stream, 13½ miles south-east of the junction of the Swat and Kabul rivers, and 10½ miles from Jamrud fort near the entrnce of the Khaibar Pass, distant from Kabul 190 miles. Population 84,000, chiefly Muhammadans. Peshawar, an important frontier and garrison city of India, is both interesting and picturesque. It is the ancient capital of the Gandara Province, and has at all later periods been historically important. Buddhist remains still mark its early greatness. The modern city has but slight architectural pretensions, the houses being chiefly built of small bricks or mud, held together by a wooden framework. The city is entered by 16 gates, which are closed every night at gunfire. It is not fortified, though surrounded by watch-towers, which are now in ruins, or have been converted into public posts. The *Ghor Khatri*, successively a Buddhist monastery and Hindu temple, is now a *sarai*. On rising ground just outside the city, to the north is a square fort of sun-dried bricks, with walls 92 feet high. From it there is a very good view of the Peshawar valley and hills. South-west of the city, stretching from just outside the walls, are the suburbs of Bhana Mari

and Baghban, where there are gardens noted for their fruit, producing quinces, pomegranates, plums, limes, peaches, and apples in abundance. These gardens form a favourite pleasure-ground of the people ; north of the city is another public pleasure-ground, the Bagh Shahi, or old royal gardens. Two miles west of the city lie the cantonments, where most of the civil offices are also situated. Peshawar has a great transit trade from Kabul and Bokhara and Central Asia. The *bazars* are well woth a visit. The speciality of Peshawar is bright-coloured scarfs called *lungis*. Wax-cloth work and some ornamental needle-work are also made here, as well as knives and small arms. The cemeteries are very numerous, and quite surround the city. The Commissioners and Deputy Commissioner's courts, and the District offices generally, are situated in the cantonments. Within the city are the sub-divisional offices and courts in the Ghor Khatri, the large *sarai*. The principal local institutions are the Church Mission Collegiate School, the Egerton Hospital, and the Martin Lecture Hall and Institute, with its reading room and library, also maintained by the Peshawar Mission.

The cantonments, 2 miles west of the city, are pleasantly situated on a slope looking towards the Khaibar Pass, and occupying one of the highest sites in the valley. The cantonments were occupied by British troops soon after the annexation of the Punjab in 1848-49. There are no old buildings of note, except the Residency. Among the modern buildings are St. John's Church, double-storied baracks, etc., The cantonment buildings are arranged in three main blocks—right, centre, and left, forming together an irregular oblong 8 miles and 540 yards in circuit, 3 miles and 925 yards in length from north-west to south-west, and 1 mile and 1650 yards in breadth at its widest point. The right (or eastern) block contains the artillery lines, and barracks for two regiments of Native Infantry, the commissariat stores, the District court-house and treasury, the jail and police lines, and other public buildings. The centre block contains lines for a regiment of Native Infantry. It contains also the church, Roman Catholic chapel, post office, staging bungalow, and the cantonment magistrate's office. The left (or western) block contains lines for a regiment of British Infantry, two companies of sappers, a regiment of Native Infantry, and one of Native cavalry. In front of this block are the race-course, grand parade, and burial-ground. In the rear are a large cricket-ground and public garden. The appearance of the place during the cold and rainy seasons is pleasing and picturesque. The gardens attached to the officers' bungalows, which line the main roads, are well planted with trees, and in most cases are well kept. Much public energy and good taste also have been displayed in certain improvements recently carried out.

Pubbi—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Peshawar. Post office. [m.]

Rustam.—Village with post office [m].

Sawabi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Shabkadar (*Shankargarh*).—Town and fort, situated about 3 miles from the foot of the western hills, and 17 miles north-east of Peshawar city. The village is the seat of one of the chief Gigiani families in the

Doaba, and contains a number of wealthy traders. The fort is now strongly fortified, and garrisoned by a force under the command of a field officer. The fort and village contains a total population of about 2,000. Dispensary, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]

Swat (*Sanskrit Suvastu*).—River, rises beyond the British frontier on the eastern slopes of the mountains which divide Panjakora from Swat territory ; receives the drainage of the entire Swat valley ; enters Peshawar District north of Abazai, and finally joins the Kabul river at Nisatha.

Tangi.—Village with post office [m].

Taru.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Peshawar.

Utman Bolak.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildar's Court and police station.

RAWALPINDI.

RAWALPINDI.—District in the Division of the same name, Punjab. Bounded on the north by Hazara District, on the east by the river Jhelum, on the south by the Jhelum District, and on the west by the river Indus. Rawalpindi stands sixth in order of area, and seventh in order of population among the Districts of the Pubjab. Area, 4,844 square miles, and population 887,194. The administrative head-quarters of the District and Division are at the town of Rawalpindi, 102 miles from Peshawar city by rail.

MINERALS.—Rawalpindi is not rich in minerals.

PRODUCTS.—The staple spring crop of the District is wheat, while *bajra* forms the mainstay of the autumn harvest. The other crops are—gram, barley, and mustard-seed in the spring ; and *joar*, Indian corn, cotton, and the common pulses in the autumn harvest. Rice is grown to a small extent in the Murree Hills, but is of an inferior quality. The cotton too is inferior, being grown only on unirrigated land. The potato was introduced in the Murree Hills, and it is now recognised as a lucrative crop. Wheat, gram, and rice are increasing in importance as staple products, while the inferior crops of *bajra*, *joar*, and Indian corn, on the other hand, are less cultivated than they used to be.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The only productions that give rise to any large export trade are food-grains and oil-seeds ; but this only happens in years of good harvests. Snuff of excellent quality is manufactured at Hazro, and is exported to Kashmir and Amritsar. Cotton cloth, woolen blankets, and soap are manufactured in the District ; also leather and oil manufactures are of considerable extent. The beer is of excellent quality, and commands a ready sale. The great horse fair is held annually at Rawalpindi town, at which Government prizes are distributed, and animals from all parts of the Punjab are exhibited and sold.

CLIMATE.—The District has two rainy seasons, the first from January to March, and the second from July to August. During the winter, the weather is cold and even severe, but in summer the heat cannot be exceeded in any part of India. Notwithstanding the excessive heat of May,

June, and part of July, the climate of Rawalpindi is noted for its salubrity, and the District is one of the healthiest for European troops in the Province. The climate of the Murree Hills is peculiarly adapted to the English constitution. The principal disease of the District is fever, which exists in an endemic form. Cattle diseases are very prevalent, and carry off a large number of the live-stock.

ADMINISTRATION.—For fiscal and administrative purposes the District is divided into 7 *tahsils* of Murree, Rawalpindi, Kahuta, Gujarkhan, Fatahjang, Pindi Gheb, and Attock. The total revenue of the District is about 11 lakhs. *District Staff*—Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, District Judge, 2 Assistant and 5 Extra-Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, 2 Munsifs, 8 Honorary Magistrates, Superintending Engineer, Executive Engneer with an Assistant, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Inspector of Schools with 2 Assistants, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Head Master Normal School, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of jail, 3 Chaplains, and Superintendent with 4 Telegrah masters. [For further information regarding the town of Rawalpindi *see* Rawalpindi].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Attock—Municipal town and fortress, also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 46 miles from Peshawar, and 58 miles from Rawalpindi Population 2,000. The fort is situated on a commanding height overhanging the Indus, almost opposite the point where it receives the Kabul river. The fort is an irregular polygon, built on the crest of the end of the spur running down to the Indus. The Muhammadan historians call it Atak Benares, in contradiction to Katak Benares in Orisa. It is now held by a considerable European detachment, including a battery of artillery. Attock forms an important post on the military road to the frontier. The bridge has a sub-way for goods and passenger traffic. The town contains a Tahsildar's and Cantonment Magistrate's courts, police station, dispensary, two *sarais*, dak bungalow, church, school, and post office [m. s. T.].

Basal—Village and railway station, 54 miles from Rawalpindi.

Bewul—Village with post office [m.].

Bunda—Village with post office [m.].

Burhan—Village, and railway station, 36 miles from Rawalpindi.

Campbellpore—Small cantonment, municipality, and railway station, 50 miles from Rawalpindi, and 8 miles from Attock Bridge Occupied by a regiment of European cavalry. Known to the Natives by the name of Kamalpur, derived from the tomb of Kamal Shah, a Sayyid, which stands in the village, and is an object of religious veneration among the people of the neighbourhood. Population about 2000. Post office. [m. s. t.].

Chauntra—Village and railway station, 46 miles from Rawalpindi Post office [m. s. t.].

Chitta Pahar—Mountain range, having the general form of a wedge or triangle, whose base rest upon the left bank of the Indus, near the town of Nara, while its apex stretches to the Margala Pass, about 50

miles to the eastward. The broadest portion has a depth of some 12 miles. The range derives its name from the white nummulitic limestone of which it is composed. No human habitations exist upon the range; lime is produced in considerable quantities from the quarries on its side.

Dheri-Shahan (*or Shah Dheri*).—Village containing remains extend over an area of 6 square miles, and rank as the most interesting and extensive, and the best preserved memorials of antiquity in the whole Punjab Province. The number and size of the *stupas* and monasteries render them worthy of the greatest attention. The city stood a few miles to the north of the Margala Pass, where several mounds still mark the sites of its principal buildings. The Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, Fa Hian visited Takshasila, as a place of peculiar sanctity, about 400 A. D. The ruins of Takshasila consist of six separate portions. The mound of Bir, close to the modern rock-seated village of Dheri Shahan, abound in fragments of brick and pottery, and offers a rich mine of coins and gems for the antiquary. Hatial, a fortified spur of the Margala range, probably formed the ancient citadel; it is enclosed by a ruined wall, and crowned by a large tower. Sir-Kap presents the appearance of a supplementary frortress. Kacha-Kot possibly gave shelter to the elephants and cattle during a siege. Babar-Khana contains the remains of a *stupa*. Besides all these massive works, a wide expanse, covered by monasteries or other religious buildings, stretches on every side from the central city to a considerable distance.

Dewal—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Domel—Village with post office [m. t.].

Fatahjang—Town and railway station, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated 29 miles from Rawalpindi. It contains *tahsili*, Munsif's court, police station, dak bungalow, *sarai*, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Gagan—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Fatahjang, and 37 miles from Rawalpindi.

Gharrial—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ghora-Dhaka—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Golra—Village and railway junction station, 8 miles from Rawalpindi. Post office [m. s. t.].

Goragali—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gujarkhan—Town, railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; 31 miles from Rawalpindi. Contains *tahsili*, munsifi, police station, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Gulyana—Village with post office [m.].

Harnaul—Village with post office [m.].

Hasan Abdal—Village and ruins, also railway station, 29 miles from Rawalpindi; forming a part of the remarkable group of ancient cities which lie around the site of the ancient Taxila. Hwen Thsang, the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim of the 7th century A. D. visited the tank of the Serpent King, Elapatra, which has been identified with the spring of Baba-Wali or Panja Saheb, at this village. The shrine of Panja Saheb crowns a precipitous hill, about 1 mile east of town; and at its foot

stands the holy tank, a small square reservoir of pure water, generally full of fish. Dilapidated brick temples surround the edge, while, on the west side, the water gushes out from beneath a rock marked with a rude representation of a hand, ascribed by the Sikhs to their founder Baba Nanak. The hill of Hasan Abdal has been celebrated for its beauty since the Mughal times. A tomb shaded by two ancient cypress trees covers the remains of one of Akbar's wives. Hasan Abdal is the nearest railway station for Abbottabad and Haripur. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s, t.].

Hazro—Municipal town with population 7000. A prosperous com, mercial centre, with a brisk trade in English piece-goods, grain, indigo- with the neighbouring tribes in independent territory, and the surrounding villages. Manufacture of snuff for exportation in large quantities. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jand—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jatli—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kahuta—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; Contains *tahsili*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kalaki-Serai—Village with post office. [m. s. t.] A beautiful village of Wah, 6 miles from here.

Kallar.—Village with post office [m. s . t.].

Kazian.—Village with post office [m.].

Kehror.—Village with post office [m.].

Khairabad.—Village and railway station, [R], 3 miles from Attock Bridge. Post office [m. s.].

Khairagali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khairi-Murat.—Mountain range in Rawalpindi District ; midway between the Sohan river and the Chitta Pahar ; rises about 30 miles from the Indus, and runs eastward for some 24 miles, a dreary ridge of barren limestone and sandstone rock.

Khushalgarh.—Village and railway station, 78 miles from Rawalpindi. Post office [m. s.] Passengers for Rohtak alight here.

Kohala.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Koori.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Kot Fatehkhan—Village with post office. [m.]

Kotli—Village with post office. [m].

Kuldana—Village with post office. [m. s. t.]

Kutbal—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Rawalpindi.

Langar—Village and railway station, 69 miles from Rawalpindi.

Lawrencepur—Village and railway station, 41 miles from Rawalpindi. Post office [m. s. t.].

Makhad—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Malakpur—Village with post office [m. t.]

Mandra—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Rawalpindi. Post office. [m. s. t.].

Manikiala—Village and group of ruins in Rawalpindi District ; about midway between Hasan Abdal and Jhelam. The remains

consist of a great tope or *stupa* south of the modern village, together with 14 smaller buildings of the same class, 15 monasteries, and many isolated massive stone walls. All the existing remains present the appearance of religious buildings, without any trace of a city or fortress.

Missa Keswal.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Rawalpindi. Post office [m. s.].

Murree.—Sanitarium and hill station, also municipality and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on a ridge of the Murree Hills, 7517 feet above sea-level. Murree forms the great northern sanitarium for the Punjab, and until 1877 was the ordinary summer resort of the Local Government, which has now forsaken it for Simla. A road, passable throughout by wheeled conveyances, connects the sanitarium with Rawalpindi city, distant 38 miles and about 5 hours' journey. The houses crown the summit and sides of an irregular ridge commanding magnificent views over forest-clad hill-sides, into deep valleys studded with villages and cultivated fields, with the snow-covered peaks of the Kashmir ranges as a continual back-ground. The climate is admirably adapted to the constitution of Englishmen. Earthquakes occur almost annually. Commissioner's, Assistant Commissioners', and Tahsildar's courts; branch treasury, charitable dispensary, 4 hotels, Churches of Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic denominations; English and Parsi shops, branch of the Allianee Bank of Simla, Club, Assembly Rooms, Lawrence Memorial Asylum, Schools, and post [m s.] and telegraph offices. Brisk imports of food-stuffs during the summer months from Rawalpindi and Hazara. The stationary population is only 3000, but in the height of the season it rises to 15,000.

Murree Hills.—Range in Rawalpindi District, taking their name fro n the sanitarium which crowns one of their principal ridges. They form a series of lateral spurs of the Himalayan system, running down from the main Kashmir and Hazara chain at right angles towards the plains, with a general direction from north-east to south-west.

The loftiest peaks, behind the sanitarium of Murree, attain a height of 10,000 feet. Thence they stretch down to the Murree ridge itself whose highest portion, the Kashmir Point, has an elevation of 7517 feet above sea-level. The houses of European residents cover the space of 3½ miles to Pindi Point, 7266 feet in height. Farther south, the hills change in aspect. The rich and varied scenery of Murree, with its pine-clad mountains, deep glens, and distant glimpses of the snowy range, gives place to a less grand but perhaps more picturesque and romantic country, consisting of angular hills, divided by broader and cultivated valleys, with hamlets perched on projecting spurs or hidden in nooks upon the hill side, while the ruined castle at their summits recall the former greatness of some Ghakkar or Sikh chieftain.

Nara.—Village with post office. [m.]

Pind-Sultani.—Village and railway station, 58 miles from Rawalpindi. Post office [m. s. t.]

Pindigheb—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the road between Rawalpindi and Kala-

bag. Residence of chiefs of the Jodhra clan of Rajputs, by whom the town was founded. Population about 9,000. The neighbourhood of the town is famous for its excellent breed of horses. Trade in grain, cotton, oil, and wool, manufactures of country cloth and soap, exported beyond the Indus. The town contains *tahsili*, police station, excellent school, dispensary, Government rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.]

Rawalpindi.—Town, municipality, large military cantonment, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil*, District, and Division of the same name ; situated on the north bank of the river Leh, a muddy, sluggish stream, flowing between lofty and precipitous banks, and separating the town from the cantonments. The population of the city proper is about 73,795, the majority of whom are Muhammadans.

It received its name from Jhanda Khan, a Ghakkar chief, who restored the town of Fatehpur Baori, which had fallen to decay during an invasion of the Moghuls in the 14th century. The present town is of modern origin, and contains upwards of 7,000 houses, and a number of streets in which bankers and cloth merchants live The town has nothing very remarkable in it. The oldest portion of the town is its north-eastern corner, where the *bazars* are narrow and crooked, after the fashion of most native cities of small size. But else-where the streets are broad, straight, handsome, and regular ; and as a result of this, and of the excellent drainage and sanitary arrangements, Rawalpindi, is said to present a cleaner appearance than probably any other town in Northern India. Trees have been freely planted, and give the station a very pleasing appearance.

The cantonments are separated from the native town by the little river Leh, and occupy the site of an ancient Hindu city. The garrison usually consists of one regiment of European cavalry, two regiments of European infantry, one regiment of Native cavalry, and two regiments of Native infantry, with two batteries of artillery (horse and field), increased in the cold weather by three mountain batteries, which in the summer occupy the hills north of Murree. An arsenal was established at Rawalpindi in 1883. The cantonment contains several European shops.

The principal buildings of Rawalpindi station are the courts of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, also Cantonment Magistrate's Court, Brigade Commissariat Transport offices, and office of the Pay master, Punjab Circle, all within the civil lines. The native town contains the *tahsil* building, police station. municipal hall, and city hospital, all situated at the point where the road from the Cantonments, an extension of the *sadar bazar*, enters the city. At the same point are the large *sarai* or native inn, the Presbyterian Mission Church, and the Mission School. A large and handsome public garden is maintained by the Municipality, and an extensive park, has been laid out by the District authorities near the jail. The park is a favourite evening and morning resort of the Europeans of the station. The garrison Church, contains a window in memory of the late Bishop Milman of Calcutta. There are also the station Club, five good European hotels, several European

shops, a branch of the Allianee Bank of Simla, and also a branch of the Delhi and London Bank Agency. The main *bazar* contains numerous good Parsi and other shops, and the office of the *Punjab Times*. At the entrance to the *bazar* a fine archway has been erected in remembrance of Brigadier-General Massy; and a handsome and spacious market, built by Sardar Sujan Singh, at a cost of Rs.2 lakhs, perpetuates the memory of the same officer. The barracks and church are lit with gas manufactured from petroleum found in the District. The educational and charitable institutions at Rawalpindi include a normal school for training teachers, schools for European boys and girls, a civil hospital, and leper asylum, telegraph and post [m. s.] offices. Rawalpindi is also the head-quarters of the Manager and other heads of Departments of the Punjab Northern State Railway. The fort, which also contains the arsenal, has five faces, with a bastion at each corner on which heavy guns are mounted. A considerable portion of the trade of the Punjab with Kashmir passes through Rawalpindi. The chief articles manufactured are *susi*, a coarse cloth, shoes, blankets, combs, and snuff. Oil, soap, and untanned leather jars are also made. The great majority of the town population consists of Ghakkars, Bhattis, Awans, Kāshmiris, Khattris, and Brahmans, the last two having a monopoly of the trade.

Rawalpindi is the junction station for the Kohat Branch, and is also the station for Murree sanitarium, distant 38 miles by tonga.

Rawalpindi Cutcherry.—Railway station, 2 miles from Rawalpindi town.

Riwat.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Rawalpindi. Post office [m. s. t.]

Sangjani.—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]

Sarai-Kala.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Rawalpindi.

Saugri.—Village with post office [m.]

Sohan.—River, rises in the Murree Hills, a few miles from the sanitarium of Murree, and flows down deep valleys for the first 10 miles of its course, till it reaches the plains near the ruined Ghakkar fortress at Pharwala. Thence it takes a south-westerly direction, and finally joins the Indus, 10 miles below Makhad. A magnificent bridge conveys the Grand Trunk Road across the stream, 3 miles east of Rawalpindi.

Sohan—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Rawalpindi.

Sukho—Village with post office [m.]

Syed Kasrawan.—Village with post office [m.]

Thandi Bhir—Village with post office [m.]

Thatta—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Thobba—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Thoya—Village with post office [m.]

Topa—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Tret—Village with dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]

ROHTAK.

ROHTAK.—District in the Delhi Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by Jhind State and Karnal District ; on the east by Delhi and Gurgaon Districts ; on the south by Gurgaon District, Pataudi, and Dujana States ; and on the west by Hissar District and Jhind State. Rohtak stands twenty-seventh in order of area, and nineteenth in order of population among the districts of the Punjab. Area, 1797 square miles ; population 590,475. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Rohtak, 45 miles from Delhi by horse-dak.

PRODUCTS.—Barley and gram form the staple spring crops, while *joar*, *bajra* and cotton are the mainstays of the autumn harvest ; but in the canal-irrigated villages wheat is added to the list in spring, and rice or sugar-cane in autumn.

COMMERCE AND TRADE —Rohtak is a purely agricultural district, whose produce hardly more than suffice for its home consumption. A small surplus of grain, cotton, and other raw materials is exported to Delhi, Meerut, and Saharanpur ; while piece-goods, spices, iron, sugar, salt, and timber are imported in exchange. Trade is carried on both at permanent markets and religious fairs. There are no manufactures of more than local importance, with the exception of ornamental turbans at Rohtak and saddlery at Kalanaur. Pretty pottery is made at Jhajjar, and cotton cloth for home use is woven in large quantities.

CLIMATE —The climate of Rohtak District is healthy, except in the northern portions, where percolation from the canal produces malaria, and generates the same fevers and spleen complaints that are so common under similar circumstances in the adjoining district of Karnal. Small-pox also exist in an endemic form.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four *tahsils* of Gohana, Jhajjar, Sampla, and Rohtak. Revenue, about 9 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Judge, 2 Extra-Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Munsif, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, and Superintendent of Jail, and Inspector of Schools. [For further information regarding the town of Rohtak *see* Rohtak].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Badli—Village with post office [m.].

Bahadurgarh—Town and municipality, 18 miles west of Delhi. Population about 7,000. Contains a bench of 2 honorary magistrates, police station, school, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. Small trade in country produce.

Beri—Town and municipality, situated on the high road between, Delhi and Bhiwani. Population about 10,000. Great mercantile centre of the neighbourhood, and the residence of many wealthy bankers. Two largely frequented fairs, in October and February, in honour of the goddess Devi at the latter of which a pony and donkey show is held. Police station, school, municipal hall, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bohar—Village with post office [m.].

Butana—A flourishing agricultural village, situated on a branch of

the Western Jumna Canal, to which it gives its name. Population about 8,000. Post office [m.].

Chara—Village with post office [m.].

Dighal—Village with post office [m.].

Georgegarh—Village in Jhajjar *tahsil*, built by the adventurer George Thomas during his temporary dominion over this part of India. Two important cattle fairs are held here annually, about March and September.

Gohana—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated half a mile west of the Rohtak branch of the Western Jumna Canal. Population 7,500. Yearly fair at tomb of Shah Zia-ud-din Muhammad, a saint who accompanied Muhammad Ghori in his invasion of Upper India. Two temples of the Jain deity Parasnath, at which an annual festival takes place in the month of Bhadra. A fine tank is situated on the north-west side of the town. *Tahsili*, police station, school, dispensary, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Guriani—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hassangarh—Village with post office [m.].

Jahazgarh—Fortress near the town of Jhajjar: built by the military adventurer George Thomas, and called after his own name, but corrupted by the Natives into the existing form. A cattle fair is held here in March and October.

Jhajjar—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the plain, 35 miles from Delhi, and 21 miles from Rohtak town. Population about 12,000. Small and languishing trade in grain and country produce. Considerable manufacture of pottery. Tahsildar's, Munsiff's and 3 Honorary Magistrate's Courts, police station, *dak* bungalow, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. Ruined tanks and tombs surround the town.

Jharli—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Rohtak.

Kahnour—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kalanaur—A small market town with some local trade; situated on the road from Rohtak to Bhiwani, 12 miles from the former town. Population under 8,000. It is noted for its manufacture of saddlery and leather work, purchased to supply Native cavaly. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kharkhauda—An ancient municipal town with population about 4,500. It contains a police station, rest-house, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kosli—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Rohtak. Post office [m.].

Madhogarh—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mahim—Ancient and decayed town, situated 20 miles west of Rohtak town. Population under 8,000. The chief relic of antiquity is a fine well with steps, built in 1656. Several other interesting ruins surround the town, chiefly old tombs and mosques of quaint design; and the general view of the town, with its high walls and brick houses,

is somewhat picturesque. Police station, school, rest-house, and post office [m,].

Mandlana—A large agricultural village rather than a town, situated on the Gohana Panipat road, 6 miles from Gohana town. Population about 6,000. School and post office [m.].

Nigana—Village with post office [m.].

Rohtak—Ancient town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and District of the same name; situated 42 miles from Delhi, on the Hissar road. The ancient site, known as Khokrakot, lies a small distance north of the modern town. Population 16,000. The town is the centre of a local grain trade, but is of small commercial importance outside its own neighbourhood. Manufacture of cotton turbans. It contains court-house, police station, *tahsili*, church, dak bungalow, school-house, dispensary, public garden, and post office [m. s. T.]. An annual horse show is held here in October, which promises to become very popular.

Salhawas—Village with post office [m.].

Sampla—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the Rohtak and Delhi road, half way between Rohtak town and Bahadurgarh. *Tahsili*, police station, school, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sanghi—An agricultural village, 9 miles from Rohtak town, and 1 mile from the right bank of the Rohtak branch of the Western Jumna Canal. Population 5000. School and post office [m.].

Talab—Village with post office [m.].

Teonthar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

SHAHPUR.

SHAHPUR.—District in the Rawalpindi Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north by Jehlam District, on the east by Gujrat and Gujranwala Districts, on the south by Jhang District, and on the west by Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu Districts. Area 4,840 square miles. Population 493,588. The District stands seventh in order of area, and twenty-fourth in order of population among the districts of the Punjab. The administrative head-quarters are at the small town of Shahpur, 175 miles from Lahore.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops of the District are, wheat, millet, cotton, sugar-cane (in the valley of the Chenab), and poppy (in the Jhelem low-lands). The other crops include gram, *bajra*, *joar*, oil-seeds and rice.

MANUFACTURE AND TRADE.—Scarves of silk and cotton are manufactured at Khushab; turned and lacquered toys at Sahival, and blankets throughout the District. The commercial importance of the District depends entirely upon its connection with the Salt Range, (one mine is worked at Warcha). Opium and Sajji (carbonate of soda) are bought up from Rawalpindi, Sialkot, and Kashmir. The chief exports are wheat, cotton, wool, *ghi*, and saltpetre; the principal imports are sugar, English piece-goods, and metals.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the plains is hot and dry, but in the Salt Range the temperature is cool and the rainfall more abundant. The principal endemic diseases are fevers, dysentery and diarrhœa, Goitre prevails on the right bank of the Chenab, and guineaworm at the foot of the Salt Range.

ADMINISTRATION—The District is divided into 3 *tahsils* of Shahpur, Khushab, and Bhera. Revenue about, 6 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Judge, 1 Extra Judicial Assistant, and 3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, *Tahsildar*, Munsiff, Revenue Extra Assistant Settlement Collector, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, 6 Honorary Magistrates, Executive Engineer, and District Inspector of Schools. [For further information regarding Shahpur town *see* Shahpur].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bhera.—Town and municipality also railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the river Jhelum, and is the largest and most thriving commercial town in the District. Population 15,000. The original city lay on the left bank, 30 miles from Shahpur. It possessed considerable importance. The new town was founded about 1540, round a fine mosque and tomb of a Muhammadan saint. *Tahsili*, Munsifi, police station, school, dispensary, and town-hall. Large trade in grain, *ghi*, and country cloth; flourishing manufacture of cotton cloth, *ponkhas*, soap, coarse felt, iron goods, wood-carving, brass work, knife handles, and glove boxes, mounted in jade, swords and cutlery generally, and country felt rugs. Rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chak-Ramdas.—Village with post office. [m. s. t.]

Dhak.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Khushab.

Farooka.—Village with post office [m.].

Girote.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Gunjeal.—Village with post office [m.].

Hadoli—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Khushab. Post office. [m. s. t.]

Harria.—Village with post office [m.].

Jamali—Village with post office [m.].

Jhawarian.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Katha.—Village with post office [m.].

Khushab.—Town, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the river Jhelam, about 97 miles from Shahpur town. Population 9,000. Khushab carries on a flourishing trade with Mooltan, Sukkar, Afghanistan, and the Derajat. Exports of grain, cotton, wool, *ghi*, and country cloth; imports of English piece-goods, metal, dried fruits, sugar, and molasses. The town is also the chief mart for the trade of the salt range. Manufacture of coarse cloth and cotton scarves. Silk-weaving is also a local industry, and the town has a name for its fine embroidered silk scarves. A canal, 14 miles long, the Corbyn-wah, has been cut from the Jehlam, river which affords irrigation to a large tract of country and supplies the town

of Khushab with good water. The principal official buildings comprise a town-hall, *tahsili*, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kotmoman—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Kund—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Lunmiani—Village with post office [m s. t.]

Malikwal—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Bhera. Post office [m. t.]

Miana-Gondol.—Village with post office [m. s.]

Miani.—Town, municipality, also railway station, and center of salt trade in Bhera *tahsil* ; situated on the left bank of the Jehlam river, opposite Pind Dadan Khan, 9 miles from Bhera. Population 8,000 The town carries on an enormous trade in salt from the Mayo mines. *Ghi* is exported in large quantities. Police station, town-hall, school, *sarai*, or rest-house, and post office [m. s t.]

Midh—Village with rest-house, and post office [m. s, t.]

Mitha-Tiwana—Town situated on the uplands of the Sind Sagar Doab, on the road to Dera Ismail Khan. Population 5,000. Chiefly noticeable as the head-quarters of an important local family, the Maliks of Mitha Tiwana, who long held out against the Sikh power, and proved useful allies to the British during the Mooltan rebellion, for which they obtained pensions with the honorary title of Khan Bahadur. The place is noted for its manufacture of handsomely embroidered country saddles. Rest-house and post office [m. s. t.]

Naushahra—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Nurpur—Village with rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.]

Sahiwal—Town and municipality, also former capital of a native chief ; situated on the left bank of the Jhelam, 20 miles south of the Shahpur town. Population 9,000. The town is badly built, and surrounded by a stagnant marsh, which gives rise to much malaria. Sahiwal carries on a brisk trade in cotton, grain, and *ghi*, with Mooltan and Sukker, and is one of the chief commercial towns in Shahpur District. Manufactures of hardware, of turnery in wood and ivory, and lacquered ware. Town-hall, dispensary, police station, school-house, *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.]

Sakesar (*Sakeswar*).—Mountain in Khushab *tahsil* ; the highest peak in the Salt Range, situated 25 miles east of Mianwali town. A fine well wooded hill forming the terminal point in which two divergent spurs of the range re-unite. Upon its summit stands the sanitarium for Shahpur and Mianwali, at an elevation of 5,010 feet above sea-level, with plenty of excellent building space available. Wild olive trees are abundant, and the oak thrives well. The climate of Sakeswar, is belived to be well adapted for Europeans, and very favourable in cases of dysentery and phthisis, which, as a rule do not derive any benefit in the Himalyan sanitaria. Rest-house and post office [m. s. t.]

Shahpur.—Town, municipality. and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and district of the same name ; situated 2 miles from the left bank of the Jhelum river, exactly opposite Khushab, on the road from

Lahore to Dera Ismail Khan. Population of Shahpur village 6,000 ; and of the civil station, which lies 3 miles to the east, 2500. Shah Shams' tomb is situated east of the town. He is revered as a saint, and a large annual fair, attended by some 20,000 persons, is held at the tomb. Small, neatly-laidout *bazar* with wide streets, hospital, two schools, and three public gardens. An annual horse and cattle fair is held at the civil station, Court-house, police station, dak bungalow, *sarai* (native inn), town-hall and post office [m. s. T.].

Warcha.—Small village and salt mine in Shahpur District. The Warcha mine is a large cave supported by pillars at irregular intervals. Post office [m.].

SIALKOT.

SIALKOT.—District in the Rawalpindi Division. Bounded on the north-west by the river Chenab and its tributary the Tavi, which separate it from Gujrat District ; on the north-east by the Jummu Province of Kashmir State ; on the east by Gurdaspur District ; and on the west by Gujranwala and Lahore Districts. Sialkot stands twenty-fourth in order of area, and second in order of population among the districts of the Punjab. Area, 1991 square miles, and population 1,119,847. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Sialkot, 89 miles from Lahore by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The year is divided as usual into two seasons—*kharif* and *Rabi*. The *kharif* crops include rice, millets, Indian corn, pulses, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton, vegetables and other crops. The *rabi* includes wheat, barley, gram, pulses, tobacco, spices, oil-seeds, and drugs. Wheat forms the great staple of the *rabi*, and rice, and millets of the *kharif*. The best sugar-cane grows on the land watered by the Degh, and in the low lands of the Chenab north of Sialkot town. Millets, on the other hand, occupy the dry uplands in the centre of the district. Irrigation is widely practised.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The local commerce centres in the town of Sialkot, which gathers into its *bazars* more than half the raw produce of the District. Grain of all kinds is exported to Mooltan, Lahore, and Amritsar. Sugar and molasses to Peshawar, Kabul, and Karachi. The famous *koftgari* or damascene work manufactured at Kotli, a large village 6 miles from Sialkot, is carried for sale by the artisans themselves to all parts of India. Shawl-edging, manufactured at Sialkot, and Kila Sobha Singh, is sent to Amritsar, and country cloth to the hill tracts. The import trade includes—grain, salt, tobacco, rice, potatoes, *ghi*, timber, spices, hides, fruits, shawls, woollen fabrics, hemp, and indigo. The indigenous manufactures of the District comprise silk, saddley, shawl-edging, coarse chintzes, pottery, brass vessels, country cloth, cutlery, *Koftgari* ware, and papers.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District may be considered as free from excessive heat. Even in the hottest weather, a storm in the hills produces a pleasing change ; while in May and September, cool breezes from the Himalayas moderate prevailing heat. Sialkot bears a good

reputation as a healthy tract. Malarial fever, small-pox, dysentry, and pneumonia are the prevalent diseases. The itch also proves troublesome amongst the agricultural classes. The leper asylum at Pathanwali consists of three barracks capable of accommodating about 100 lepers. Cattle disease occurs in the form of a murrain called *waba*, which carries off a large number of beasts every year.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *tahsils* of Sialkot, Pasrur, Raya, Zafarwal and Daska. Revenue, about 15 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Judge, Assistant Commissioner, 4 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Settlement Collector with an Extra Assistant, Tahsildar, Munsif, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, 4 Honorary Magistrates, District Inspector of Schools, and Telegraph Master. [For further information regarding Sialkot town *see* Sialkot].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Begowala—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Sialkot city.

Chaprar—Village with post office [m].

Daska—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the Gujranwala road, 16 miles from Sialkot. Population about 6,000. Its public buildings consist of the *tahsili*, Munsifs' court, police station, dispensary, school, encamping ground for troops, and post office [m. s. t.]. Daska is noted for its manufacture of brass

Daud—Village with post office [m.].

Dharmkot—Village with post office [m.].

Jamki—Town and municipality, 4 miles from Daska. Population about 4500. Trade in sugar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kila-Sobha-Singh—Town and municipality, 23 miles from Sialkot town. Population about 5,000. Residence of a colony of Kashmiri shawl-weavers. Of late years many silk factories have been established, and the industry is in a promising condition. Exports of sugar, grain, and other local produce. Police station, dispensary, boy's and girl's school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kotli Loharan—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mirowah—Village with post office [m.].

Mitranwali—Village with 4000 residents. Trade in local produce and country cloth. School, and post office [m. t.].

Narowal—Town and municipality, 35 miles from Sialkot. Population about 5000. The church of England Mission with a middle school. The principal trade consists in the export of agricultural produce, but the town is chiefly famous for its leather work ; native saddles and shoes of superior quality being made here, and sent to Amritsar and other large commercial centres in the Punjab. Good copper and brass vessels are also made, and there are a few Kashmiri settlers in the town, who make shawl pashmina edging. The town contains school, Munsif's court, rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ollapur—Village with post office [m.].

Pasrur—Decayed town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the Amritsar road, about 18 miles from Sialkot town. Pasrur was once a place of greater size than at present Traces of its former prosperity remain, including a tank, canal, and a bridge. Many handsome houses of Sikh gentlemen and other notabilities. The shrine of Miran Barkhurdar, a Muhammadan saint, is the scene of a religious gathering during the Muharram. Population about 9000. Pasrur is a centre of local trade, consisting principally of grain. No manufactures Besides the Sub-divisional courts, it contains a police station, post office [m. s. t.], dispensary, schools for boys and girls ; *sarai* or rest-house, Zailgarh or tavern for the use of head-men of villages, and an encamping ground. A large cattle fair is held at Koreke, a village about 6 miles from Pasrur at the shrine of Muhammadan saint named Gulu Shah.

Phillora—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Phukalian—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ranbirsinghpur—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Sialkot city.

Raya—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains police station, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Roras.—Village with post office [m.].

Sambrial—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Sialkot city. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sankhatra—Town 30 miles from Sialkot town. Population under 8000. Trade in sugar. School and post office [m. t.].

Satrah.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sialkot.—Town, municipality, railway station, military cantonment, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil* and district of the same name ; situated on the northern bank of the Aik torrent, 25 miles from Jummu. The town was founded, according to tradition, by Rajasal or Shal, mentioned in the Mahabharata as an uncle of the Pandava princes. The population of Sialkot town is about 43,000, and that of cantonment is about 12,000 The town is very extensive, and is fairly handsome, well built, and clean. In the centre of the town stand the remains of an ancient fort, popularly believed to have been the original stronghold of Raja Salwan. Other similar mounds stand among the outskirts of the town. In modern days, the old fort is of historical interest. It is now dismantled and the few buildings it contains are used for public purposes. Its main streets are wide and open, and either paved or metalled with good drainage on both sides. The principal are the *kanak mandi* or grain market ; and the *bara bazar* containing the shops of all the principal dealers in cloth, jewellery, fruits etc. The principal buildings, shrines, etc., within the town, include the following :—A temple erected by Raja Tej Singh has a conspicuous spire, visible from all parts of the town. The shrine of the first Sikh Guru, Baba Nanak, is the scene of a famous annual fair, largely attended by Sikhs from all parts of the District. The Darbar Baoli Sahib, a covered well erected by Baba Nanak, also ranks high in religious consideration among the

Sikhs. A Muhammadan shrine of Imam Ali-ul-hak is a handsome building of ancient construction. The public and municipal buildings include the *tahsili*, police station, dispensary, town hall, mission school, four female schools, two *sarais* or native inns, rest-house for village notables and head-men visiting the city, and poor-house (where cooked food is daily distributed), and post office [m. s. t.]. The civil station is situated about half a mile north-east of the town, and contains besides the dwellings of the civil residents, the District court-house, treasury, jail, and police line The cantonment lies about a mile north of the town, being built on an elevated ridge of land affording good natural drainage. The cantonment is exceedingly well laid out, and occupies an area of 5 miles in length, east and west, by 3 miles north and south. Most of the roads are lined with trees. The principal public buildings in the Cantonment are the post [m. s.], and telegraph offices, cantonment magistrate's court, dak bungalow, two churches, a Roman Catholic Chapel, and the general military prison for the Punjab There are recreation grounds, racquet courts, and a well-kept public garden, provided with tennis courts, station library, and reading room. There is also a branch of Punjab Banking Company Ld As a local trade centre Sialkot is fast rising in importance The distinctive industry of the place is the manufacture of paper, carried on in three hamlets forming suburbs to the city. *Susi* cloth is also manufactured to a considerable extent; and next to paper, it forms the principal export. The imports are grain, salt, European piece-goods, metals, and raw sugar. There are two railway stations, one at city and the other at cantonment, 2 miles apart.

Sondra—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Sialkot.

Suchetgarh.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Sialkot city.

Ugoki—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Sialkot city. Post office [m.].

Zafarwal—Town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name; situated on the east bank of the river Degh, 25 miles from Sialkot town, on the road to the foot of the hills below Dalhousie Population about 5,500. The town was founded by one Jatar Khan, a Bajwa Jat, to whom it owes its name, about four centuries ago. Narrow and tortuous streets, paved with bricks Trade in local produce, chiefly sugar and grain. Temple, rest-house for travellers, *tahsili*, dispensary, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

SIMLA.

SIMLA.—District in the Delhi Division, Punjab; consisting of several detached plots of territory; situated among the hills of the Lower Himalayan system. These plots are surrounded on all sides by the territories of independent chiefs under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, who *ex officio* Superintendent of the Hill States. Area, 102 square miles, and population 44,642. The administrative head-quarters are at Simla, 1189 miles from Calcutta.

PRODUCTS —Maize, pulses, or millet for the autumn, and wheat for

the spring harvest. Poppy, hemp, turmeric, ginger, and potatoes form the principal staples raised for exportation to the plains.

COMMERCE AND TRADE—The trade of the District centres mainly in the *bazars* of Simla, which forms a considerable entrepôt for the produce of the hill tracts. Rampur has also some importance as a depôt for the shawl-wool brought in by the mountaineers of Spiti and Chinese Tartary.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the Simla Hills is admirably adapted to the European constitution, and the District has therefore been selected as the site of numerous sanitaria and cantonments. Goitre, leprosy, and stone are reported to be prevailing endemic diseases, and syphilis is said to be very common amongst the hill people. The only disease usually contracted by Europeans is that known as hill diarrhœa, a very troublesome form of the ailment.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two *tahsils* of Kotkhai-Kotgarh and Simla *cum* Barauli. Revenue, about 2 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, District Judge, Assistant Commissioner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2 Civil Surgeons with an Assistant, Superintendent of Police, 2 Chaplains, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, 2 Telegraph Sub-Assistant Superintendents, and 4 Telegraph Masters. [For further description of Simla town *see* Simla.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Dagshai.—Hill cantonment, situated on a bare and treeless height 42 miles south of Simla, on the cart road to Kalka, regularly occupied by a European regiment. Population about 4,000. The station is healthy. Church and post office [m. s. t.]

Deonthal.—Village on the route from Subathu to Simla 3½ miles, north of the former station, situated in a romantic glen, on the banks of the Gambhar river, with cultivated terraces, artificially cut upon the mountain sides. Elevation above sea-level 2,200 feet. The village is principally known to the country people for its shrine to a local deity, Deo Bijja, situated on the banks of the Gambhar river, close to the iron bridge on the Simla road. The temple enjoys a considerable assignment of revenue free land.

Gambhar.—Mountain stream taking its rise in the lower ranges of the Himalayas, and falls into the Sutlej after a course of about 40 miles. The river is bridged near Subathu, on the road to Simla.

Jako.—Mountain peak overhanging the station of Simla. The ridge, upon which stands the sanitarium and summer capital, culminates eastward in this noble height, 8,000 feet above sea-level, and 1,000 feet above the general elevation of the houses. Woods of *deodar*, pine, oak, and rhodadendron cloths its sides and summit. Its circuit, by a tolerably level road, about 1000 feet below the peak, measures just 5 miles. The houses of Simla station cluster most thickly upon the flanks of Jako, and two neighbouring hills.

Jutogh.—Small military station, situated on the top of a lofty and steep hill, a few miles from the town of Simla. The quarters of a mule battery of mountain artillery, and of a wing of the British regiment sta-

tioned at Subathu. Area 365 acres. Population about 1,000. Church, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kalka.—Village, railway station (R), and camping ground ; lies at the foot of the Kasauli Hill on the main road from Umballa to Simla, and to the intermediate military posts of Kasauli, Dagshai, Subathu, and Solan. Distance 38 miles from Umballa,, and 58 miles from Simla by cart road. Several hotels, staging bungalow, telegraph office, *sarai*, and post office [m s.]. During the Simla season, the Kalka hotels do a thriving business, and native passengers to or from the hills throng the *bazar*. Elevation above sea-level 2,000 feet.

Kasauli.—Cantonment and convalescent depôt, situated on the crest of a hill, overlooking the Kalka valley, 45 miles from Umballa, and 32 miles from Simla. The cantonment was formed on land acquired from the Native State of Bija, and barracks were erected. Since 1845 detachments of European troops have continuously occupied the station, and many private visitors also arrive during the summer months. The Kasauli Hill, a summit of the Subathu group, has an elevation of 6,322 feet above sea-level, and commands magnificent views over the plains to the south-west, and towards the snowy range of the Himalayas on the north. Although helathy under ordinarycircumstances, the proximity to the plains renders Kasauli liable to to epidemics. Deffective wate r-supply. Permanent station of an Assistant Commissioner ; head-quarters of the Commissioner of Umballa during the summer months. Population about 3,000. During the summer months the population is much higher. Court-houses, branch treasury, lock-up, Church, dak bungalow, hospital, two hotels, telegraph and post office. [m. s.]. The trade is confined to the supply of necessaries and European commodities for the troops and summer visitors.

Kotgarh.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kotkhai-Kotgarh.—*Tahsil* of Simla District. Area 14 square miles ; population 10,000. Naib Tahsildar'sCourt, and police station.

Mahasu. Mountain near Simla, on the confines of Keonthal and Kothi States, one of the peaks in the Sub-Himalayan range. On the summit stands a small temple of Chinese architecture, dedicated to Siva. Elevation above sea-level 9,140 feet. Several houses, belonging fo residents of Simla, are situated on the ridge running between Mashobra and Mahasu peak. North of the peak lies the Phagu dak bungalow or rest-house, a favourite resort of visitors. The southern face of Mahasu hill has been acquired from the Rana of Kothi by the Simla municipality as a water catchment area. The Simla-water supply is obtained from springs at this place.

Sanawar.—Plot of land in Simla District. Made over by the British Government in 1852, as the site of the Lawrence Military Asylum. The buildings stand on a wooded hill facing Kasauli, which is 3 miles distant. They consist of boys and girls, schools, and the residences of the principal, with a staff of teachers, and a church. Post office [m. s. t.].

Simla.—Town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the *tahsil*, and district of the same name ; also chief sanitarium and summer capital of the Government of India. Situated on a traverse spur of the

Central Himalayan system, 78 miles from Umballa and 58 miles from Kalka, at the foot of the hills, by cart road. Simla is 7,000 feet above the sea. During June and July it is wet and misty. The snowy range, as seen from Simla, is not very striking, but excellent views can be obtained from some of the neighbouring mountains. Lord Amherst was the first Governor-General who spent a summer at Simla, 1827. At first only a small staff of officials accompanied the Governor-General to India, but since the administration of Lord Lawrence, 1864, Simla has been the summer capital of the Government of India, with its secretariat and head-quarters establishments. Population about 15,000. In August and September when the season is at its height, the population considerably exceeds this number. The extreme ends of the station lie at a distance of 6 miles from one another. Eastward, the ridge culminates in the peak of Jako, over 8,000 feet in height, and nearly 1,000 above the average elevation of the station. The houses cluster thickest upon the southern slopes of Jako and of two other hills, lying near the western end. Viceregal Lodge stands upon one of the latter; while the other is crowned by a large building erected for an observatory (now used as an ordinary residence). A new and more commodious Viceregal Lodge on the Observatory hill a little to the west of the old Government House. The Church stands at the western base of Jako below which, on the south side of the hill, the native *bazar* cuts off one end of the station from the other. The eastern portion bears the name of Chota Simla, while the most western extremity is known as Boileaganj. Three and a half miles from the western end, a battery of artillery occupies the detached hill of Jutogh.

The public institutions include the Bishop Cotton School, The Punjab girls' school, the Mayo Industrial girls' school, a Roman Catholic convent, a hospital, a dispensary, and a handsome Town Hall. The Government buildings comprise a District Court-house, and treasury, *tahsili*, police office, post [m. s.] and telegraph offices etc.. The commerce of the town consists mainly in the supply of necessaries to the summer visitors; but a brisk export trade exists in opium, *charas*, fruits, nuts, and shawl-wool Numerous European shops supply the minor wants of visitors. The station has three English banks—Alliance Bank of Simla Ld., the Bank of Upper India Ld., and the Delhi and London Bank, Ld. 2 Clubs, 8 hotels, and several churches, and the two European breweries are situated in the valley below. A water-supply by means of pipes supplies Simla with water from the Mahasu range.

Subathu.—Hill cantonment and sanitarium, situated on a table-land at the extremity of the Simla range, overlooking the Ghambar river. Lies above the old road from Kalka to Simla, 9 miles from Kasauli and 23 miles from Simla station. Barracks exist for a whole regiment. Small fort above the parade-ground, now used as a store-room. Branch of American Presbyterian Mission maintains school, and an asylum for lepers supported by voluntary contributions. Elevation above sea-level 4,500 feet. Church and post office [m. s. T.]

UMBALLA.

UMBALLA (*Ambala*).—District in the Delhi Division, Punjab. Bounded on the north-east by the Himalayas; on the north by the Sutlej; on the west by the State of Patiala and the District of Ludhiana; and on the south by the District of Karnal and the river Jumna. Area, 2,754, square miles. Population 1,033,427. The administrative head-quarters are at Umballa city, 55 miles from Saharanpur by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops of the District are wheat, barley, and gram for the spring harvest with rice *joar*, *bajra*, Indian corn, *moth*, cotton, and sugar-cane, for the autumn harvest. Poppy, tobacco, and hemp are also grown but only for home consumption.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—Umballa being mainly an agricultural District, has little trade or manufactures deserving special notice. Small articles of iron-work are made at Rupar, carpets at Umballa, and coarse country cloth in every village.

CLIMATE.—The average yearly rainfall is about 36 inches. Fever is the most prevelent disease of the District; but bowel complaints carry off a large number of persons annually; and small-pox occasionally appears in a violent epidemic form. Goitre and cretinism are extremely common on the banks of the Ghaggar, where diseases of the spleen also affect a very great proportion of the inhabitants. The villages along its course are exceedingly unhealthy, and much under-populated. Blindness prevails in Umballa to a greater extent than in any other part of the Punjab.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 6 *tahsils* of Narain garh, Pipli, Kharar, Umballa, Rupar, and Jagadhri. Revenue about 12 laks. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Divisional Judge, District Judge, 6 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, 2 Munsiffs, Civil Surgeon with 2 Assistants, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, 5 Chaplains, 2 Honorary Magistrates, Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, and District Inspector of schools, Telegraph Chief Superintendent with a Sub-Assistant and 5 Telegraph Masters. [For further information regarding the Umballa town *see* Umballa].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Babyal.—Village with post office [m.]

Barara.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Umballa. Post office [m. s. t.]

Bilaspur.—Village with post office. [m. s. t.]

Booria (*Buriya*).—Town and municipality situated near the west bank of the Jumna Canal, 6 miles from Umballa. The present representative of Jivan Singh, the Jhagirdar, resides in a handsome fort within the town. Considerable manufacture of country cloth. Post office [m.].

Chamkor.—Village with post office. [m.]

Chandigarh.—Village with post office. [m].

Dadupur—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 5 miles from Booria.

Garhikotaha.—Village with post office [m.]

Ismailabad.—Village with post office. [m. s. t.]

Jagadhri.—Town, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated a little west of the river Jumna, 37 miles south-east of Umballa city. Population 12,000. Imports of copper and iron from the hills, as also from Calcutta and Bombay ; and considerable manufactures are carried on in these metals, for which the town has obtained some celebrity. Ornamental lamps and other forms of brass ware are exceptionally well made. Household vessels and tools are exported to the North-Western Provinces and throughout the Punjab. Refinery of borax, brought from the hills, and exported to Bengal. Manufacture of oxide of lead, for use by goldsmiths and in native medicines. Tahsildar's and Munsiff's courts, police station, hospital, rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kesri.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Umballa.

Kharar.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 25 miles north of Umballa town. Population 4,000. *Tahsili*, police station, and post office. [m. s. t.].

Kurali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ladwa.—Town and municipality, 33 miles from Umballa town. Population 4,500. Police station, fort, primary school, and post office [m. s. t.]

Manauli.—Village with post office [m.].

Manimajra.—Town situated close to the foot of the hill, 23 miles north of Umballa city. Population 7,000. The shrine of Mansa Devi, near Manimajra, attracts large numbers of worshippers. Manufactures of bamboo articles and millstones. Small trade with the hills in country produce, ginger, and spices. Post office [m.].

Morinda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mubarakpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mulana.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mustafabad.—Town and railway station, 26 miles from Umballa. Small citadel, the residence of Sikh Raja. Post office [m. s. t.].

Naraingarh.—Town and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains Tahsildars' court, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Pehoa (*Pihewa*).—Ancient town and place of pilgrimage ; situated on the sacred river Saraswati, 13 miles west of Thaneswar. Peoha was anciently known as Prithudaka. The place stands within the boundary of the Kurukshetra, and ranks second in sanctity to Thaneshwar alone. There are some very curious remains of old pillars, and the people point out places where they say that digging would result in the discovery of ancient sculptures. There is one serious old doorway profusely cover with male and female figures sculptured in high relief, and the remains of a much larger gateway in the same style, but much simpler in design. These probably belonged to a great temple of Krishnna, whose image occupies the centre position in the lintel of both doorways. The town was apparently forgotten as a place of pilgrimage until the establishment of the Sikh power in Kaithal. It then revived, and the present temples have all been built within the last fifty or sixty years. Population 3,500 The palace, formerly occupied by the Kaithal Raja, is now used as a travellers' rest-

house. A large annual fair for bathing in the Saraswati ordinarily attracts 25,000 pilgrims. Widows assemble at the fair to bewail their husbands.

Pipli.—Village and head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. Contains *tahsili*, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Radaur.—Town on the road from Thaneswar, 40 miles south-east of Umballa town. Head-quarters of police circle, and post office [m.].

Raipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rupar.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; situated on the south bank of the Sutlej, 43 miles north of Umballa town. The town is of considerable antiquity, formerly known as Rupnagar. Population 10,000. Two important religious fairs—one Muhammadan, at the tomb of Shah Khalid, in the month of Jaistha, attracting 50,000 persons ; the other, a Hindu bathing festival on the banks of the Sutlej, in the month of Chaitra attended by an equal number of persons. Rupar is an important mart of exchange between the hills and plains, and carries on a considerable trade in grain, sugar, and indigo. Imports of salt from the Salt Range, re-exported to the hills in return for iron, ginger, potatoes, turmeric, opium, and hemp. Manufacture of cotton cloth, iron hooks, and other hardware. *Tahsili*, police office, staging bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sadhaura.—Town and municipality, near the hills, 26 miles east of Umballa city. Population 10,000. A town of great antiquity, dating back to the time of Mahmud of Ghazni, but now of no political importance. Yearly fair at the shrine of Shah Kumais, a Muhammadan saint, lasting 5 days, and attended by about 20,000 persons. Middle school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sambhu.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Umballa.

Sanghaur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shahabad.—Town 16 miles from Umballa town. Population 10,000. Founded by one of the followers of Ala-ud-din Ghori, about 1086 A. D. The town is well built of brick, and ornamented by several handsome mansions of Sikh *Sardars*. No manufactures. Local grain trade. Post office. [m. s t.],

Shahpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Shahzadpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sirhind Canal.—An important irrigation work in Umballa and Ludhiana Districts, and Patiala, Nabha, and Jhind States in Punjab.

Sugh (*Srughna*).—Ancient town, now a petty village in Jagadhri *tahsil* ; situated in a bend of the old bed of the Jumna, now a part of the Western Jumna Canal, close to Jagadhri and Buriya towns. Srughna is mentioned by a Chinese pilgrim of the 7th century, as a town 3½ miles in circuit, the capital of a kingdom and seat of considerable learning, both Buddhistic and Brahmanical.

Thaneswar.—Sacred town, municipality, railway station, and place of Hindu pilgrimage ; situated on the bank of the river Saraswati, 25 miles south of Umballa, and in the centre of the holy tract known as the Kurukshetra. The name was originally Sthaneswar, and is derived

either from the *sthana* or abode of Iswara (or Mahadeo), or from the junction of his names as *sthanu* and Iswara, or from *sthanu* and *sar*, a lake. One of the oldest and most famous towns in India, connected with the legends of the *Mahabharata* and the exploits of the Pandava brethren. The sacred lake, a pool of the Saraswati, forms an oblong sheet of water, 3546 feet in length and 1900 feet in breadth. During eclipses of the sun and moon, the waters of all other tanks are believed to visit this tank at Thaneswar; so that he who then bathes in the assembled water obtains the concentrated merit of all possible ablutions. The tank is about a 1 mile from the railway station. It is now much silted up, and the monastery beside it is quite a modern building. It is surrounded by temples in every stage of decay, overshadowed by great trees, and flights of dilapidated steps laid down to the water on all sides. On the west causeway stretches out to an island where, partly hidden by trees, the most perfect of the temples stands. The ruins of this causeway extend farther south to the remains of other temples Around the tank for many miles is holy ground, and popular belief declares the holy places connected with the Pandavas and Kauravas and other heroes to be 360 in number.

The town is about ¼ m. north of the tank, and beyond it are extensive remains of the Muhammadan fort. The chief building of interest, and that in best repair, is the white-domed Tomb of Shaik Chilhi. It is an octagon of drab-coloured marble, lighted by trellis-work windows of fine design. It stands upon small octagonal platform in the centre of a larger one—a square—surrounded by cupolas. In the centre of the west side is a small pavilion with deep eaves. It also forms a tomb. South-west from here, within a stone's throw, is a small mosque of red-sand stone (the Lal Muspid), supported on 8 columns. The carving on the domes and elsewhere is very beautiful and resembles that at Fatehpur-Sikri. Some of the trees in the neighbourhood are very fine.

The annual religious gatherings, however, still attract large numbers of pilgrims, and a continuous stream of pilgrims pours towards the shrines of Thaneswar and the Kurukshetra. Population 6000. The town has a dilapidated look, and is reported to be gradually falling into ruin. The principal inhabitants are now Hindu priests, who live upon the contributions of the pilgrims Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Umballa (*Ambala*).—City, municipality, cantonment, *tahsil*, and civil head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on an open plain, 1040 feet above sea-level, and 3 miles east of the river Ghaggar. Distant 1056 miles from Bombay, and 166 miles from Delhi. The town was founded by an Amba Rajput (in the 14th century) from it derives its name. It is unwalled, and consists of two portions, a new and an old quarters. In the old part of the town the thoroughfares are narrow, dark, and tortuous, so as to scarcely permit of the passage of a single elephant; but the newer portion, which has sprung up in the direction of the cantonment, consists of fine open roads, well laid out. Population of the town and cantonment was (in 1891) 79,000. The condition of the people is generally comfortable, and they are seldom in debt to any great extent; but near the larger towns the peasantry have

become ambitious of a better style of living, which often induces them to exceed their means, especially in the matter of dress and personal ornaments. Umballa is well situated for commercial purposes, midway between the Jumna and the Sutlej rivers, at the point where the Punjab and Delhi Railway intersects the Grand Trunk Road. Its importance is enhanced by the fact that it is at present the nearest station on the railway to the summer seat of the Government of India at Simla (98 miles) ; and a branch line to Kalka at the foot of the hills (38 miles by horse dak), Umballa is noted for carpets. The city is a great grain mart for the produce of the District and of the Independent States to the west. Chief exports—cotton, grain, and carpets ; imports—English cloth, and iron, salt, wool, and silk There are two Banks—Delhi and London Bank ; Simla Bank Corporation. There is a race course, and a public park with a bandstand ; Paget Park is also a favourite place of public resort. There are two railway stations here, one in the city, and the other at cantonment. Waiting and Refreshment Rooms at the latter. Conveyances can be obtained at both the stations. The ordinary garrison comprises 3 batteries of artillery; 1 regiment of European, and 1 of native cavalry, besides 1 regiment each of European and native infantry. The central portion of the cantonment is laid out with good broad metalled roads, shaded by lines of fine old *pipal* trees. Handsome Church, club-house, Leper asylum, cantonment magistrate's court, 4 hotels, and a staging bungalow. The civil station lies between the city and cantonment and contains the usual District offices—court-house, treasury, town hall, jail, hospital, Mission school, Government Wards, post and telegraph offices.

RAJPUTANA.

RAJPUTANA.—An extensive tract of Western India. Bounded on the north-east by Bhuttiana and Khurriana and the Native State of Jhujjur ; on the east by Gurgaon, Bhurtpur, Dholepur, and Gwalior ; on the south by territories of Sindia and Holkar ; on the west by Sind ; and on the north-west by Bahawalpur and Bhuttiana, and comprises the States of Meywar, Jeypur, Marwar, Jeysalmere, Bikaneer. Bundi, Kishengarh. Karauli, Dholepur, Serohee, Bhurtpur, Ulwar, Kotah, Tonk, Dongurpur, Banswara, Jhalawar, Shapura, and Partabgarh. Area, 130,000. Population (1891) 12,300,150. The head-quarters of the Rajputana Agency are at Mount Abu, 424 miles from Bombay by rail.

Physical Aspects.—The Aravalli Mountains intersect the country in a line running nearly north-east and south-west. About three-fifths of Rajputana lie north-west of this line, leaving two-fifths on the south-east. Mount Abu lies at the south-western extremity of the range. The north-west division consists, on the whole, of sandy, ill-watered and barren plains. In the far west and north-west it is a desert covered with sand hills, whose tops are blown about by the winds. The south-eastern division of Rajputana has a diversified character. It contains extensive hill ranges, stretches of rocky country, fertile valleys and

table-lands. The north-west division has only one river, the Loni, which rises in the Pushkar valley and falls into the Runn of Cutch. The south-east division has the Chambal, Banas, Sabarmati, and Mahi. Rajputana has no natural fresh water lakes. *Sambhar* is a well-known salt lake. There are some large artificial lakes. The rainfall is scanty in the west—about 14 inches a year; in the south-east it averages about 34 inches; at Jeypore, 24 inches. The heat is great in summer. In the north, there may be frost in winter. But hot days have sometimes very cold nights.

People.—The Rajputs are generally supposed to have been a Scythian tribe from Central Asia. The aborigines of Rajputana call themselves "sons of the earth" or "children of the forest," while the Rajputs claim to be Suryas, of sun descent. The Jats and Rajputs are so like each other that they probably belonged to the same original stock. The Rajputs claim to belong to the Kshatriya caste. The province is so called from the Rajputs being the ruling class. The Gujars and Jats are the principal cultivating tribes. The Bhils are probably the only aboriginal tribe. They inhabit wild and hilly tracts where they are almost independent, holding together under their own petty chiefs, and paying irregular tribute or rent. Dialects of Hindi are spoken. Education is reported to be making fair progress. Female education is neglected throughout the States. There are very few Muhammadans.

Religion.—The great bulk of the people are Hindus. Astrology is universally practised, and a belief in witchcraft still strongly prevails. Most of the Mahajans are Jains. Like Buddhists, Jains deny the existence of a Creator.

Products.—In the north-west division only one crop is raised in the year. South and east of the Aravallis two crops are raised annually. Millets, wheat, barley, Indian corn, opium, oil-seeds, sugar-cane and cotton, are the principal crops. The main wealth of the desert lands of the west consists in herds of camels, cattle, and sheep.

Commerce.—While the mass of the people are employed in agriculture, banking and commerce flourish in the large towns. Marwari bankers and money-lenders are known all over India. The manufactures include cotton and woolen cloths and working in metals and ivory. The chief exports are salt, grain, opium, wool, cotton, cattle and sheep.

Administration.—Excluding the small British territory of Ajmere and Merwara, situated almost in the centre of Rajputana, the whole of the Rajputana territory is divided into 20 (18 independent and 2 dependent) States, which are as follow:—In the north, Bikaneer, Ulwar; in the east, Kishengarh, Jeypore, Bhurtpore. Dholpur, Karauli, Tonk, and Lawa; in the south, Bundi, Kotah, Jhalawar, Partapgarh, Banswara, Dongarpur, Meywar or Oodeypore, Shahpura, Sirohee; in the west, Jodhpur or Marwar and Jeysalmere. All are under the political superintendence of an agent to the Governor-General, to whom each State sends a vakeel, and they are all ruled by Rajput Princes, except Tonk, which is under a Musalman chief, and Bhurtpore and Ulwar, which are Jat principalities.

AJMERE-MERWARA.

AJMERE-MERWARA.—British District in Rajputana- The District comprises the two tracts known as Ajmere and Merwara, and is entirely surrounded by Native States. The two tracts originally formed distinct districts, but they were united under one officer in 1842. The whole forms a Chief Commissionership ; the Agent of the Governor-General for Rajputana being *ex-officio* Chief Commissioner, has his head-quarters at Abu and the offices at Ajmere. The District is bounded on the north by Kishangarh and Marwar ; on the south by Meywar ; on the east by Kishangarh and Jeypur ; and on the west by Marwar. Area, 2,711 square miles. Population 542, 358.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crops are maize, barley, *joar*, and *bajra*. Cotton pulses, oil-seeds, wheat, and gram rank next in extent, while sugar-cane is only grown in the Pushkar valley, where it can be raised without irrigation. Poppy for opium covers a small area in Beawar and Todgarh, principally for exportation.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The District forms the natural mart for the interchange of Rajputana produce with European goods or upper Indian and Bombay wares. The chief imports consist of sugar and European cloth ; the principal exports comprise cotton, for which Beawar forms the great local mart, grain and poppy seeds, which are despatched to Pali in Marwar. The District has no manufactures except a few salt pans.

CLIMATE.—The climate is healthy ; with cold, bracing weahter in December, January, and February, when hoar-frost not infrequently covers the ground in the early morning. The District suffiers from no special endemic disease, except fever in Ajmere city ; but epidemics of cholera frequently occur, while dysentery, skin diseases, and pleurisy cause many deaths. Ophthalmia is common, and guinea-worm sometimes attacks hundreds of people in a single year.

ADMINISTRATION.—Ajmere-Merwara forms a Division under a Commissioner, whose head-quarters are at Ajmere city. The Commissioner has the powers of a Civil and Sessions Judge, and has direct management of the Police, Registration, Jail, and Education affairs. The Ajmere District is administered by an Assistant Commissioner, who has his head-quarters also at Ajmere ; and Merwara is administered by an Assistant Commissioner, whose head-quarters are at Beawar, 33 miles distant from Ajmere. The united Division forms also a Chief Commissionership under the Foreign Department ; the Governor-General's Agent for Rajputana being *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, having the powers of a chief revenue authority and of the highest court of appeal in civil and criminal cases. Revenue, 13 lakhs ; expenditure, 7 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajputana, and *ex-officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara with 2 Assistants, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, and Judge of Small Cause Court, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Deputy Magistrate, 5 Sub-Collectors and Tahsildars, 14 Honorary magistrates, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, Chaplain, Principal Ajmere College, and Inspector of Schools, Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Post offices,

Telegraph Chief Superintendent with 1 Assistant and 2 Sub-Assistants.
[For further information regarding the town of Ajmere *see* Ajmere].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajmere.—City, municipality, railway junction [R. W.] and head-quarters of Ajmere-Merwara District, 677 miles from Bombay, and 228 miles from Agra. Ajmere is also the head-quarters of the Merwara Battalion. Founded, according to tradition, by the eponymous Raja Aja, in the year 145 A. D. The city is of great antiquity and celebrity, and is situated in a valley, or rather basin, and the surrounding hills, though rocky, are very picturesque and beautiful, the summit of one of them, Taragarh with lofty being upwards of 1,000 feet above the valley at its base, and over 3,000 feet above sea level. The city is built on the lower slope of one of the hills, and is surrounded by a stone wall on the noth and west sides, on which there are five lofty and strong gateways. The streets are open, well built, and contain many fine houses. The original town, known as Indarkot, stood in the valley through which the road leads to Taragarh ; here a number of Musalman families still reside. Among the objects of interest in or near the city, the most noticeable is the Dargah, an object of veneration alike to Muhammadans and Hindus. It marks the burial-place of the saint, who came to Ajmere in the year 1235. A festival called Urs Mela, of six days' duration, is held annually at the Dargah. West of the city is an extensive and very picturesque artificial lake, called the Ana Sagar, formed by damming up several torrents by a bund 600 yards long by 100 yards broad. In the rainy season the circumference of the Ana Sagar is upwards of six miles.

Ajmere derives its water-supply from the Ana Sagar tank, by two masonry channels passing under-ground, with openings at intervals. Two natural springs, known as the *Jhalra* and the *Diggi*, are also largely resorted to for water. There are very few good wells about the town, and there are none within the walls. The transport trade of Rajputana centres in the city, and has largely increased since the opening of the Rajputana State Railway. Several important firms of Seths have their head offices in Ajmere, with branches throughout Rajputana and other parts of India. They act chiefly as bankers and money-lenders, transacting a lare business with the Native States. The city contains two institutions for higher education, the Ajmere and the Mayo Colleges. It also includes a jail, dispensary, post office, and telegraph station. There is a good travellers' bungalow close to and an hotel about half a mile from the station. Conveyances can be obtained at the station, and other places in the city.

Akhri.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Ajmere.

Aravalli Hills.—A range of mountains running for 300 miles in a north-easterly direction through the Rajputana States and the British District of Ajmere-Merwara. They consist of a series of ridges and peaks, with a breadth varying from 6 to 60 miles, and an average elevation of 1000 to 3000 feet. Their highest point is Mount Abu, 5653 feet, an isolated outlier at the south-western extremity of the range. The hills are for the most part bare of cultivation, and even of jungle ; and

are inhabited by a very sparse population of Mers (Mhairs), and aboriginal race.

Baghera.—Village in Merwara with post office [m.].

Bandanwara.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Ajmere. Post office [m.. s. t.].

Barl.—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Ajmere. Post office [m. t.].

Barod.—Village with post office [m].

Beawar.—Town and railway station, 33 miles from Ajmere. Population 16,000. Founded in 1835 by Colonel Dixon, Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, in the neighbourhood of the cantonments. Beawar forms the only town in the Merwara tract, and is the head-quarters of Assistant Commissioner. Beawar rapidly grew into a prosperous town, owing to its advantageous position between Meywar(Udaipur and Marwar (Jodhpur.) Beawar has two hydraulic cotton presses and is the chief mart of cotton traffic for the District. Manufacture of ironwork ; trade in dyeing, and opium, which last is produced locally. Dak bungalow, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]

Beer.—Village in Merwara with post office [m. t.].

Bhim.—Village in Merwara with post office [m. t.].

Bhinai.—Village with post office [m.], 7 miles from Bandanwara.

Dawer.—Town in Merwara, situated at the extreme south of Merwara, at the head of the Dawer pass into Jodhpur. Police station, school, and post office [m. t.].

Deoli.—Cantonment in Ajmere-Merwara District, and the head-quarters of the Haraoti Political Agency ; situated on the triple boundary of Ajmere, Jeypore, and Merwara, 57 miles south-east of Nusseerabad. Population under 2500. Lines exist for a regiment of native infantry and a squadron of native cavalry. The station is garrisoned by the Deoli Irregular Force. Water-supply good. Dispensary, mission-house, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Deolia.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Gobindgarh.—Village with post office [m. t.], 16 miles from Mangaliawas railway station.

Goela.—Village, 19 miles from Nusseerabad. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Harmara.—Village, 2 miles from Tilaunia railway station. Post office [m. s t.].

Jalia.—Village in Merwara with post office [m. t.].

Jawaja.—Village in Merwara with post office [m. t.].

Junia.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Jussakhera.—Village in Merwara, 15 miles from Todgarh. Post office [m. t.].

Kekri.—Municipal town and head-quarters of a Deputy Magistrate, 50 miles from Ajmere. Population about 6,000. Water-supply scarce and bad. Dak bungalow, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Khirwa.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Ladpura.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Ajmere. Post office [m. t.].

Mangaliawas.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Ajmere. Dak bungalow, and post office [m.].

Masuda.—Chief town of the *pargana* of the same name, and the residence of the Istimrardar, 29 miles from Ajmere. Population 4,000. Water-supply good. Dispensary and post office [m. t.]

Merwara.—Hill Sub-division in the isolated British District of Ajmere-Merwara. Area, 640 square miles. Population 100,000. Bounded north by Jodhpur (Marwar) and Ajmere ; east by Udaipur (Mewar) and Ajmere ; south by Udaipur ; west by Jodhpur. The Sub-division comprises a narrow strip of territory, 70 miles in length, but varying in breadth from 1 to 15 miles. Scenery hilly and greatly varied ; the highest peaks attain an elevation of 2855 feet above the sea ; average level of valleys, 1800 feet. Naturally dry and unproductive, but rendered comparatively fertile by numerous tanks (formed by embanking gorges or torrents), most of which have been constructed since the introduction of British rule.

The Sub-division of Merwara is divided into British Merwara, area, 302 square miles ; population 57,000. Mewar-Merwara, area, 266 square miles ; population, 40,000 ; and Marwar-Merwara, area, 72 square miles ; population 6,000. The whole territory is under British administration ; the surplus revenues of the Mewar tract being paid to the Maharana of Udaipur, and those of the Marwar tract to the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

Nusseerabad.—Cantonment and railway station, also the headquarters of the Rajputana Field Force ; situated on a bleak, open plain, sloping eastward from the Aravalli Hills, 15 miles south-east of Ajmere. Population of Cantonment, about 3,000 ; of town about 19,000 : total, 22,000. Area of town and cantonment, 8 square miles. Lines exist for a battery of Royal Artillery, a regiment of European infantry, a regiment of Native infantry, and a squadron of Native Cavalry. Post office [m. s. t.], and dak bungalow about a mile from the station.

Pisangan.—Town and residence of the Istimrardar of the same place, 20 miles from Ajmere. Population 35,00. By reason of its position in the immediate neighbourhood of Marwar, it is the centre of the cotton and tobacco trade. There is here an old Jain temple which derives its name from its being situated near the *Priya sangam*, or junction of the Saraswati and Sagarmati streams. Water supply good. Dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pushkar.—Town, lake, and place of pilgrimage, about 7 miles in a south-westerly direction from Ajmere. Height, 2,389 feet. Pushkar is the only town in India which contains a temple dedicated to Brahma, who here performed the sacrifice known as *yajna*, whereby the lake of Pushkar became so holy, that the greatest sinner by bathing in it earns the delights of Paradise. The town contains five principal temples, dedicated respectively to Brahma, Savitri, Badri Narayana, Varaha, and Siva, Atmateswara, all of modern construction, as the earlier buildings suffered severely under Aurangzeb. Bathing *ghats* line the lake, and most of the princely families of Rajputana have houses round the margin. No living thing may be put to death within the limits of the town. Great

fair in October and November, attended by about 100,000 pilgrims, who bathe in the sacred lake. Large trade at that time in horses, camels, bullocks, and miscellaneous merchandise. Parmenant population about 3,750, chiefly Brahmans. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rajgarh.—Town 6 miles from Nusseerabad, and 10 miles from Ajmere. Ruins of a fort, small lake, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ramsar.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Rupaheli.—Village and railway station, 48 miles from Ajmere.

Saradhna.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Ajmere. Post office [m. t].

Sareri.—Village and railway station, 56 miles from Ajmere.

Sawar.—Chief town of the *Pargana* of the same name, and the residence of the Istimrardar, 61 miles from Ajmere. Good water-supply. Post office [m. t.].

Singawal.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Ajmere.

Srinagar.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Taragarh.—Hill fortress, perched on the crest of a height overhanging the city of Ajmere, which it commands at every point. Height above sea-level, 2,855 feet. Dismantled in 1832, and used since 1860 as a sanitarium for the European troops stationed at Nusseerabad. On its summit stands the shrine of a Muhammadan Martyr, Sayyed Hussain, killed in a night attack of the Rahtors, and Chauhans (Rajputs) in 1210 A. D. This shrine has an endowment of Rs. 4,360 per annum ; derived from the revenues of three villages. Post office [m. s. t.].

Todgarh.—Town and fort, 12 miles from Bhim, and 24 miles from Dawer. Small flourishing *bazar*, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

BANSWARA.

BANSWARA (*Wanswara*).—Native State under the Meywar Political Agency, lies south-east of Dungarpur, from which it is separated by the river Mahi. The western portion of the State is open and well cultivated ; the remainder of the country is covered with rugged hills and scrub jungle, inhabited by Bhils. Education is at a low ebb, and there are no made roads in the State. Water is tolerably plentiful throughout the State ; in the Bhil tracts there is often a scarcity in the summer, and during the rains travelling is difficult, unless an elephant is used. Fever is the most formidable and prevalent malady. The system of administration is generally of a primitive sort. The chief holds the rank of Maharawal, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. He has received the right of adoption. The chief feudatory of the State is the Rao of Kushalgarh, who holds a compact domain in the south of Banswara ; there are besides 13 *thakurs* of the first rank in the State, who pay a total tribute of Rs. 16,120 to their chief. The revenue of Banswara is about Rs. 280,000, of which 33 feudatories enjoy about Rs. 73,330. The chief keeps a military force of 3 guns with 20 guners, 60 cavalry and 5,000 infantry. The State is divided into the following 8 Districts, viz., Ghanti Utar, Loaria,

Chinda, Bhungra, Mahirawara, Panchalwara, Khanduwara, and Pathog. Area, 1500 square miles; population about 180,000. Ruling Chief—Maharawal Sri Lachman Singh Bahadur, a Sisodiya Rajput, belonging to a junior branch of the Dungarpur family.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Banswara.—Capital of the State of that name, 45 miles from Rutlam by road. Population 8,000. The chief's palace stands on rising ground to the south of the city, and is surrounded by a high loopholed wall with three gates. On the crest of the low ridge to the south of the capital stands a double-storied building called the Shahi Belas, built by the present chief. To the east lies the Bai Tal, or 'Lady's Lake,' and in a garden about half a mile distant are the *chhatris* or mausoleums of the rulers of Banswara. Some old ruins on the top of a hill two miles to the south of the city, are said to be the remains of the palace of the chief who founded it. The town has a wall round it, which, except on the south, is in a tolerable state of repair. Dispensary, and post-office. A fair, lasting 15 days, and attended by about 2,000 visitors, takes place in October. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kalinjera (Kanjra).—Town in Banswara State, situated on the route from Neemuch to Baroda, 99 miles from the former, and 139 miles from the latter. Contains the ruins of a fine Jain temple, covered with numerous domes and pyramids; divided into a great number of apartments, roofed with stone, crowded with images, and profusely embellished with rich and elaborate carvings.

BHARTPORE.

BHARTPORE (*Bharatpur*).—Native State in Rajputana, under the political superintendence of a Political Agent, subordinate to the Agent to the Governor-General of India for the States of Rajputana. Bounded on the north by the British District of Gurgaon; on the east by the Districts of Muttra and Agra; on the south-east, south, and south-west by the Native States of Dholpur, Karauli, and Jeypore; and on the west by Ulwar Area, 1974 square miles. Population 640, 620. About one-sixth of the population are Muhammadans, and nearly all the rest are Hindus. Revenue, 27 lakhs.

The country is generally flat, but there are some low hills. Several of the finest buildings in Delhi, Agra, and Muttra are built of Bhartpore stone. The country is popularly known as Brij, the land of Krishna, and the language is *Brij bhasha.*

ADMINISTRATION.—For judicial administration, the State is divided into two parts, the northern division comprising 5 *parganas*, and the southern 8. No tribute is paid nor any contributions to local contingents. A mint is kept up at which both copper and silver are coined. There is a central school at the capital, where, English, Persian Sanskrit, and Arabic are taught. There are also 12 *tahsili*, and 215 *halkabandi* (indigenous) schools, which teach the rudiments of Urdu and Hindi. There are 13 dispensaries, one hospital, and 3 jails. The State force consists of 1460 cavalry, 8500 infantry and police, and 250 artillery.

There are 38 guns. The total number of police is about 4000. The State is well provided with the means of communication. No toll is levied. The chief (Maharaja Sawai Sir Jaswant Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., a descendant of Jat Zamindar) holds a *sanad* of adoption, and his State is in offensive and defensive alliance with the British Government. He is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. For further information regarding Bhartpore town *see* Bhartpore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bhartpore—Chief town of the State of that name, and railway station, 33 miles from Agra Fort. Population 67,000. The town is named after Bharat, a legendary character of great fame in Hindu mythology, and is considered to be under the tutelary influence of Krishna, who is worshipped here under the name of Bihari. The town contains a large hospital, school, jail, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. The art of making a particular kind of *chauri* is entirely confined to a few families of the town in the employ of the Darbar, and the process is kept a profound secret. The handles of these *chauris* are of sandal-wood, ivory, silver, etc., and handsomely ornamented. The secret is the process by which the tail is made ; it is composed of long, straight, round fibres of either ivory or sandal-wood, which in good *chauris* are almost as fine as ordinary horse hair. A considerable fair is held here annually.

Biana—Town, situated on the route from Mhow to Agra ; 50 miles south-west of the latter. Population 9,000. The town is of considerable antiquity and size, and possesses some large well-built houses of stones besides many temples ; and the whole ridge of the hill is covered with the remains of large buildings, among which the most remarkable is the fort containing a high stone pillar called Bhim Lat, or the ' Staff of Bhim,' conspicuous for a great distance through the country. This fort was once esteemed one of the chief strongholds in India, and the bulwark of Jadun dominion. Biana is a spot of great sanctity in the eyes of Muhammadans.

Dig (*Deeg*).—Town and fortress in Bhartpore State. Population 16,000. The fort is well-known, and is almost inaccessible to an enemy during the greater part of the year, being nearly surrounded with water. Raja's palace near the citadel. There are also ruins of another fortress, apparently of older date. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kaman—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name in Bhartpore State, 39 miles north-west of Muttra town. Population 14,000. The town originally belonged to Jeypore, and was greatly enlarged by Raja Kam Sen, who named it after himself. It contains many ruins, among which is a curious temple, with 84 pillars, on which the figure of Buddha is carved. The town is considered sacred, Krishna having resided there. Dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Kumher—Town, 11 miles north-west of Bhartpore city. The town is on the high road to Dig. An old palace commands the surrounding plain, and serves as a fortress Population about 8,000. Post office [m.].

Nadbai—Town with post office [m. t.].

Wer—Town, situated about 24 miles south-west of Bhartpore town. Population 8,000. Considerable annual fair and religious gathering.

BIKANEER.

BIKANEER.—State in Rajputana. Bounded on the north-west by Bahawalpur, on the north-east by the British District of Hissar, on the east by Jeypore, on the south and south-west by Jodhpur and Jeysalmere. Area, 22,340 square miles. Population 831,210. Bikaneer is the second in extent, but the fourth in population of the Rajputana States.

The country is generally level, hard and stony in some parts, but mostly covered with shifting sand hills from 20 to over 100 feet high. Forest does not exist. During and just after the rains, however, the country becomes a vast green pasture land. Bikaneer contains no rivers. Water is found at varying depths and of very different quality. The city wells are more than 300 feet deep ; while in other places water is found within 20 feet of the surface. Some of the wells contain sweet water ; others are brackish. The people depend a good deal upon rain water. *Bajra* and *moth* form the staple crops. Bikaneer abounds in the best cattle-grasses. The horses, cattle, and buffaloes are finer than those of any other part of India. Woollen cloths, sweetmeats, and ivory bracelets are the chief manufactures. The yearly revenues of the Maharaja amount to about 18 lakhs, collected in the form of land-tax, customs, fines, civil court fees, and minor items. The following are the Districts and chief towns of the State :—In the north, Tibi, Anupgarh, Sardargarh, Suratgarh, and Hanumangarh ; in the north-east, Nohar and Bahadran ; in the east, Rajgarh and Churu ; in the south-east, Shujangarh and Ratangarh ; and Pugal in the west. Other large towns are Roni, Sardar Shir, Deshnuk, Kolath, Bidesar, and Bhatner.

Bikaneer contributes to no local corps or contingents ; it maintains a force of 960 cavalry, 180 artillerymen, 1,700 infantry, 24 field and 56 other guns. The present chief (Maharaja Sri Ganga Singh Bahadur, a Rahtor Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Anupgarh.—Chief town of the district of the same name ; situated on the Sotra river, and contains a strong fort.

Bahadera(*Bahadran*).—District and town in Bikaneer State. The district contains 89 villages, and the town contains post office [m.].

Bhatner.—Town and fort in Hanumangarh District, on the north of Bikaneer State, on the left bank of the Ghagar river, now dried up. The fort is of historical interest ; and it is 150 miles from Bikaneer. It is the head-quarters of the *tahsildar* of the District, which comprises about 110 villages. Post office [m. t.].

Bidasar.—Town, 60 miles from Bikaneer. It is not a place of manufacture or much trade. The *bazar* contains about 150 shops, and there are 10 temples, and almost as many *chhatris*. Fairly good-water is reached at the depth of about 100 feet below the surface. Inferior sands and limestone are obtained in the neighbourhood. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bikaneer.—The capital of the Rajput State of the same name, 85

miles from Sujangarh. It is situated on a slight elevation, amid a stony country, quite unfit for cultivation. Having a fine wall crowned with battlements and surmounted by round towers, from several points it has the appearance of a great city. The streets are narrow and irregular, but there are some good stone houses, richly carved. English is taught in the Dungar Singh College, named after the late Maharaja, and there are several schools in the State. Population 44,000. Bikaneer is famous for the manufacture of a white variety of sugar-candy, and of fine woollen blankets. There are also a large number of potters, stone-cutters, and carvers among the population. The fort of Bikaneer, which contains the Raja's palace, is situated about 300 yards from the Kot gate of the city. The cremation tank of Bikaneer, used since the time of Jat Singh, the grandson of Bika, is situated 3 miles east of the city. On each side of this tank are ranged the cenotaphs of twelve chiefs, from Kalian Singh to Ratan Singh. Several of them are fine buildings, and all have graceful pillared domes. Not far from the tank is a palace for the convenience of the chief and his ladies when they have occasion to attend ceremonies at Devi Kund The whole *zânana* sometimes comes in procession to worship at Devi Kund, where, too, the tonsure of the chief's sons takes place. Post office [m. s. t.]

Bissau.—Town with post office. [m. s.]

Churu.—Town in Bikaneer State. Population about 12,000. Several trade routes converge here. Post office [m. s. t.).

Deshnukh.—Town with post office [m. s t.].

Hanumangarh.—District and town in Bikaneer State. *see* Bhatner.

Napasar.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Nohar.—Town with post office. [m s. t.].

Rajaldesar.—Town with post office. [m. t.].

Rajgarh.—Town with post office. [m. s. t.].

Ratangarh.—Town in Bikaneer State. Population 8,000. *Bazar* and well-buillt houses, 16 temples, and post office [m. s. t.].

Reni —Town with post office [m. s. t.]. Population 5,000.

Sardar-Shahr (*Sirdar Shir*).—Town situated about 75 miles from Bikaneer town Post office [m. s.] Population 5000.

Sujangarh.—Town situated about 80 miles from Bikaneer. Population about 5.000 Post office [m. s. t.]

Suratgarh.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Udairamsar.—Town with post office [m. t.].

BUNDI.

BUNDI.—Native State of Rajputana, under the political superintendence of the Haraoti and Tonk Agency, subordinate to the Agent, to the Governor-General of India for the States of Rajputana. The State lies chiefly between Kotah and Meywar. There are several outlying portions belonging to the State. It is traversed throughout its whole length by a double range of hills. There are large forests, chiefly of *sal*; the usual grains, &c. are cultivated. Area, 23,00 square miles. Population 256.000. Mians form the largest class of the population. Revenue, 10 lakhs;

British tribute, Rs. 120,000. The chief (Maharao Raja Raghubir Singh Bahadur, a Chauhan Rajput) is absolute ruler in his own territory, and receives a salute of 17 guns. The military force of the State consists of 590 horse, 2282 infantry, 18 field and 70 other guns. The chief bears the title of Maharao Raja.

Bundi is the chief town of the State of the same name, and the residence of the chief ; situated in a gorge in the centre of the range of hills passing through the State. Population 21,000. Next to Oodeypore, the town of Bundi is the most picturesque in Rajputana. Built on the side of a steep hill, the palace rises above the city in pinnacled terraces. Below the palace is a large range of stable yards and other offices, above which rise the reception courts and halls of audience ; over these again are ranged the more private chambers and receiving rooms of the Court. Higher still rise the crenelated battlements and columned *chhatris* surmounting still more private apartments, and finally a stone causeway leads upwards to the summit of the ridge, where the main fort and the chief's most secluded recesses are situated. The city is entirely enclosed within walled fortifications, through which ingress and egress are obtained by means of four gateways, viz., the *Mahal* gate on the west, the *Chaogan* gate on the south, the *Mina* gate on the east, and the *Jat Sagar* gate on the north-east. One tolerably regular street, nearly 50 feet in width, runs throughout the whole length of the city from the palace to the Mina gate. The other streets are all narrow and very irregular. One large temple on the fort hill, another in the southern suburb, 12 Jain temples, and about 415 smaller temples and shrines sacred to Vishnu and Mahadeo, are scattered about the town. There are four approaches to the fort, a private one from the palace, one from the Ghati gate near the Sukh Mahal, one from Birkhandi, and one from Phul-Bagh. A spur of the fort hill is surmounted by a large and very handsome *chhatri* called the *Suraj*, or Sun Dome, whose cupola rests on 16 pillars, and is about 20 feet in diameter ; beyond this, to the northward, lies the Phul-Bagh, and to the south again of this, about two miles from the city, the Naya Bagh, both private places of retirement for the Bundi chiefs. Immediately to the west of the city rises an abrupt cliff, very nearly as high as that on which the fort stands, surmounted by a small mosque. To the south of the city there are a few scattered remains of former pleasure gardens, with here and there a monumental cenotaph. One large and very handsome one is dedicated to one of the royal foster-brothers of Ajit Singh's time. Skirting the northern bank of the Jat Sagar also are several pleasure-gardens, terminating at the Ser-Bagh or Mahasatti, the place of cremation for all the Bundi chiefs. There is a charitable dispensary at Bundi, a mint where gold, silver, and copper pieces are coined, an English school, several indigenous schools, and post office [m. s. t.].

DHOLPUR.

DHOLPUR.—Native state under the political superintendence of the Dholpur Agency. It is bounded on the noth by the British District of Agra, from which it is for the most part divided by the Banganga river ;

on the south by the river Chambal, which separates it from the State of Gwalior ; on the west by the States of Karauli, and Bhartpore. Area, 1200 square miles. Population 279,880. Revenue, 9¼ lakhs.

A ridge of red sandstone runs through the State. The soil on it is poor, but it becomes more fertile in proportion to the increase of distance from the ridge. Dholpur is a grain-producing country, and is not remarkable for any special manufactures. The chief crops raised are *bajra*, moth, *joar*, ; and in the cold season a considerable quantity of wheat and barley. Cotton and rice are also produced. The climate is generally healthy. The hot winds blow steadily and strongly during the months of April, May, and June. The present chief (Maharaja Rana Nihal Singh, a Jat, whose mother is a sister of the Raja of Patiala) is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The military force consists of 600 cavalry, 3.650 infantry, 32 field guns, and 100 gunners. For fiscal purposes the Sate is divided into 5 sub-divisions or *tahsils*—namely, Gird Dholpur, of 5 *taluks* ; Bari, of 7 *taluks* ; Baseri, of 2 *taluks* ; Kolari, of 3 *taluks* ; and Rajakhera, of 2 *taluks*. Fifty-seven villages in the State belong to *jagirdars*, who in return are expected themselves to serve in the State army, and to furnish a certain number of horsemen for the State service ; 44 villages have been set apart principally as religious grants ; and the State exercises the right of interference in cases of oppression or exaction on the part of the *jagirdars*. There are 11 police stations, and 44 outposts, with a watchman in each village. A small forest department is employed in each *pargana* under the *tahsildar*. The arrangements for the collection of customs are co-ordinate with those for land revenue. [For further description of Dholpur town *see* Dholpur.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Dholpur.—The capital of the State, situated 10 miles from the railway station of the same name. Population under 20,000. Three miles south of Dholpur, the Chambal river is crossed at Rajghat by a bridge of boats between the 1st November and the 15th June, and by ferry during the rest of the year. The original town is supposed to have been built by Raja Dholan Deo in the beginning of the 11th century, to the south of the present site. The new portion of the town and the palace of the Rana were built by Rana Kirat Singh, the great-grand-father of the present chief. The town contains a palace of Rana, a *sarai*, and post office [m. s. t.]. A fair is held here for fifteen days in the latter part of October, when a large traffic in merchandise, cattle, and horses is carried on. Goods are brought from Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, and Lucknow. Religious fairs for the purpose of bathing are held at Machkund, a lake 3 miles to the west of Dholpur, in May, and again at the beginning of September The lake has no less than 114 temples on its banks, none of an earlier date than the 15th century. Another large fair is held at Salpau, 14 miles north-west of Dholpur, at the end of February.

Rajakhera.—Town with post office [m. t.].

DUNGARPUR.

DUNGARPUR.—Native State in the south of Rajputana, between

Meywar and Guzerath. Area, 1,000. square miles. Population 155,000. Bhils form nearly one-half of the population. Revenue, Rs. 1,45,000; British tribute, Rs. 3,500. The country consists mostly of stony hills, covered with low jungle. Cultivation is chiefly confined to the valleys and low ground between the hills. There are two or three valuable forest tracts. Much of the country is under feudal chiefs Stone of good quality and of considerable quantity is found The only rivers are the Mahi and Som, which meet near the sacred temple of Baneswar, where a large fair is held every year. The climate is temperate and dry. With the exception of ague and fever of a miled type at the end of the rains, the country is considered to be on the whole healthy, cholera and other epidemics being almost unknown; guinea-worm is a common complaint.

The natural productions of the State are—wheat, barley, gram, millet, Indian corn, rice, and a few inferior sorts of grain, also cotton, opium, oil-seeds, ginger, chillies, turmeric, and sugar-cane. Vegetables (onions, yams, sweet potatoes, egg, plants, and radishes) are grown in considerable quantites. Fruit is not abundant, little else being seen but melons, limes, mangoes, and plantains. *Mahua* trees are very numerous, and from their flower, a strong fermented liquor is distilled.

No schools have been established by the State, nor is there any system of education There are no made roads in the State. The principal towns are the capital Dungarpur, Galliakot, and Sagwara. Two fairs are held during the year, one at Baneswar in February or March, the other at Galliakot about the end of the latter month, each lasting about fifteen days Baneswar is also a place of Hindu pilgrimage. The language spoken is a mixture of Guzerathi and Hindustani, locally called Bagar.

Maharawal Udai Singh is the present chief of Dungarpur. He belongs to the Sesodia clan of Rajputs, and claims descent from an elder branch of the family which now rules at Udaipur. The military force consists of 4 guns, about 400 cavalry, and 1000 infantry. The chief is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, and holds a *sanad* from the British Government authorizing adoption.

Dungarpur is the town and residence of the Maharawal of the Dungarpur State, situated on the route from Neemuch to Deesa, 139 miles south-west of the former, and 121 miles south-east of the latter. The town is overlooked by a hill about 700 feet high, and 5 miles in circumference at base, which, with the Maharawal's palace on its side, and a lake at its foot, forms a striking picture. Post office [m. s. t.].

JEYPORE.

JEYPORE—Native State in Rajputana, under the political superintendence of the Eastern State Agency of Rajputana. It is bounded on the north by Bikaneer, Loharu, Jhajjar; and on the east by Ulwar, Bhartpore, and Karauli; on the south by Gwalior, Bundi, Tonk, Oodeypore, and Patiala; on the west by Kishangarh, Jodhpur, and Bikaneer States. Area, 14,465 square miles; population 2,824,480. Revenue, 61 lakhs; British tribute, 4 lakhs. The Maharaja of Jeypore is the chief of the

Kachhwaha tribe of Rajputs, and claims descent from Rama, king of Ajodhya (Oudh) The present Chief (His Highness Maharaja Sri Sewai Madho Singh Bahadur, G. C S I is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

Jeypore is the most populous and richest of the Rajputs States. The country is generally level, although it has some isolated peaks and is crossed by ranges of hills. In the north-east there is a sandy desert tract; to the south-east the soil is more fertile The Banas is the largest river in the State; the Banganga flows east-ward into the Jumna. The Sambhar salt lake is the only natural lake of importance.

PRODUCTS —The soil is generally sandy. The Banganga valley and the country south-ward from Jeypore city are fertile. The *babul* and *nimb* are the commonest trees Grain, sugar-cane, cotton, opium, oil-seeds, and tobacco are the principal crops Since 1868 the State has spent at least half a lakh yearly on irrigation works.

COMMERCE, ETC.—The most noticeable feature in the commerce of the State is the large banking and exchange business, carried on at the capital and in the large towns. The chief manufactures of Jeypore are—marble sculpture; enamel work on gold, for which the artisans are justly famous; woollen cloth, and other fabrics. At Sanganer, (near the capital) an extensive dyeing trade is carried on. There is a mint at the capital which turns out gold mohurs, rupees, and copper coins.

CLIMATE —The climate is dry and healthy, In the cold season the temperature is very agreeable. May and June are the hotest months. January and February are the coldest There is usually a fair rainfall throughout the State.

ADMINISTRATION —The Maharaja in common with nearly all the chiefs of Rajputana, exercises supreme, civil and criminal authority within his territories, and has the power of life and death in respect of his own subjects The administration is carried on by a council composed of eight members, presided over by the Maharaja, assisted by a secretary who acts as an *ex officio*-member. Four departments—judicial, revenue, military, and external,—are under the charge of three members of council, one of whom is a noble of Jeypore, another a native of Rajputana, and the third an official from another part of India. The principal feudatories of the State are Khetri, Sikar, Uniara, Patan, Baswa, Nawalgarh, Mandawar, and Suraigarh, with the *thakurs* of the twelve Kotris mentioned above. In 1884, all transit duties, excepting the duty on opium and intoxicating drugs, were abolished by the Maharaja Education has made greater progress in Jeypore than in any other of the Rajputana States. In the country there are 45 elementary schools wholly supported by the State, and 410 indigenous schools In 1882, the sum of Rs. 6,150 was spent on female education. The military force of the State consists of 65 guns (mostly of small calibre), 716 artilleymen, 3578 cavalry (including *Jagirdar* feudal horse), 9,599 infantry (5,000 of which belong to special bodies) The number of forts is 29, with an aggregate of 216 guns of all calibres. Both the troops and the ordnance are of in different value, but sufficient for maintaining the tranquility of the country. [For further information regarding the town of Jeypore *see* Jeypore.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajitgarh.—Town with post office [m.].

Amber.—The ancient but now decayed capital of Jeypore State, about 7 miles north-east of the present capital Jeypore town. Population about 5,000. Amber is uninhabited except by Hindu *fakirs*. Its picturesque situation, almost entirely surrounded by hills, and at the mouth of a rocky mountain gorge, in which nestles, a little lake, has attracted the admiration of travellers. The margin of the lake is dotted over with beautiful buildings. Amber is reached from Jeypore by good road suitable for horse-carriages ; but the ascent to the palace, and the exploration of the site of the ancient city, must still be done on elephant or pony-back. A day thus spent at Amber is usually one of the most enjoyable which falls to the lot of the travellers in India. Amber contains many large and handsome temples, and was at one time much frequented by ascetics and religious devotees from all parts of India. A small temple, where a goat is every morning offered up to Kali, preserves the tradition of a daily human sacrifice on the same spot, in the pre-historic times anterior to Rajput ascendency. Few of the temples, however, are now maintained, and the glory of Amber has departed. The palace, although still kept in good order, and occasionally visited by the Chief, is generally silent and deserted. The fort which crowns the summit of a hill, 400 or 500 feet above, is connected with and defended the palace. It has been from time immemorial the State treasury and prison, and remains so to the present day ; the Kachhwaha Rajputs having engaged on wresting the fort from the Minas, to maintain the treasury here for ever. Application for permission to visit Amber is to be made to the Resident, or in his absence to the secretary to the Durbar.

Arnu—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Bandikui.

Asalpur—Village with post office [m. t.].

Bagru—Town and the residence of one of the principal *thakurs* of the Jeypore State, 18 miles from Jeypore. Large trade in dyeing and printing cotton stuffs. About a mile to the east is a commodious staging bunglow, maintained by the chief of Jeypore.

Bandikui—Engine changing and junction station, also head-quarters of a large railway colony ; situated 135 miles from Delhi, and 94 miles from Agra. Here are railway workshop, and church-institute. The line for Bhurtpore, Muttra, and Agra branches off from this station. Post office [m. s. t.].

Banganga—River of Rajputana ; rises in the hills near Manoharpur, about 25 miles due north of Jeypore, flows through Bhartpore and Dholpur States into Agra District, and joins the river Jumna, after a course of about 200 miles. A temple, called Jumwa-Devi, situated in the gorge, is visited by the Rajas of Jeypore, on their accession to the *gadi*. Some religious ceremony connected with the accession is performed here.

Basi—Village with post office [m. t.].

Baswa—Walled town and fort, 120 miles from Jeypore. Population 6,000. Post office [m. t.].

Chatsu—Town, situated 24 miles from Jeypore on the Agra and

Nuseerabad route. Here eight annual fairs are held, most of them largely attended. · Dispensary.

Chaumun—Town and the seat of the Thakur of Jeypore State, 18 miles from Jeypore. Fort and dispensary.

Chirawa—Town, with 6000 inhabitants. Post office [m. s.].

Dausa—Town and railway station, 38 miles east of Jeypore. Population 8000. The town contains numerous Hindu temples, and ancient edifices fast falling to decay. Staging bunglow, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. Agra and Ajmere trunk roads intersect here.

Diggi—Town with mud fort, about 42 miles from Jeypore. An important fair, Kalianji, attended by some 15,000 pilgrims is held here annually.

Dudu—Walled town, distant 41 miles, west from Jeypore town. Contains a fort, dispensary and staging bungalow.

Duni—Walled town and fort, 70 miles from Jeypore. Population 3500.

Fatehpur—Fortified town belonging to the chiefship of Sikar, 145 miles from Jeypore. Contains about 15,000 inhabitants. Post office [m. s. t.].

Hindaun—Decayed town, 35 miles from Hindaun road station. The rampart which surrounded the city is in ruins. An unfurnished stage-bunglow is distant about ¼ mile north-west of the town. The Mahabir fair annually held is attended by as many as 100,000 pilgrims. Post office [m. s. t.], and dispensary. Passengers for Karauli State alight at Hindaun Road station.

Isarda—Town, situated near the banks of the Banas, about 60 miles south from Jeypore city. It has a citadel, and is surrounded by a wall and moat. Population inconsiderable.

Jasrapur—Town with post office [m. t.].

Jatwara—Town with post office [m. t.].

Jeypore—Capital or chief city of the Jeypore State and railway station of the same name, 76 miles from Agra Fort. Population 160,000. Jeypore is a little over 2 miles in length, and in breadth about 1¼ mile. It is laid out in rectangular blocks, and divided by cross streets into six equal portions, which are in turn intersected at regular intervals by narrower paths, the sub-division proceeding until at last the thoroughfares become mere lanes. The main streets, paved, drained, and lighted by gas manufactured outside the city walls, are 111 feet in width, the secondary ones 55 feet, and the smaller 27½ feet. The houses of the nobility and the citizens are in the suburbs. The Maharaja's palace with its pleasure-grounds occupies the centre of the town, covering about one-seventh of the town area. The most remarkable apartment in the palace is the Dewan-i-khas, or hall of audience, a splendid room built entirely of white marble, which material has also been largely employed in the construction of the palace.

Jeypore is a wealthy city. It is also the centre of manufacturies, especially that of many kinds of jewellery and of coloured printed cloths

and muslins. Exchange and banking constitute the greater portion of the trade of the place. The city is well provided with hospitals, dispensaries, almshouses, and schools. There is a School of Arts, and an Industrial and Economic Museum, started in 1880. The Mayo Hospital, which is situated in the Ram Newas Gardens, forms one of the principal architectural features of the city ; while the Ram Newas Gardens themselves, 70 acres in extent, are among the finest and best laid out in India. The gardens are kept up at a yearly cost of Rs. 30,000. An Exhibition, which was well attended, was held in Jeypore in 1882. The Jeypore College has been noticed in the account of the State. The mint and the jail are situated in the city. The imperial post-office, the telegraph office, and the Residency for the political officer accredited to the Jeypore court, are outside the city walls. where there are also a staging bungalow and a hotel. A menagerie containing a number of tigers is maintained by the Maharaja. A large lake called the Manta tank is stocked with crocodiles. Good drinking water is brought into the city from the Aman-i-Shah river, about 4 miles distant. The water is raised by steam pumps 104 feet into service reservoirs, which command the city, and through which it is delivered in iron pipes under 50 feet pressure. One of the most interesting antiquities of the State is the Hindu observatory (*Jantra*) at the capital. The observatory was erected early in the last century by Maharaja Siwai Jai Singh II., the celebrated astronomer and mathematician, and is the largest of five he constructed in different cities of the Mughal Empire. The ancient observatory at Jeypore contains dials, azimuth circles, altitude pillars, etc. of huge size, and for the most part built of masonry covered with lime, upon which the graduations were carefully marked. The instruments have suffered much from age and exposure, and have not been used within the present generation. A meteorological observatory is in working order. Close to the observatory are the royal stables through which a visitor must pass to reach the *Hawa Mahal* (the Palace of the Winds). The walls of the palace are of different coloured marbles relieved by inlaid panels or gilding, and fountains adorn the centre of the rooms. The whole town is visible from the top of the *Hawa Mahal*. On the summit of a range of hills, a mile and a half east of Jeypore, is a sacred shrine called the Gulta, with a temple dedicated to Surya or the Sun-god. Below the platform, a spring issues, which pours over the rock by a fall of about 70 feet into the valley below. The water of this spring is considered sacred by the Brahmans.

Jhunjhnu.—Town with post office [m. s. t.]. Population 10,000.

Khetri.—Chiefship and town in Jeypore State. The Chief's revenue is about Rs. 450,000. He pays a tribute of Rs. 80,000, to Jeypore. Population under 6,000. Khetri, the principal town is about 75 miles from Jeypore. It is commanded by a citadel of some strength, on the summit of a hill 1,000 feet high. In the immediate neighbourhood are valuable mines of copper. School, dispensary, and imperial post office [m. s. t.].

Kot-Kasim.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Kot-Putli.—Town belonging to the chief of Khetri, 74 miles from

Jeypore. Kot-Putli possesses a fort and other strong positions. Annual revenue, one lakh Population about 10,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Lachmangarh.—Town in Jeypore State, belonging to the Sikar chiefship. Population about 9,000. The town is fortified and is built after the model of Jeypore city. It contains many handsome edifices, occupied by the banking class. Post office [m. s. t.].

Losal.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Madhopur (or *Siwai Madhopur*).—Town situated about 43 miles north of Jeypore city. Population 14,000. Two annual fairs are here held; one in May and the other in September, each attended by about 12,000 visitors.

Mahwa.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Mandawa.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Mandra.—Town in Torawati District, Jeypore State. Population about 6,000.

Mowa.—Town 70 miles from Agra. Contains a mud fort, with bastions. Population 5,000. Travellers' bungalow.

Naraina.—Town 40 miles from Jeypore city. Contains several temples of interest; and famous as the head-quarters of the sect of Dadu Panthis, from whom the foot soldiers of the State, called Nagas, are obtained. The sect is not very numerous, and professes to worship one God unrepresented by any image or without temple. The number between 4,000, and 5000 to their fidelity, daring, and moral influence, as soldiers, is attributed the steadfastness of the general army of the Jeypore State to the British cause during the mutiny of 1857. Post office [m. t.].

Nawalgarh.—Town, distant 75 miles north-west from Jeypore city. Population about 10,000. The chief is a tributary of Jeypore, and has a yearly income of Rs. 7,500. Post office [m. s. t.].

Patan.—Tributary chiefship in Tourwati District. This chiefship is interesting from the fact of its rulers being the direct lineal descendants of a very ancient house, the Tuar kings of Delhi who were expelled that place some eight centuries ago, on its capture by the Ghor dynasty. The family settled at Patan, and have since ruled there undisturbed. The principal town Patan contains 12,000 souls.

Phalera.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Ramgarh.—Town, situated 100 miles from Jeypore city. Population about 12,000. Contains many palatial edifices belonging to wealthy bankers. Possesses a most imposing appearance as it is approached from the north. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rampura.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Ranthambhor.—Fort in Jeypore State; situated on an isolated rock, the summit of which is surrounded by a massive wall, strengthened by towers and bastions. Within the enclosure are an ancient palace, the residence of the Governor; a mosque, with the tomb of a Muhammadan saint; and barracks for the garrison. East of the fortress is the town, connected with it by a long flight of steps. This fort fell into the hands of the Raja of Jeypore in the middle of the 17th century.

Sambhar.—Great salt lake in the States of Jeypore and Jodhpur. It lies on the joint border of the States, 40 miles north-west of Ajmere, and near the Aravalli hills. When full, the lake forms a sheet of water measuring about 20 miles in length and from 3 to 10 miles in breadth, and from 1 to 4 feet in depth. In the dry season the view of the lake is very imposing and striking. The lake was worked by the Imperial administration of Akbar and after his death it came into the possession of Jeypore and Jodhpore States jointly. During the ten years of 1835 to 1844 the Government of India, in order to repay itself a portion of the expenses incurred in repelling the predatory incursions of the Rajputs into British territory, took the salt making in its own hands ; but with this exception, the lake has been owned, and worked jointly by the Jeypore and Jodhpore Governments from the 17th century to 1870, when the British Government became lessees under separate treaties concluded with the two chiefs. The Sambhar lake supplies nearly all the chief salt marts of the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and Central India The town of Sambhar, within the joint jurisdiction of Jeypore and Jodhpur States, and Nawa and Gudha in Jodhpur State on the opposite side of the lake, have recently been connected by a branch railway line. According to travellers in early part of this century, the dimensions of the lake were larger than they are at present, and reached as much as 50 miles in length by 10 in breadth during period of heavy rain. The yearly income from this lake is of Rs. 13,937,450.

Sambhar.—Town and railway station, within the joint jurisdiction of Jeypore and Jodhpur States, on the bank of the Sambhar lake ; situated 39 miles south-west of Jeypore city. Population 6,000. Dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.).

Samod.—A large and flourishing town, and principal place of *Samod Zamindari*. It is defended by a fort of some strength on the summit of a hill, at the base of which the town stands. This *Zamindari* is held by one of the principal *Thakurs* of Jeypore State, and yeilds an annual revenue of Rs. 11,000.

Sanganer.—Town and railway station, situated on the bank of the Aman-i-Shah river, 7 miles south-west of Jeypore city. Its principal features of interest are temples and Jain edifices, one of which is said to be over a thousand years old. Celebrated for dying and printing of cotton stuffs. Post office [m. t.].

Shekhawati (*Shaikhawati*).—A Province of Jeypore State ; bounded on the north-east by the Punjab States, on the south by Jodhpur or Marwar, and on the west by Bikaneer. Area, 5400 square miles, and population about 450,000. There is an important salt lake in the Province, called Kachar-Rewas. The minerals of this Province are important.

Sikar.—Town and chiefship in the Jeypore State. The town is fortified, and is distant 27 miles north-west of Jeypore city. Revenue, 8 lakhs. The chief pays a tribute of Rs. 40,600 to Jeypore State. Population 18,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Singhana.—Town situated 80 miles north of Jeypore. Population

about 5,000. There is a copper mine in a rocky hill, 2 miles south-west of the town. Post office. [m. s. t.].

Surajgarh.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

JEYSALMERE.

JEYSALMERE.—Native State in Rajputana under the political superintendence of Centeral India Agency. Bounded on the north by Bahawalpur ; on the east by Bikaneer and Jodhpur ; on the south by Jodhpur and Sind ; and on the west by Khairpur and Sind. Area, 16,447 square miles. Population about 110,000. Revenue about Rs. 358,000. The State is the fourth in size, but the most thinly peopled of the Rajputana States. About one-fourth are Muhammadans ; nearly all others are Hindus except about 2000 Jains. Jeysalmere forms part of the " Great Indian Desert." Around the capital the country is stony, with some flat-topped sand-stone rocks. With this exception the aspect of the country is that of a sea of sand hills ; some in the west covered with bushes, others in the east with tufts of long grass. The villages are far apart, and generally consist of a few circular huts around a well of brackish water. Water is scarce and generally brackish. The average depth of the wells is about 250 feet. In a few places there are attempts at cultivation. Only rain crops are grown. The revenue is small, partly on account of the poverty of the people, and partly because the greater portion of the land belongs to feudal chiefs, related to the ruling family. Education is at a low ebb in the State. Camels are the chief means of locomotion. There are no made roads. There are no manufactures of any kind, beyond the making of blankets of sheep's wool, and the cutting of platters and cups from stone found in the country. Large herds of camels, horned cattle, sheep, and goats are kept. The principal trade of Jeysalmere is in wool, *ghi*, camels, cattle, and sheep, all of which find a ready market in Gujarat and Sind. Grain, sugar, foreign cloth, piece-goods and other miscellaneous articles, form the chief imports. Neither the home manufactures nor the crops suffice for local wants. Jain priests are the chief school masters, but their teaching is very elementary. The climate of Jeysalmere is dry and healthy. Epidemics are rare. Fever, spleen, skin disorders, guinea-worm, and small-pox, are common diseases. The temperature is highest in May and June, when hot winds previl with violence. As soon as rain falls, the weather becomes cool and pleasant. The coldest period is from the middle of December to the middle of February The climate is liable to extremes of cold and heat, especially in the northern part of the State. No observations on the rainfall or temperature have been registered, but the rainfall is sometimes very slight. The country is, however, under the influence of the south-west monsoon, and usually has a fair rainfall in June, July, and August.

The ruler of Jeysalmere is styled Maharawal, and holds his position as head of the Bhatis. The Maharawal alone has the power of life and death. The chief (Maharawal Salhwahan Bahadur, a Yadu Bhati Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The military force consists

of 400 infantry and 500 cavalry, including the Feudal and Jaghirdar Horse. The total number of serviceable guns is 12, served by 20 gunners. [For further description of Jeysalmere town *see* Jeysalmere].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Birsilpur (*Barsalpur*).—Town in Jeysalmere State, on the route from Bahawalpur to Bap, 90 miles south-east of the former. Population about 2,000. The town contains a small fort, completely commanded by a high sandhill a mile to the south-west.

Jeysalmere—Chief town and capital of the Native State of the same name. It stands on an island of hard rock, amid deep sand. The fort is surrounded by strong walls, the Maharawal's palace surmounting the main entrance. The buildings are chiefly of yellow sandstone; some of the houses of rich merchants are beautifully carved. The Jain temples in the fort are remarkable for their fine stone carving. A large annual fair is held within ten miles of the city. Post office [m. s. t.].

JHALAWAR.

JHALAWAR.—Native State under the political superintendence of the Harauti and Tonk Agency. Area, 2,624 square miles. Population 350,000. Revenue 15 laks. The State consists of three detached tracts to the south of Kotah. The greater part of the State is hilly; the rest is a rich undulating plain. About one-third of the total area is under cultivation. The ordinary Indian grains are the chief crops. In the south opium is extensively grown. Irrigation is chiefly carried on by means of wells. Education is backward but gradually improving.

The climate is generally healthy. The hot weather is less severe than in Northern Rajputana. The temperature during the rains is cool and pleasant, and in the cold weather frosts occasionally occur. The annual rainfall is probably between 30 and 40 inches.

The ruling family belongs to Jhala clan of Rajputs. The chief has received the title of Maharaj Rana, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. A military force is maintained of 20 field and 75 other guns, 247 artillery men, 425 cavalry, and 3266 infantry. Ruling Chief—Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh Bahadur, a Jhala Rajput.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Jhalra Patan.—Chief town of the Native State of Jhalawar, Rajputana; situated at the foot of a low range of hills running from south-east to north-west. The drainage from these hills to the nothwest of the town is collected into a good-sized lake by a large and very solid masonry dam, about two-thirds of a mile long, on which stand sundry temples and buildings. The town lies behind this dam, the general level of the ground being the same height as the water of the lake in the cold weather. Between the city walls and the foot of the hills stretch a number of gardens, watered by a small canal, brought from the lake. Except on the lake side, the city is protected by a masonry wall with circular bastions and a ditch capable of being supplied by the lake. This ditch, however, ceases in the centre of the eastern face. From the west, running south of the city at a distance of 400 or 500 yards, flows the

Chandrabhaga river, which then bends the north-east, and, passing through the hills, joins the Kali Sind after a course of about four miles through open country. On a hill 150 feet above the city is situated a small square fort of no importance.

The old town was situated a little to the south of the present site, on the bank of the Chandrabhaga. The present city was founded in 1796 by Zalim Singh, who also established the cantonment 4 miles north from the city, with which it is connected by a metalled road. Jhalra Patan is the head-quarters of the *Pargana* of the same name, while the cantonment is the head-quarters of the Jhalawar court. Distance 53 miles from Koath and 165 miles form Nusseerabad railway station. The chief bankers live at Jhalra Patan. The mint and other State establishments are there also. The Maharaja's palace and all the courts and public offices are situated in the cantonment. Population of Patan 12,000 and of the cantonment 20,000. Post office. [m s. t.].

JODHPUR.

JODHPUR (*also called Marwar*).—Native State in Rajputana, under the Western Rajputana States Agency. It is bounded on the north by Bikaneer and Jeypore ; on the east by Jeypore and Kishangarh ; on the south by Sirohee and Valanpur ; on the west by Rann of Cutch. Area, 37,000 square miles. Population 2,524,030. Revenue, 41½ lakhs. Jodhpur is by far the largest of the Rajputana States, and the second in population. Marwar means the *region of death*.

The country is generally a sandy plain, dotted with conical hills. The Aravalli range forms part of the south-eastern boundary. In the north the country resembles an undulating sea of sand. The rainfall is scanty. The river Luni runs through the State, dividing it into two unequal portions. It rises in the lake of Ajmere, and is not called the Luni till its junction with the Sarasvati which has its source in Lake Pushkar. Wells are dug in the bed of the river in all the districts through which it flows, and in this way large tracts are irrigated. Its water is generally brackish, but that of wells is comparatively sweet. The famous salt lake Sambhar is on the borders of Marwar and Jeypore. Two other lakes in Jodhpur yield large quantities of salt. There are in addition 72 salt producing villages. Pulses and millets *bajra*, *joar*, and *moth*, also wheat and barley are the principal crops. Melons are grown in great numbers in the bed of the Luni during the dry season. Opium is cultivated in the south-east part of the State. Tobacco and sugar-cane are also grown, but not extensively. The manufactures of Jodhpur are of no great importance in a commercial point of view. Turbans and scarves, and embroidered silk knotted thread for wearing on the turban, are specialities of the country. Leather boxes for holding clothes and brass utensils are also manufactured. Snuff is made in Jodhpur city. The principal exports of the State are salt, cattle, sheep, goats, horses, cotton, wool, dyed cloth, hides, and pomegranates. From Makrana, marble and marble manufactures are exported, and stone from various quarries. Stone flour-mills are constructed at Barmer in Mallani, and exported in large numbers. The chief imports are *gur*

and *kand* (coarse and refined sugar), and rice from Bhiwani in Hissar ; opium from Kotah, Udaipur (Oodeypore), and Beawar. From Bombay come English piece-goods, silver and copper ; from Gujarat, spices of every kind, dates, gum-arabic, borax, cocoa-nuts, silk, sandal-wood, and dyes. Corn is imported from Sind and Bhiwani. Trade is carried on chiefly by permanent markets at Jodhpur city, Pali, Merta, Parbatsar, Nagar, Didwana, Pachpadra, Phalodi, Jalor, Pipar, and Balotra, the chief towns. In ordinary years, the local crops suffice for local wants, but the local manufactures do not. The climate is dry. The prevailing diseases are malarious or paroxysmal fevers, especially in the autumnal season, when the extremes of temperature are first experienced. Skin affections are also very prevalent, probably caused by the bad water and indifferent food of the lower classes, and partly by their dirty habits, the latter being in some degree the result of a scarcity of water for household use. The food of the people, consisting chiefly of *bajra* (Holcus spicatus), is also instrumental in the production of dyspeptic complaints, which would beeven more prevalent, were it not for the abundance and cheapness of salt throughout the country. Guinea-worm and mycetoma or Madura-foot are also diseases of the soil. Of epidemic maladies, small-pox occurs periodically with some violence. Cholera, however, comparatively seldom presents itself, and still more rarely penetrates the semi-desert districts to the west of the city of Jodhpur.

The present ruling chief of Jodhpur is His Highness the Maharaja Jaswant Singh, who holds that position as chief of the Rahtor clan of Rajputs, and claims to belong to the Surya Vamsa, descended from Rama. The Maharaja alone has power of life and death, and final appeals lie to him in all but petty cases. Education in an advanced form is unknown in Jodhpur. A large number of the population, including most of the ladies of good birth, can read and write Hindi. The State is noted for its money-lenders, called Marwaris, who are found over many parts of India. The military establishment of the State, in addition to the Erinpura Force, consists of 55 field and 125 other guns, more than half being unserviceable, 320 gunners, 3499 cavalry, and 5954 infantry. The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. [For further description of Jodhpur city *see* Jodhpur.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahore.—Town with post office [m. s. t.]

Auwa.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Marwar railway station. Post office [m. t.].

Bagri.—Town with post office [m.], 4 miles from Sojat Road station.

Bali.—Town with post office [m. s t.].

Balmer.—Town with post office [m s. t.], 31 miles from Shiv.

Balotra.—Town and railway station, situated on the right bank of the Luni. 62 miles south-west of Jodhpur city. Population 7,500. Situated on the high road from Jodhpur to Dwarka, a celebrated place of pilgrimage in the west of Guzerath, a stream of pilgrims annually passes through the town. To supply their wants, there is an excellent market and abundance

of water is to be had from 125 masonry wells. A fair, lasting for 15 days and attended by more than 30,000 people is annually held in March. Post office [m. s. t.].

Balunda.—Town with post office [m.], 45 miles from Sojat Road station.

Barlu.—Town with post office [m.].

Bhimalaya.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Bhinmal.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Bilara.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Borawar.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Chandawal.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Desuri.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Dharesar.—Town with post office [m. t.]

Didwana.—Town with post office [m. s. t.], 24 miles from Sujangarh.

Dundara.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Falodi.—Town with post office [m. s. t.], 4 miles from Khichun.

Ghanerao.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Gudha.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Haripur.—Town with post office [m.].

Harsare.—Town with post office [m. s. t.]

Jaitaran.—Town with post office [m. s.], 6 miles from Balunda.

Jalor.—Town situated on the southern border of the vast sandy plain of Marwar, 44 miles from Balotra. It is built of large masses of cut stone in a good state of preservation. The town is of considerable importance. Drinking vessels of bell-metal are prettily engraved, are made by Thatheras. The fort of Jalor commands a view of the town from an eminence of 1,200 feet. There are two tanks in the fort.

Jasol.—*Jagir* estate and village in Jodhpur State. The estate comprises 72 villages, and an annual tribute of Rs. 2,100 is paid to Jodhpur State. The village of Jasol lies near the left bank of the Luni river, 60 miles south-west of Jodhpur city. The village, which is built at the northern base of a conical hill, contains a dak bungalow and post office [m. t.].

Jaswantgarh.—Town with post office [m.].

Jaswantpura.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Jawalia.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Jodhpur.—Capital of the Rajput State of that name, and of the country known as Marwar. It is also the residence of the Chief and of a Political Agent, and railway station, 64 miles from Marwar Railway station. Jodhpur was built by Rao Jodha in 1459 A. D., and since that time has been the seat of Government. The most conspicuous object is the fort which stands out boldly in a wilderness of sand. The city clusters round the rock, the early settlers wishing the protection of the fort. When the foundations of the fort were laid, a man was buried alive as an auspicious omen. In acknowledgment of his sacrifice, land was bestowed on his descendants. The fort contains the Maharaja's palace, a handsome building. The city is surrounded by a strong wall, nearly 6 miles extent,

with 70 gates. It contains many good houses built of stone, besides numerous fine temples and tanks. Population about 62,000. About 3 miles north of Jodhpur are the ruins of Mandor, the ancient capital. A mission hospital, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kathoti.—Town with post office [m.].

Khajwana.—Town with post office [m. t.],

Khichun—Town with post office [m. t.].

Kuchawan.—Town with post office [m. s. t.], 15 miles from Kuchawan Road station.

Kuchawan Road.—Railway station with post office [m. s. t.], 71 miles from Sujangarh.

Kuchera.—Town with post office [m. t].

Ladnu.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Lohawat.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Luni.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Makrana.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Mandor.—Ruined town situated about 3 miles north of Jodhpur. This was the capital of Marwar before the foundation of Jodhpur. The town is placed upon a commanding eminence, and was surrounded by a wall with massive bastions built of huge blocks of stone. Much of the material of the wall has been removed to build the new capital ; but the ruins within are of great interest, comprising gigantic figures of the gods and heroes of Indian antiquity. There are also some Buddhist and Jain remains, and several modern buildings, conspicuous among which is the stone palace of Ajit Singh (died 1724), now uninhabited save by swarms of bats. Mandor contains the cenotaphs of the ruling chiefs of the country. Every Monday, a number of devotees come to Mandor from Jodhpur, to pay their devotions at the numerous shrines. The fixed population of the place is very small.

Marot —Town with post office [m].

Marwar.—State in Rajputana. The modern name of the State is taken from that of the chief city, Jodhpur.—*see* Jodhpur.

Maulasar.—Town with post office [m. s. t.]

Merta.—Town, situated on the route from Jodhpur city to Ajmere, 76 miles from north-east of the former. The town stands on high ground, and has a striking appearance. Numerous temples and a large mosque. Water abundant, but brackish. The country round has many stone pillars erected to the memory of former battles.

Mundwa.—Town with post office [m. s. t.], 10 miles from Nagaur.

Nadol (*Nadolai*).—Town in Jodhpur State. The seat of an important branch of the Chauhan clan of Ajmere from a very early period ; and with the surrounding district, of which it was the capital, for centuries an object of contention between the States of Meywar and Marwar. Nadol was once the capital of the province of Godwar and is now known chiefly for its architectural remains. A ruined fort.

Nagaur—Town in Jodhpur State ; situated in a jungle-covered plain ; 84 miles north-west of Nuseerabad, and 75 north-east from Jodhpur city. It was at one time so prosperous that it is said to have paid

Rs. 7,500 annually from commercial imposts alone. At least one-quarter of the city is now in ruins. A superior breed of cattle is reared in the neighbourhood. Post office [m. s. t.].

Nana—Town with post office [m. t.].

Nawa—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Pachbadra—City 6 miles from railway station of the same name, Salt-works, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pali—Town in Jodhpur State ; situated on the route from Nuseerabad to Deesa, 108 miles south-west of the former cantonment. An ancient place, acquired by the Rahtors of Kanauj in 1156 A. D. It is the chief mart of Western Rajputana. Water supply abundant. Post office [m s.].

Parbatsar—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Phalna—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Pipar—Town with post office [m].

Pokaran.—Town in Jodhpur State ; situated on the route from Phuladi to Jeysalmere, 66 miles east of the latter place. It is situated close to the deserted town of the same name, containing some 3,000 houses. The town is surrounded by an uncemented stone wall. A conspicuous Jain temple, on an elevated situation marks the site of the old deserted city, and near it are the movements of the deceased members of the Chief's family. Being situated, on one of the great commercial routes between Eastern Rajputana and Sind, the transit trade is considerable. Red sand-stone crops out or lies near the surface, and there are several tanks near the town. It is an appanage of the leading noble of Jodhpur, who holds the post of *pardhan*, and is entitled to a seat on the royal elephant immediately behind the Maharaja. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rani—Town with post office [m. t.].

Rian.—Town in Jodhpur State, 27 miles north-west of Jodhpur city. A fort, situated on a rock about 200 feet above the plain, commands the whole town. Population 6,000 Post office [m. t.].

Rohat.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Salawas.—Town with pest office [m. t.].

Samdari—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Sankra.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Shergarh.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Shiv.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Siwana.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Sojat.—Town with post office [m. s. t.], 7 miles from Sojat Road station.

Tagatgarh.—Town with post office [m s. t.].

Teori.—Town with post office [m. t.].

KARAULI.

KARAULI (*Kerowlee*).—Native State under the political superintendence of the Bharatpur and Karauli Agency ; distant 14 miles from Hindaun. Area, 1208 square miles. Population 150,000. Revenue Rs. 477,000 ; British tribute, Rs. 25,000.

The river Chambal separates it on the south-east from Gwalior. Nearly the whole territory consists of hills and broken ground. Some of the rocks afford excellent building stone. The palace of Fatehpur Sikri and portions of the Taj Mahal are built from Karauli sand-stone. In many of the villages, the houses, even the roofs, are built of stone. The soil throughout the State is generally light. Except on the banks of the Chambal, where wheat, barley, gram, and tobacco are grown, and in the rocky tracts above, where rice is the chief product, *bajra* and *joar* cover a larger portion of the cultivated area than any other crops, and form the staple food of the population. Sugar-cane is grown on a small scale, but it is not of a fine kind. Hemp is grown extensively in the neighbourhood of the city of Karauli. There are very few manufactures in Karauli; a little weaving, dyeing, some wood-turning and stone-cutting form the employment of a small class, but the people are almost exclusively agriculturists. The principal imports are piece-goods, salt, sugar, cotton, buffaloes, and bullocks; the chief exports are rice, cotton, and goats. Education in the State is generally backward Fever, dysentery, and rheumatism are the prevailing diseases. Epidemic disease rarely penetrates into the State. Minas are the most numerous class in the State. The Brahmans, next in number, are chiefly petty traders, who carry their merchandise on small pack-cattle, which are their own property. The Rajputs, though few, are the ruling class. Krishna worship is the prevailing religion among the Hindus. Only about one in twenty are Muhammadans, chiefly Pathans in the State army. The Maharaja is the head of the Jadun clan of Rajputs, who claims descent from Krishna. There are numerous Jadun *thakurs* connected with the ruling house.

The present chief (Maharaja Bhonwar Pal Deo Bahadur, a Jadun Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. A military force is maintained of 160 cavalry, 1770 infantry, 32 artillerymen, with 40 light guns.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Karauli.—Capital of the Native State of Karauli, in Rajputana; situated about 75 miles equidistant from Muttra, Gwalior, Ulwar, Jeypore, and Tonk. It is said to derive its name from Kalianji, a temple built by Arjun Deo, who likewise founded the city, about A. D. 1348. Population 25,000. Brahmans and Mahajans are the most important classes. The streets are narrow and irregular The houses are built of sandstone. There are many costly houses and handsome temples. The town contains a good hospital, an English school with 7 vernacular schools, and post office [m. s. t].

KISHANGARH.

KISHANGARH (*Krishnagarh*).—Native State under the political superintendence of the Eastern States Agency. Area, 724 square miles. Population 115,000, dwelling in 3 towns and 210 villages. Revenue, Rs. 357,000. The produce consists mainly of grain. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway passes through the northern portion of the State. The reigning family was founded by Kishan Singh, the second son of the Maharaja of Jodhpur, who conquered the country, and became its

ruler under the sign-manual of the Emperor Akbar in 1594. Kishnagarh pays no tribute, and contributes nothing to any local corps or contingent. The military force consists of 550 cavalry, 3500 infantry, 36 guns, and 100 artillerymen. The chief (Maharaj Adhiraj Sardul Singh Bahadur, a Rahtor Rajput) possesses the right of adoption, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Kishangarh.—Chief town of the State of the same name, and railway station, 18 miles from Ajmere. Population 15,000. The town and fort of Kishangarh occupy a picturesque position on the banks of a small lake called Gundalao, in the centre of which is the Muhkum Bilas or Maharaja's summer garden. The principal temples in the town are *Brij raj ji ka* Mandir, and those dedicated to Mohan Lalji, Madan Mohanji, Narsingji, and Chintamanji. At Salimabad, about 12 miles from Kishangarh, is a temple known as Nim-Marag, Samparda, which is an object of pilgrimage at all seasons to the natives of the surrounding districts. The town contains a number of banking houses ; and the principal industrial occupations of the people are the manufacture of cloth, the cutting of precious stones, and the manufacture of drinking vessels of *khas-khas*. There is a post office [m. s. t.], a *dharamsalla* for the reception of native travellers, and a staging bunglow near the railway station, outside of the city ; but European visitors are usually accommodated in the Phul-Mahal, a garden-house belonging to the Maharaja, on the borders of the lake immediately below the palace. An Anglo Vernacular school, founded by the Maharaja in 1882, is largely attended.

Rupnagar.—Town is Kishangarh State. Population 6000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sarwar.—Town in Kishangarh state ; situated about 25 miles south-east of Nusseerabad. Population 5,500. Post office [m. s. t.].

KOTAH.

KOTAH.—Native State under the political superintendence of Kotah Agency. Bounded on the north and north-west by the river Chambal, which separates it from Bundi State ; on the east by Gwalior ; on the south by the Mokandarra Hills, and Jhalawar ; and on the west by Oodeypore. Area, 3797 square miles. Population 526,260. Revenue 24 lakhs. The State slopes gently northwards, from the high table-land of Malwa, and is drained by the Chambal. A hill range forms the southern boundary of Kotah, separating it from Jhalawar. In addition to the usual Indian grains, wheat, cotton, opium, and a little tobacco of good quality are cultivated. Rotation of crops is known and practised to a certain extent. The manufactures are very limited. Cotton fabrics are woven, but are being rapidly superseded by the products of Bombay and Manchester. Articles of wooden furniture are also constructed. The chief articles of export from the State are opium and grain. The imports chiefly consist of salt, cotton, and woollen cloth.

The climate is very sultry during the prevalence of the hot winds at the commencement of summer, and is considered unhealthy during

the rainy season. Endemic fever and spleen inveriably appear after the close of the rains. The other diseases most prevalent are ophthalmia, venereal, chest and rheumatic affections. Cholera occasionally breaks out in epidemic form.

Kotah is an offshoot from Bundi ; forming with that State the tract named Haraoti after the ruling tribe of Hara Rajputs. About 1625 Kotah was bestowed on the second son of the Rao of Bundi. Zalim Singh raised Kotah to the rank of one of the most flourishing States in Rajputana. In 1838, with the consent of the chief of Kotah, Jhalawar was separated to make provision for the descendants of Zalim Singh. There are many feudal nobles in Kotah. No department of education has yet been organised ; but the principal villages possess schools, sometimes taught by Jain priests There is only one imperial post office in the State. The British contingent supplied by the State of Kotah is now known as the Deoli Irregular Force. The troops which the Maharao is allowed to maintain are limited to 15,000 men of all descriptions ; there are also 2 field and about 90 other serviceable guns in the State. The present Maharao (Umed Singh Bahadur, a Hara Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 17 guns, and has also been guaranteed the right of adoption.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Baran—Town with 8000 inhabitants. Post office [m. t.].

Kotah—Chief town of the State of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the river Chambal, and on the route from Nusseerabad to Sagar, 107 miles from Nusseerabad station, and 22 miles from Bundi. East of the town extends an extensive artificial lake, the Kishor Sagar, which affords great facilities for irrigation. The town is of considerable size, and contains a population of 40,000 persons. There are many Hindu temples and some mosques. There is a school at Kotah in which English, Persian, Sanskrit. and Hindi are taught. The town contains a jail, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. A municipal committee has been formed, and some progress has been made towards the conservancy and sanitation of the city. The heat in Kotah is very great, and there is much sickness during the rainy season.

Mukandwara—Village and pass in Kotah State, situated on the route from Neemuch to Kotah, 90 miles north-east of the former, and 32 south-west of the latter. Mukandwara is situated in a long and narrow valley, formed by two ridges of hills running north-west and south-east between the Chambal and Kali Sind rivers. Population 400. This pass is famous in British Indian history as the route of Colonel Monson's retreat before Jaswatrao Holkar in July 1804.

Siswala.—Town in Kotah State, about 35 miles north-east of Kotah town.

LAWA.

LAWA.—Native State in Rajputana. Area, 18 square miles. Population 3,000. Lawa consists of a single town with broad lands at-

tached ; situated about 20 miles north-east of Tonk. The Lawa chiefship was originally granted by the Jeypore family to a relative, and eventually fell to the Maratha leader Amir Khan. In recent times the Thakurs of Lawa have been dependent on the Chief of Tonk, but the connection was severed by the British Government in 1867.

OODEYPORE.

OODEYPORE (Or MEYWAR).—Native State under the political superintendence of the Mewar Agency. Bounded on the north by the British territory of Ajmere-Merwara ; on the east by the Native States of Bundi, Kotah, Sindhia's districts of Jawad and Neemuch, the Nimbahera district of Tonk, and Partabgarh ; on the south by Banswara, Dungarpur, and Partabgarh ; on the west by Aravalli hills. Area, 12,670, square miles. Population 1,832,420. Oodeypore State is the third in population of the Rajput States. Revenue, 37½ lakhs.

The Aravalli mountains from the great feature of Meywar, which includes the wildest portion of them, in some parts 60 miles, in breadth. The northern and eastern districts of the State are undulating sloping to the north-east ; while in the south and west it is covered with rocks and hills and dense jungle. The Banas. with feeders from the base of the Aravalli range, is the principal river. There are numerous tanks throughout the State, some of great magnitude. The Jaisamand, 20 miles from Oodeypore, about 9 miles long by 5 miles broad, is perhaps the largest sheet of artificial water in India. Cotton, oil-seeds, *joar*, *bajra*, Indian corn barley, gram, wheat, sugar-cane, opium, and tobacco are the principal crops. Sheep and goats, are very numerous, but good horses are scarce.

History.—The Oodeypore family is the highest in rank among the Rajputs princes of India, being the elder branch of the Surya Vamsa. The ruling chief is considered by Hindus to be the direct representative of Rama, from whom was descended Kanak Sen, who was the founder of the Oodeypore family about 144 A. D. No State in India made a more prolonged resistance to the Muhammadans than Oodeypore. It is the boast of the family that they never gave a daughter to any of the Muhammadan Emperors. They belong to the Sesodia branch of the great Gehlot clan. In 1193 the sovereignty of Chitor was given to the younger branch of the family ; the elder, having been expelled, founded the city of Dungarpur. In 1201, Rahup changed the title of the prince from Rawal to Rana. During the reign of Lakumsi (1275 to 1290) Ala-ud-din besieged Chittor. In 1303 it was taken by the Muhammadans ; but it was recovered soon afterwards. The State suffered severely at different periods both from foreign enemies and internal disputes. It was devastated alternately by Sindhia and Holkar until it was rendered almost desolate. In 1817 a treaty was concluded with the British Government, which put an end to such troubles. The Oodeypore family refused for a time to intermarry with Rajput famlies who had given daughters in marriage to the Mogul emperors. This refusal was keenly felt by the other Rajputs. The feudatories of the State number 19 of the first rank, and 32

of the second. They enjoy rights and privileges which do not obtain in any other part of Rajputana. The pomp maintained at their own estates is almost an exact counterpart of that of their prince, and they exhibit few of the marks of vassalage observable at other courts in Rajputana. Only on particular festivals and solemnities do they join the chief's cavalcade. In *darbar*, they take rank above the heir-apparent, a custom unprecedented in India, and granted in consequence of an heir-apparent having attended the Moghal Emperor's court When any of these feudatories enters the Maharana's presence, the entire court rises. The present reigning prince (Maharana Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur G. C S. I , a Sisodiya Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 19 guns. The military force of the State consists of 464 guns of all calibre (including all the old guns in the forts,), 1338 artillery men, 6240 cavalry, and 15,100 infantry. [For further information regarding Oodeypore city *see* Oodeypore.]

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahar.—Ancient ruined city, 3 miles from Oodeypore. Contains Jain old temples.

Amet. Town situated in a fine valley, nearly surrounded by hills, on the banks of the Chandrabhaga, a tributary of the Banas. One of the first class nobles of the State, owning 51 villages resides here. The town is walled.

Asin.—Town situated 80 miles north of Oodeypore. The residence of one of the first-class nobles of the State, who owns 39 villages.

Badesar.—Village situated in the western part of a range of hills south-west of Chitor. Surrounded by a stone wall and defended by a fort on the hill above. The residence of a second class noble of the State, who owns 32 villages.

Badnor.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Banas.—('Hope of the Forest') A river of Rajputana. Rises in the Aravalli range, 3 miles from the old fortress of Kumalgarh, and after a course of 300 miles it joins the Chambal, a little beyond the north-east extremity of Bundi State.

Banera.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Bansi.—Village in Oodeypore State. Chief place of an estate of the same name, and the residence of a first-class noble of the State, who owns 36 villages.

Bari Sadri.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Basi Meywar.—Town with post office [m.].

Bedla.—Town in Oodeypore State ; situated about 3 miles north of the capital of the State, and the residence of a first class noble, owning 61 villages.

Bednor.—Town situated about 93 miles north-west of Oodeypore town. A first-class noble of the State, who owns 60 villages, resides here.

Begum.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Bhainsror (*Bhainsrorgarh*).—Town and fort, situated on the summit of a lofty rock in the angle of the confluence where the Bahmani river falls into the Chambal. Distant 70 miles from Oodeypore, and

127 from Ujjain. The town contains about 1,000 houses, and commands the sole passage of the Chambal for a great extent and all the traffic between the Meywar and Haraoti passes through it. It is the residence of a first class noble of the State, who owns 122 villages. At Baroli, about 3 miles west of Bhainsrorgarh, are vast ruins of ancient temples dedicated to Siva.

Bhilwara—Town and railway station, 34 miles from Chitor. Contains 2,000 houses mostly of traders and shopkeepers. It is considered the second emporium of trade in Oodeypore. It is noted for the excellence and durability of its tinning work. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bhindar—Town situated about 30 miles to the east-north-east of Oodeypore. The town is walled and surrounded by a wet ditch. A first-class noble of the State owning 90 villages, resides here. His palace is on the western side. Post office [m. t.].

Bijepur.—Town in Oodeypore State ; situated in one of the largest valleys in the range of hills to the east of Chitor. There is a large sheet of water to the north of the town, formed by a massive stone dam. The town is the residence of a second class noble of the State, who owns 81 villages.

Bijoli—Chief village of an estate of that name ; situated about 100 miles north-east of Oodeypore, and the residence of a first-class noble of the States, who owns 76 villages.

Bunera.—Town situated about 90 miles from Oodeypore town. The Raja of Bunera is one of the chief feudatories of Oodeypore, and his palace is one of the most imposing-looking edifices in the State. The town contains some 2500 houses and is walled, with a fort on the hill, at an elevation of 1903 feet above sea-level.

Chitor—Town and railway station, 70 miles from Oodeypore. Population 7,000. The Gameri, an affluent of the Barech, flows to the west, at a distance of 680 yards, and is spanned by a very solid old masonry bridge of 9 arches, in good order, but without parapets. Chitor was the capital from 728 A. D. till 1568, when it was deserted after its capture by Akbar. It is situated at the foot of the celebrated fort, called Chitorgarh. The top of the hill is covered with the ruins of temples, palaces, and reservoirs. In 1303 A. D. to prevent their falling into the hands of the Muhammadans, the beautiful Queen Padmani, and thousands of Rajput women were shut up in caves till they perished, after which the warriors rushed out and died fighting. When Chitor was the capital of Meywar, the city was up in the fort, and the buildings below were merely an outer bazaar. The modern town called the Talehti or Lower Town of Chitor, is little more than a walled village, with narrow, crooked streets, resembling an outwork to the lower gate of the principal western entrance to the great fort. The chief objects of interest are the Towers of Fame and Victory, the only two remaining of a great number of similar monuments which probably once adorned the brow of Chitor. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chitargarh—Famous fort with post office [m. s. t.].

Choti Sadri.—Town with post office [m. t.]

Debar—Lake, situated about 30 miles south-east of Oodeypore town. The length of this lake is from east to west 8 or 10 miles, and its average breadth about a mile with a circumference of about 30 miles; elevation above sea-level, 960 feet. Its northern shore is dotted with picturesque fishing hamlets, and its surface with small wooded islands adding greatly to the beauty of perhaps one of the largest artificial sheets of water in the world.

Deogarh—Town in Oodeypore State. Population 7,000. The residence of a first class noble of Oodeypore, with the title of Rao, who owns 82 villages.

Dilwara—Town situated among the eastern ranges of Aravallis, 14 miles north east of Oodeypore town. Dilwara is the chief town of the estate of a first class noble of Oodeypore, who owns 149 villages. The chief's palace is on the hill. About 2½ miles farther is the hill temple of Dilwara on a remarkable conical peak about 1,000 feet above the town; the ascent is by a ziz-zag road cut out of the rock. This hill forms a land mark for miles around. Post office [m. t.].

Gangrov—Town situated 51 miles from Neemuch. Contains a fine artificial lake, and is commanded by a hill fort belonging to the Rao of Bedla.

Gogunda—Town in Meywar, containing about 1500 houses. A first class noble of Oodeypore, who owns 104 villages, resides here, and the town gives its name to his estate Twenty five miles to the north is the temple of Jargo, where a large fair is held annually.

Hamirgarh—Town 61 miles from Neemuch. A second class noble of Oodeypore State resides here. The town is commanded by a small hill fort. Post office [m. t.].

Jahazpur—Town in Oodeypore State. Contains about 2000, houses, and lies below a fort built on an isolated hill. The fort is large and strong and consists of two ramparts, one within the other, a broad space between. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jajpur.—Town and fort, situated about 63 miles south-east of Nuseerabad. Good water-supply and large *bazar*.

Kachola—Town and head-quarters of the district of the same name, comprising the Meywar estate of the chief of Shahpura. In former times, the town must have been a place of some importance; for all around, to a considerable distance, the ground is strewn with fragments of sculpture of a superior character, and half-way up the hill the ruins of a temple are visible.

Kailwara—Town lies in the heart of the Aravalli mountains, on the great refuge of Rajputs, and is situated below the hill-fort of Kumalgarh on the western frontier of the State.

Kanera—Village situated 80 miles east of Oodeypore city. The site of an annual fair. A celebrated temple known as that of Supdeoji is here built under a precipice, near which is a curious horizontal cleft in the rock, containing a small pool, from which slightly warm water constantly trickles.

Kankroli—Town situated 40 miles north of Oodeypore city. On

the southern bank of the Raj Samand lake is a temple, the shrine of Dwarka Disha, one of the seven forms of Krishna. The statue of Dwarkanath is asserted to be the identical image that received the adoration of Amrika, a prince of the Solar race, who lived in the silver age. Post office [m s. t.].

Kanor.—Town situated 45 miles east of Oodeypore, and the residence of a first class noble of the State, who owns 84 villages. The town gives its name to his estate.

Kapasin.—Town with post office [m. s. t.]

Kherwara—Town with post office [m. s t.].

Komulmair.—Pass, 50 miles from Oodeypore and 90 miles from Jodhpur. The pass runs through a series of rugged ravines in the Aravalli range, and is defended by a fortress, which was acquired in 1818 by East India Company. Elevation above sea level, 8,553 feet.

Korabar.—Town situated about 20 miles south-west of Oodeypore city, and the residence of a first-class noble of the State, who owns 53 villages. The town gives its name to his estate.

Kotaria.—Town situated about 26 miles from Oodeypore city, and the residence of a first-class noble who owns 60 villages. The town gives its name to his estate.

Kotra.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Kumalgarh.—Famous fort built by Rana Kumbhu in the 15th century, on the site of a more ancient fortress, of which mountaineers long held possession. Tradition ascribes it to Sumprit, a Jain prince in the 2nd century ; and ancient Jain temples appear to confirm the tradition. The fortress is situated near the village of Kailwara on a steep and craggy mountain, rising to the height of 3568 feet above sea-level, and about 700 feet above the pass below, which it commands. The massive wall, with numerous towers and pierced battlements, encloses a space of some miles in extent below, while tier above tier of ramparts rise to the summit of the hill, which is crowned with the Badal Mahal, or cloud-palace of the Ranas, whence the eye ranges far to the west over the sandy deserts of Marwar and the chaotic mountain group of the Aravallis. Besides the Arail Pol, or barrier, thrown across the first narrow ascent, about a mile from Kailwara, there is a second gate, called the Hulla Pol, intermediate to the Hanuman Pol, the exterior gate of the fortress, between which and the summit there are four more gates.

Kundia—Village situated 45 miles north-east of Oodeypore city, on the banks of the Banas. Here are many temples, and the pool Matrika-Kund, is celebrated, as it is said that the sins of Parasurama, the would-be matricide were washed away on his bathing in its waters.

Mandal—Town situated about 70 miles to the north-east of the capital, and the head-quarters of the *Pargana* of the same name. It possesses a fine artificial lake. Post office. [m. t.].

Mandalgarh.—Fort, situated about 96 miles to the north-east of Oodeypore city, and about the same distance from Ajmere. Post office [m. t.].

Nathdwara.—Town situated on the right bank of the Banas, 22 miles from Oodeypore. Population 10,000. It is (as its name signifies the dwelling of God) a most important place of pilgrimage for all castes of Hindus, particularly the followers of Vallubha Charya Panth. The town consists almost entirely of temples, shrines ; etc. some of them are of great beauty. Post office [m. s. t.].

Oodeypore (*Udaipur, city of sunrise*).—Capital of the State of Meywar, the residence of the Maharana, and of a Political Agent, 63 miles from Nimbhera railway station. Population 40,000. It is one of the most picturesque cities in India. To this place after the capture of Chitor by Akbar in 1568, the Maharana Udai Singh repaired and built a refuge. Previously he had formed the lake, still called after him Udai Sagar. The royal palace is an imposing pile, built of granite and marble. It stands on a ridge elevated above the margin of the lake. Oodeypore presents an imposing appearance when approached from the east. The palace of the Rana and that of the heir-apparent, the great temple of Jagannath, and the houses of the nobles, with their turrets and cupolas rising in airy elegance, afford a pleasing contrast to the heavy wall and pierced battlements of the city beneath. A chain of fortresses has been constructed about gunshot distance from the city wall, commanding every road leading thereto, which adds greatly to the effect of the landscape. These fortresses however, all wear the same aspect of decay. Three miles east is the cemetery of the chiefs. Cenotaphs mark the spots where they were burned, with rude images showing how many women were burned with them. To the south, and immediately overlooking the city, which it commands, is the fortified hill of Eklingarh. An enormous piece of ordnance in this fort is said to have been mounted in 1770, during the siege of Oodeypore by Madhuji Sindhia. At the foot of the southern slope of the hill lies the Gobardhan Belas, a country residence and farm-house of the chiefs. Twelve miles to the north of Oodeypore, situated in a narrow defile, is a shrine called Eklingji, sacred to Mahadeo, or Iswara, the tutelary divinity of the Rajputs in Meywar, who is worshipped here under the epithet of Eklinga,—that is, with one *lingam* or *phallus*—or as Iswar Chaomukhi, the divinity represented by a bust with four faces. The Ranas of Meywar, as viceregents of Siva, when visiting the temple, supersede the high priest in his duties, and perform the ceremonies. The shrine is endowed with 24 large villages from the State, besides lands from the chieftains. The lake near Eklingji is very picturesque, with a collection of temples beautifully situated on the dam, and surrounded by hills. The town and shrine are situated in the valley some 300 or 400 yards from the lake, and a hundred feet below the level of its waters. Approaching Eklingji from the north, a gateway is passed built across the mouth of a gorge in the hills, with a wall crowning the heights on either side ; the road follows this gorge for about half a mile, the hills on either side rising perpendicularly to a height of about 100 feet above the road, till the back of the temples is reached. The city has little or no trade of its own, and is solely maintained by the expenditure of the court. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Parsoli—Town with post office [m. s.].

Rajnagar—Town and fort, situated on the southern side of the Rajsamand lake, about 39 miles north of Oodeypore city.

Rakabdev—Village situated 45 miles south of Oodeypore city. The famous Jain temples of Rakabdev sacred to Adinath are supposed to have been built in 1375 ; and are famed for their sculpture, and are also great resort for pilgrims from Gujarat and elsewhere.

Rampura—The site of famous Jain temples, situated in the Sadri Pass, on the western border of Oodeypore State. The temples, which comprise two buildings sacred to Parasnath, are worth seeing. Upwards of ten thousand pilgrims meet at these temples during the fairs held in March and September.

Rasmi—Town with post office [m. t.].

Sadri—Town situated 51 miles from Oodeypore city, and 23 miles from Neemuch. A first class noble of the State resides here, and the town gives its name to his estate of 80 villages. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sagwara—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Salumbar—Walled town, situated 30 miles south of Oodeypore city. Population about 6000. It is the residence of the most powerful of the feudatories of the State, the head of the Chandawat clan of Rajputs. Salumbar gives its name to an estate comprising 109 villages. There is a picturesque hill close-by, on which stands a fort. An artificial lake overlooked by the chief's palace lies to the west of the town. Post office [m.].

Sarara.—Town with post office [m. t.].

PARTABGARH.

PARTABGARH (*Pratabgarh*)—Native State under the political superintendence of the Meywar Agency, lying north-east of Banswara. Area, 1460 square miles. Population 80,000. Revenue, Rs. 267,408.

The country is open, except in the north-west which is hilly, and inhabited almost entirely by Bhils. Grain, opium, and country cloth are the principal articles of trade. No made roads exist in the State A large portion of the revenue is enjoyed by 150 jagirdars, and tribute is paid to Indore through the British Government. The chief of Partabgarh (Maharawat Raghunath Singh Bahadur, a Sisodaya Rajput, descended from a younger branch of the Oodeypore family) receives a salute of 15 guns. There are fifty *jagirdars*, large and small, in the State, possessing altogether 116 villages, with an aggregate annual income of about Rs. 246,600, paying a tribute of Rs. 32,300 to the Darbar. The administration of the State is carried on almost entirely under the personal supervision and direction of the chief, who has the power of life and death over his own subjects. The military force consists of 12 guns, 40 gunners, 275 cavalry, and 950 infantry.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Deolia.—Former capital of Partabgarh State ; lies 7½ miles due west

of Partabgarh town. The site is now almost deserted, and the old palace, is gradually falling to decay. There are several temples still standing, two of which are Jain temples. Among the tanks, the largest is the Teja which deserves notice.

Partabgarh.—Chief town of the State of the same name. Population 13,000. The town lies rather in a hollow, and is defended by a loopholed wall with 8 gates built by Salam Singh, when he ascended the throne in 1758. On the south-west is a small fort in which the Maharawal's family reside. The palace stands in the centre of the town; it is not of any size, and is generally unoccupied, the present chief having built a new residence about a mile to the east of the town. There are three temples to Vishnu in the town, and three to Siva outside; also 4 Jain temples. Partabgarh is celebrated for its enamelled work of gold inlaid on emerald-coloured glass, and carved to represent hunting and mythological scenes. The art of making this jewellery, for which there is a considerable demand, is now confined to two families, the secret being zealously guarded. Postal service through Neemuch post office.

SHAHPURA.

SHAHPURA—Native State, under the political superintendence of the Rajputana Agency Area, 400 square miles. Population 52,000. Revenue, excluding alienations, about 2½ lakhs. The country is flat and treeless, but fertile; much of it is pasture land. The Raja of Shahpura also holds a fief under the Maharana of Oodeypore, consisting of 80 villages, with a population of about 16,000 persons, and a Revenue of Rs. 35,000. Tribute of Rs. 3,000 is paid to Oodeypore *Darbar*. The Raja is thus a feudatory both of Oodeypore and of the British Government. The ruling family is of the Sesodia Rajput clan, being descended from a former Rana of Oodeypore. The present chief (Raja Dhiraj Nahar Singh Bahadur) holds a *sanad* guaranteeing to him the right of adoption. Vaccination is encouraged. Two schools. The military force consists of 12 guns, 20 artillerymen, 160 cavalry, and 355 infantry. Shahpura, the capital of the State, 20 miles from Mandal railway station, contains a school in which Hindi and arithmetic are the chief subjects taught. Population 11,000. Post office. [m. s. t.].

SIROHI.

SIROHI.—Native State in the Rajputana Agency under the Government of India. Area, 3020 square miles; population about 145,000. About one-tenth are Brahmans Baniyas and Mahajans, chiefly Jains, are numerous. Revenue Rs. 175,000. Tribute to British Government Rs. 6,880. Sirohi is bounded on the north by Jodhpur, on the east by Oodeypore, on the south by Palanpur and Mahi Katha States of Edar and Danta, and on the west by Jodhpur.

The country is much broken up by hills and rocky ranges. It contains Mount Abu, 5653 feet above the sea. The Aravallis divided the State into two not very unequal portions. The western half is more

open and better cultivated than the other. The country is dotted with low rocky hills, generally covered with dense jungle. Tigers are numerous, and destroy many cattle. Wheat and barley are the staple crops, but grain, millet, and oil-seeds are also raised. There are many Minas in the north and Bhils in the south, both adicted to plundering.

The earliest known inhabitants were the Bhils. The first Rajputs to settle in the country were the Gehlots. They were soon followed by the Pramara Rajputs, whose capital, Chandrawati, was a large and flourishing city. The Chauhan Rajputs, about 1152 A. D. sought to oust the Pramaras, and by treachery gained possession of Abu. The Rajputana-Malwa Railwy runs through the length of the State. Education is but little sought after. There are vernacular schools in the three principal towns, and in many of the villages boys of the Baniya class are taught to write and keep accounts. The present chief (Maharao Kesri Singh Bahadur, a Chauhan Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, and holds a *sanad* giving rights of adoption. The military force of the State consists of 2 guns, 108 cavalry, and 500 foot soldiers. The climate of Sirohi is, on the whole, dry and healthy.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abu—A celebrated mountain in Sirohi State, 45 miles north-east from Deesa. It is the head-quarters of the Rajputana administration, and the residence of Vakils or agents from a large number of Native States. It is also a sanitarium for European troops, and favourite hot weather resort in the summer season. Highest point, Guru Sikar or the Saint's Pinnacle, in the northern part of the plateau, 5,653 feet above the sea-level. The ascent is made by a good road from the Abu-Road Station of the Rajputana State Railway, on the east side of the hill, the distance from the station to the Abu Post Office being 16 miles. The station, with an English church, club, barracks, hospital, and Lawrence School, is charmingly situated near the south-west end of the high undulating plateau, being nearly 4,000 feet above sea-level, and some 3,000 feet above the plains below. There are two rocks near the station called the Nun and the Toad, from their curious resemblance, in outline, to a veiled woman, and to an immense toad. Loftier heights surround the station, and a beautiful little lake about half a mile long, called Nakhi Talao—popularly translated the ' Nail Lake,' but more appropriately the ' Gem Lake'—lies 3,770 feet above the sea. Slopes and base of Abu are clothed with dense forests.

Abu is a celebrated place of pilgrimage, especially for the Jains. It can boast of at least two of the most beautiful Jain temples. These are at Deulwara, or *Devalwara*, the place of temples, about a mile north of the station. There are five temples in all, one of the largest being three-storeyed, dedicated to Rishabhanath, the first of the twenty-four Tirthankars, or defied men, whom the Jains worship. The shrine, which is the only enclosed part of the Rishabhanath temple, has four doors, facing the cardinal points. The image inside is quadruple, and is called a *Chaumukh*, a not unfrequent form of the Tirthankar. There are also two marble mines and several waterfalls on the hill. State officials—One

Kamdar with a *naib* under him, and two Thanadars. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T].

Abu Road (*Khirari*)—Railway station for Mount Abu, from which it is distant about 17 miles. Travellers' bungalow. Fair road. Ponies and other conveyances can be obtained close to the station.

Erinpura.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Erinpura Road.—Railway station, 6 miles from Erinpura town. Post office [m. s.]. From here there is a road for horses and camels over the Desuri pass to Nathdwara] and Oodeypore.

Pindwara.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Abu Road station. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rohera.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Abu Road station. Post office [m. s. t.].

Saraswati.—River of Western India, rising in Mount Abu, Rajputana. Flowing through the Palanpur and Radhanpur States of the Mahi Kantha Agency, and through the Patan sub-division of Baroda State, the Saraswati, after a south-westerly course of over 100 miles, enters the Rann of Cutch to the east of the State of that name. In the vicinity of Sidhpur and Patan towns, by which the river passes, the Saraswati is said to have a subterranean course of several miles, reappearing before it enters the Radhanpur territory. The river is fordable almost everywhere ; its banks and bed are generally sandy ; it is nowhere navigable. The only importance of the Saraswati consists in its sanctity. It is visited by Hindus, especially those who have lost their mothers. Sidhpur on this river being considered the appropriate place to perform rites in honour of a deceased mother, as Gaya in Behar is assigned for ceremonies in honour of a deceased father.

TONK.

TONK.—Native State under the political superintendence of the Haraoti and Tonk Agency. It comprises the 6 divisions of Tonk, Aligarh Rampura, Nimbhera, Pirawa, Chhabra, and Sironj. Area, 2507 square miles. Population 379,330. Revenue, 12 lakhs. The ruling family are Pathans of the Baner tribe. The Nawab holds a *sanad* guaranteeing the succession of his family according to the Muhammadan Law, in event of the failure of natural heirs ; and he receives a salute of 17 guns. The State pays no tribute to the British Government. The military force consists of 8 field and 45 other guns, 175 artillerymen, 536 cavalry, and 2886 infantry with a small body of police. Ruling Chief—Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, Sailat Jhang, G. C. S. I.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aligarh.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Chhabra.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Kesarpura.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Neemuch.

Nimbahera.—Town and railway station, 17 miles from Neemuch.

Pirawa.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Rampura.—Walled town in Tonk State, now known as Aligarh-Rampura, 70 miles south of Ajmere. Population 3500.

Shambhupura—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Neemuch.

Sironj—*Pargana* and town in Tonk State, under the control of Bhopal Agency ; situated 78 miles north of Sagar, and 140 miles from Ujjain. Population 12,000. This town was once famous for its muslins and chintzes, but is now much decayed. One fine *bazar* still remains, and there are many mosques. Good water is abundant. Post office [m s. t.].

Tonk—Chief town of the State of the same name ; situated on the road and almost midway between Jeypore and Bundi, 60 miles from the former place. The town is situated about a mile to the south of the right bank of the Banas river. It is of considerable size, is surrounded by a wall, and has a mud fort. Population 41,000. Post office [m. s. t.]

ULWAR.

ULWAR.—Native State under the political superintendence of the Rajputana Agency, and the Government of India. Bounded on the north by the British District of Gurgaon, on the east by the State of Bharatpur, and on the south and west by the State of Jeypore. Area, 3024 square miles. Population 769,080. More than three-fourths are Hindus. The Meos are the most numerous race in the State, claiming to be of Rajput origin, they are now all Musalmans in name ; but their village deities are the same as those of the Hindus, and they observe several Hindu, in addition to Muhammadan, festivals. Revenue, Rs. 2,658,000. Ulwar pays no tribute or contribution to local contingents.

Ridges of rocky hills generally parallel run north and south. More than half of the country is under cultivation, half being irrigated. Iron, paper, and an inferior kind of glass are the chief manufactures. The imports are sugar, rice, salt, and piece goods. The State originally consisted of petty chiefships under Jeypore and Bhurtpore. Pratab Singh, the founder of the present family, about 1775 acquired independent power in what now forms the southern half of the State. In 1776 he took from Bhurtpore the town and fort of Ulwar. He was succeeded by his adopted son Bakhtawar Singh, who allied himself with the British in the Maratha war of 1803-6. After the campaign he received the northern districts of the present State, which raised his revenue from 7 to 10 lakhs. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway passes through the State. There are three dispensaries and several schools, including 4 Raj girls' schools. The present chief (Maharaja Sawai Sir Mangal Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., a Naruka Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The chief maintains an army of 1800 cavalry, 4750 infantry, 10 field and 290 other guns, and 369 artillerymen.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajeraka.—Town and railway station, 29 miles from Ulwar. Post office [m. t.].

Harsauli.—Town and railway station, 24 miles from Ulwar. Post office [m. t.].

Khairthal.—Town and railway station, 17 miles from Ulwar. Post office [m.].

Kherli.—Town with post office [m.].

Katumbar.—Town in Ulwar State, 60 miles west of Agra, and 95 miles south of Delhi. Population 3500. Head-quarters of the Katumbar *tahsil.*

Lachmangarh.—Town in Ulwar State, 23 miles south-east of Ulwar city. Population 4,000. The original name was Taur, but the fort was re-named by Pratab Singh.

Malakhera.—Town and railway station, 12 miles from Ulwar. Post office [m.].

[illegible]rh.—Town and railway station, 22 miles from Ulwar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tijara.—Town and *tahsil* in the Native State of Ulwar. The town of Tijara lies 30 miles north-east of Ulwar city. Population 8000. A metalled road connects the town with Khairtal railway station. It has a municipal committee, dispensary, school, and large *bazar.* Next to agriculture, the principal industries are weaving and paper-making. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ulwar (*Alwar*).—Capital of the State of the same name, and railway station, situated nearly in the centre of the State, 93 miles from Jeypore. The city is protected by a rampart and a moat on all sides, except where the rocky hill range, crowned by the fort, secures it from attack. There are five gates, and the streets are well paved. The dress of the people is highly picturesque. The chief buildings within the city are—(1) Raja's palace, (2) the cenotaph of Maharaja Bakhtawar Singh, (3) the temple of Jagganath, (4) the Court-house and revenue office, (5) an ancient tomb of Tarang Sultan, brother of the Emperor Ferozshah, called the Tripolia. The Muhammadan shrine of most account in the city is that of one Bhikan, after whom a street has been named. Just 1000 feet above the *Tripolia* is the fort, containing a palace and other buildings. Its ramparts extend along the hill-top and across the valley for about 2 miles. Below the fort are two important outworks, called respectively the *Chitanki* and the *Kabul Khurd.* There are also five considerable temples belonging to the Jain and Saragai sects, of whom there are about 400 families. The Lake of Siliserh, more than a mile in length, and about 400 yards in average width, is 9 miles south-west of the city ; and to an aqueduct which brings its waters to Ulwar is due the beauty of the environs. The lake abounds with fish, and much game is to be found in the neighbourhood ; it is a favourite resort of pleasure parties. The Banni Bilas palace and garden, situated about a mile from the town, are famous for their picturesque situations. The residency, about a mile and a half from the city. The Rajahs' stable, the Elephant carriage, the Company Bagh, a fine tank, jail, and many other building are worth seeing here. Population 52,000. Dak bungalow, Roman Catholic church, and post office [m. s. t.].

Finis.

APPENDIX.

MATERIAL PROGRESS OF INDIA.

HUMAN EFFORTS.	—	NATURAL CONSEQUENCES.
Agriculture promoted.	—	Production reduced.
Crime repressed.	—	Wealth and Property distributed.
Earnings moderated.	—	Expenditure liberated.
Education extended.	—	Means of Support diminished.
Population increased	—	Life uncertained.
Imperial administration improved.	—	Religious Faith dilapidated.
Irrigation introduced.	—	Rain-fall abated.
Sanitation improved.	—	Health weakened.
Travelling facilitated by Roads, Railways & Steam Navigation.	—	Social Feelings enlightened.
War replaced by Peace.	—	Subjects enfeebled by disarmment.

HINDU, MAHOMEDAN. JEWISH AND PERSIAN ERAS.

The year 5652 of the Jewish Era commenced on September, 19, 1891.

The year 4993 of the Hindu Era of Kaliyuga, commenced on April, 9, 1891.

The year 1948 (Samvat) of the Hindu Era of Vikrama, commenced in the Madras Provinces, on April, 9, 1891 ; and in Guzerath, Dekkhan, and Konkan, it commenced on November, 2, 1891.

The year 1813 (Shake) of the Hindu Era of Salivahana, commenced on April, 9, 1891.

The year 1309 (Hijree) of the Mahomedan Era, commenced on August, 7, 1891.

The year 1301 (Fuslee) commenced on July, 10, 1891.

The year 1298 of the Bengali Bellalisana Era, in the Bengal Provinces, commenced on April, 9, 1891.

The year 1261 of the Persian Era, commenced on September, 17, 1891.

The year 1067 of the Hindu Era of Kollom Aundu in the Malabar Coast commenced on August, 15, 1891.

LEAP YEAR—Divide the date of the year by four, and if there be no remainder, it is 'Leap year' ; and if there be any, it shows how many years have elapsed since the last leap-year.

COMPARATIVE TIME TABLE.

60	Antipals	= 1	Vipal	= 0¼	Second.
60	Vipals (6 prans or shwas)	= 1	Pal	= 24	Seconds.
60	Pals	= 1	Ghati or Ghadi	= 24	Minutes.
7½	Ghatis or Ghadis	= 1	Prahar	= 3	Hours.
8	Prahars	= 1	Divas or Deen	= 1	Day (24 hours).
7	Divas	= 1	Athavada	= 1	Week.
2	Athavadas	= 1	Poornima	= 1	Fortnight.
2	Poornimas	= 1	Amavasia or Amaus	= 1	Month.
2	Amaus	= 1	Rittoo.		
2	Rittoos	= 1	Season—Autumn, Winter, Summer.		
6	Rittoos	= 1	Sanvatsar.	= 1	Year.
12	Sanvatsars	= 1	Tapa.		
36,000	Tapas	= 1	Kaliyuga.		

MONTHS.

English.	Bengali.	Fualee.	Samvat.	Tamil.	Mahomedan.	Persian.
January	Choitro	Chyt	Chaitra	Chittaray	Mohurrum	Pharvardin
February	Boysack	Bysack	Vaishakh	Vaikausy	Saffar	Ardibehasta
March	Joisto	Jeth	Jesta	Auny	Rabbilaval	Khoordad
April	Assar	Assar	Ashadh	Audy	Rabbilakhar	Tiar
May	Srabun	Srabun	Shravan	Auvany	Jamadilaval	Amoordad
June	Bhadro	Bhadoon	Bhadrapad	Purattasy	Jamadilakhar	Sharevar
July	Assin	Assun	Ashvin	Arpasy	Rajjab	Meher
August	Kartick	Kartick	Kartick	Kartigay	Saban	Aban
September	Aughraun	Aghan	Margasirsha	Margaly	Ramzan	Adar
October	Pous	Poos	Pousha	Tye	Shavval	Dehe
November	Magh	Magh	Magh	Mausy	Zilkad	Bahaman
December	Falgoon	Phagoon	Phalgoon	Punguny	Zilhez	Auspandad

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

English	Tamil.	Mahomedan.	Gentoo.
Sunday	Nayar	Etwar	Auditya or Ravi
Monday	Tingul	Peer	Soma
Tuesday	Shevvoy	Mangal	Mangala
Wednesday	Budan	Chaharshamba	Boodha
Thursday	Vyalham	Jummarat	Gooru or Rrahaspati
Friday	Velli	Jumma	Shukra
Saturday	Sani	Avulhuptha	Shani

BRITISH INDIAN MONEY.

4 Cowries	= 1	Gunda.			
8 Gundas	= 1	Pie		= ½	Farthing.
3 Pies	= 1	Pice or Paisa.			
6 Pies	= ½	Anna or double Paisa.			
8 Pies				= 1	Penny.
4 Pice (2 double Paisas)	= 1	Anna.			
8 Paisas (pices)	= 2	Annas or ⅛ (Silver piece) of a Rupee.			
2 Two-Annas (Silver pieces)	= 4	Annas or ¼ (Silver piece) of a Rupee.			
2 Four-Annas (Silver pieces)	= 8	Annas or ½ (Silver piece) of a Rupee.		= 1	Shilling.
2 Eight-Annas (Silver pieces) or 16 Annas	= 1	Rupee.			
5 Rupees	= 1	Putali.			
2 Putalis or (10 Rupees)				= 1	Pound.
10½ Rupees or 21 Shillings.				= 1	Guinea.
15 Rupees	= 1	Gold Mohor.			
100,000 Rupees.	= 1	Lakh or Laksh.			
100 Laksh.	= 1	Koti or Crore.			

CURRENCY NOTES, RULES.

Currency Notes are issued from the following Circles and Sub-Circles :—Calcutta, having for its Sub-Circles, Allahabad, Lahore, and Rangoon ; Madras having for its Sub-Circles, Calicut and Coconada ; Bombay, having for its Sub-Circles, Karachi, Nagpur, and Akola.

Notes of one Circle are not interchangeable with those of another Circle, and cannot be cashed at par except within their own Circle or Sub-circle. A commission of one per cent. usually is charged by Bankers for cashing notes of foreign Circles.

The Numbers and Indicating Letters should be carefully noted when receiving, and parting with, Notes.

The value of a whole Note lost in post or otherwise cannot be recovered from Government, except, by a special order of Government, under very special circumstances.

The value of Notes mutilated may be recovered on the circumstance being reported to the Commissioner of Paper Currency of the Circle to which the Note belongs, with its number, date, &c., who, after a certain time, will pay the amount on an indemnity-bond to be granted by the principal and two securities.

The value of a half Note, the other half of which has been lost, may be recovered in the same manner. A Note lost should at once be reported to the Commissioner of Paper Currency of the Circle to which it belongs, with its number, &c., for the purpose of its being "stopped."

The Government cannot refuse to cash a Currency Note by whomsoever presented, but the name and address of the presenter will be taken and reported to the rightful owner for him to take whatever steps he may think necessary.

Any person who has come into possession honestly of a mismatched Note, may, if he desires, leave it in deposit at the Currency Office of the Circle concerned, in order that, if the corresponding half turns up, he may be put in the way of recovering the value.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

Inland Rates Of Postage, including Ceylon and Burma.

Post Card.

Single post-card	½ anna.
Single post-card for international correspondence ...	1½ anna.
Reply post-card	½ anna.
Reply post-card for international correspondence... ...	3 annas.

Letters.

Weighing not more than ... ... ½ tola ...	½ anna.
Weighing more than ... ... ½ do ...	1 anna.

And so on, one additional anna for every tola or fraction of a tola.

Registration fee	2 annas

Book and Bona fide Pattern Packets in open covers, including Newspapers.

For every ... ... 10 tolas (prepaid in stamps)	½ anna.
For every additional 10 tolas, or fraction thereof, ...	½ anna
Registration fee	2 annas.

Privileged Newspapers, for every 3 tolas, ¼ anna; weighing 10 tolas, ½ anna; and so on, half anna for every additional 10 tolas, or fraction thereof.

PARCELS (INDIA AND BURMA ONLY).

Not exceeding 20 tolas, 4 annas; exceeding 20 tolas, and not exceeding 40 tolas, 8 annas; and for every additional 40 tolas, 4 annas. Prepayment optional: must be in cash. No parcels exceeding 25 seers (2,000 tolas) in weight can be received at any Post Office for despatch.

Acknowledgment of Receipt from addressee	1 anna
Insurance-fee, to be paid in cash .	Rs. 50, 2 annas; Rs. 100, 4 annas
Certificate of posting, prepaid in Stamps	½ anna each article.

"Value-payable" Articles.

The sender of a Parcel or Book packet may, at the time of posting, state he value of its contents in view to the amount being realized from the addressee and paid to the sender.

If the value does not exceed Rs. 10 ... ... 0 2 As.

If it exceeds Rs. 10, and does not exceed Rs. 25 ... 0 4 „

And 4 annas for every additional Rs. 25, or fraction thereof, up to the limit-value of Rs. 1,000.

Payment will be made by means of money orders.

Postage will be chargeable on "value-payable" parcels and book packets at the same rates as are chargeable on ordinary parcels and book packets. Prepayment of parcel postage can only be made in cash.

If the sum to be recovered on a value-payable parcel or registered article exceeds Rs. 10, an intimation of its arrival will be sent by the office of destination to the addressee. Such articles will be delivered at the Post Office on payment of the amount entered in the form of receipt on the reverse of the intimation, including any postage that may be due, and on presentation at the Post Office of the intimation with the receipt on the reverse duly singed. If the sum to be recovered on a value-payable parcel or registered article does not exceed Rs. 10, the article will be delivered by the postman at the addressee's residence, on payment of the amount recoverable, and on the addressee signing the receipt on the reverse of the intimation presented with the article. If the article is an unregistered book packet, it will be delivered by the postman at the addressee's residence on payment of the amount recoverable ; no receipt will be taken from the addressee.

After the expiration of six months from the date of despatch of a value-payable article, no claims in respect thereof will be entertained by the Post Office.

Insurance.

Registered letters, value-payable registered letters, parcels and value-payable parcels may be insured up to the value of Rs. 500 in Branch offices, and up to the value of Rs. 1,000 in all other offices.

The charge for insurance is as follows :—

When the value insured does not exceed Rs. 50 ... 2 annas.

When it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100 ... 4 annas.

And 4 annas for every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof.

The prepayment of all charges on insured articles (i. e., postage, registration fee and insurance fee on letters, and postage and insurance fee on parcels) is compulsory. Prepayment must be made by means of stamps in the case of letters, and by cash in the case of parcels.

Money Orders

The value of a money order may not exceed Rs. 600, and may not include a fraction of an anna ; but money orders drawn on the Native States (Chamba, Faridkot, Gwalior, Jhind, Nabha, and Patiala) may not exceed Rs. 150 each in value.

The remitter must apply for a money order form (which will be supplied to him gratis by the Post Office) and fill in the necessary entries, adding his signa-

ture at foot. He must also write his own name and address on the "acknowledgment" portion of the form. The entries may be written in English or in the current vernacular of the District, either by the remitter himself or by any one on his behalf. The particulars must be legibly entered in ink. The remitter may write on the "coupon" any communication he desires to make to the payee regarding the remittance. The money order form must be presented with the money and commission at the Post Office window during the prescribed hours.

Commission charged on the issue of ordinary inland money orders is as follows :—

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10 . . . . 2 annas.
" " exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25 . 4 annas.
" " Rs. 25 . . . . 4 annas for each complete sum of Rs. 25, and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it is only 2 annas.

The Post Office of issue undertakes the transmission of money orders to the Post Office of payment. A money order will be paid by the Post Office at the address of the payee. The postman will present the money order to the payee, and the latter must sign it and the acknowledgment, and retain the coupon. The signed money order and acknowledgment must be given back to the postman, who will then pay the amount of the order to the payee.

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY-ORDERS.

COMMISSION (including cost of telegram) :—

On sums not	exceeding	Rs. 10.			...		1	0
"	exceeding Rs.	10, and up to Rs.			25,	...	1	4
"	"	"	25,	"	" 50,	...	1	8
"	"	"	50,	"	" 75,	...	1	12
"	"	"	75,	"	" 100,	..	2	0
"	"	"	100,	"	" 125,	...	2	4
"	"	"	125,	"	" 150,	..	2	8
"	"	"	150,	"	" 200,	...	3	0
"	"	"	200,	"	" 250,	..	3	8
"	"	"	250,	"	" 300,	...	4	0
"	"	"	300,	"	" 350,	...	4	8
"	"	"	350,	"	" 400,	...	5	0
"	"	"	400,	"	" 450,	..	5	8
"	"	"	450,	"	" 500,	...	6	0
"	"	"	500,	"	" 550,	...	6	8
"	"	"	550,	"	" 600,	...	7	0

BUSINESS HOURS.—Telegraphic money orders are granted at any hour during the day (including Sundays and Post Office holidays) at which work is going on in the post office even outside the ordinary hours at which the office is open to the public.

Post Office Saving Banks.

Any person may deposit money on his or her own behalf.

The smallest sum of money that can be deposited at any time is four annas; and no sum can be deposited that is not a multiple of four annas. A depositor,

cannot deposit a larger sum than two hundred rupees in all between the 31st March of any year and the first April of the following year, nor can he be allowed to have at any time more than two thousand rupees at his credit exclusive of interest. The total amount of an account opened by a relative or guardian on behalf of a minor must never exceed one thousand rupees exclusive of interest.

A depositor cannot withdraw a smaller sum than four annas, and he cannot withdraw any sum which is not a multiple of four annas, unless it be to close his account, in which case he can withdraw the balance at his credit.

The Pass-book will be kept in the vernacular of the district or in English, as the depositor may wish. No deposit can be made, and no money can be withdrawn, from an account without its production.

Interest will be allowed at the rate of 3¾ per cent. per annum for each calander month.

A depositor may have his account transferred free of charge.

TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

Telegrams presented at a Post Office must be prepaid, either in cash or postage stamps, at the following rates :—

Rates	Urgent		Ordinary		Deferred	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs	A.
First eight words	2	0	1	0	0	8
Each additional word	0	4	0	2	0	1

A reply to a telegram may be prepaid by the sender up to a maximum of Rs. 2

Service stamps will not be recognised in prepayment of State telegrams.

Telegrams should be written distinctly on printed forms, which are obtainable gratis at the Post Office. Senders are recommended to use these forms, but telegrams written on ordinary paper will be accepted.

Telegrams may be worded in English or in a foreign or vernacular language, but all foreign or vernacular words or figures must be written in English characters and figures. If a telegram is presented at the Post Office written in vernacular, the Postmaster will transcribe it in English character, or, if desired by the sender, translate it into English, the transcription or translation so made being signed by the sender. No charge will be made for this service.

The sender of a telegram will be granted a receipt for the amount paid by him. The receipt will be signed by the Postmaster and stamped with the date stamp of the Post Office.

'Urgent' telegrams receive instant transmission, and have the right of precedence over Ordinary telegrams, and of special delivery at destination.

'Ordinary' telegrams are transmitted in their turn after Urgent telegrams, and are delivered by messengers between daybreak and 9 p. m., local time.

'Deferred' telegrams are transmitted when the lines are clear of Urgent and Ordinary telegrams, and are usually delivered by Post.

No charge is made for the transmission of the address.

The name and address of the person to whom a telegram is sent, and the name (but not the address) of the sender, is transmitted free. Should the sender desire his own address to be telegraphed, it will be charged for.

In a Press telegram four times as many words are allowed for the same money as in a Private or State telegram.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

ASSAM OR DIBRU-SADIYA RAILWAY.—General Manager, Dibrugarh.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY—Traffic Manager, Nagpur.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY—(Including Tirhoot State Railway)—Traffic Superintendent, Gorakhpur.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGAD-PORBANDAR-RAILWAY—Traffic Manager—Ghadechi.

BOMBAY, BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY—(Including the Rajputana Malwa Railway (includes the Holkar, the Sindia-Neemuch, the Rewari-Ferozpur, and the Cawnpore-Achnera, State Railways).—General Traffic-Manager, Bombay.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.—Traffic Superintendent, Rangoon.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS—General Manager, Colombo.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—(Including the Patna-Gya State and the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and Tarakeshwar Railways). Traffic Manager, Jamalpore.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY—(Including Bengal Central Railway), Manager, Calcutta.

GAEKWAR'S STATE RAILWAY—(Worked by the B. B. & C. I. Ry)

GREAT INIDN PENINSULA RAILWAY—(Including the Amraoti, Dhond and Munmar, Khamgaon, and Wardha State Rys.), Traffic Manager, Bombay.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY—(Including the Bhopal and Sindhia State Railways)—Traffic Manager—Jhansi.

JODHPORE RAILWAY—Manager, Jodhpur.

MADRAS RAILWAY—Traffic Manager, Madras.

NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.—Agent and Manager, Secunderabad.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Director and Deputy Managers.—Lahore.

OUDH AND ROHILKHUND RAILWAY.—Traffic Superintendent—Lucknow

ROHILKHUND AND KUMAON RAILWAY.—(Including Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly Railway)—Traffic Superintendent, Lucknow.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.—Agent, Trichinopoly.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY (Including Mysore and Kolhapur State Railways)—Traffic Manager.—Dharwar.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.—Deputy Agent.—Mormugno

RAILWAY TIME.

CEYLON Local time is kept on Ceylon Government Railways.

DIBRUGARH Local time is kept on Dibru-Sadiya Railway.

MADRAS time is kept on the following Railways.

10	minutes in advance		of Agra time.
7	do.	behind	Allahbad (E. I. Ry.)
30	do.	in advance	of Bombay (G. I. P. Ry.)
33	do.	behind	Calcutta (E. I Ry.)
13	do.	in advance	of Delhi (N. W. Ry.)
7	do.	in advance	of Jhansi (I. M. Ry.)
52	do.	do.	of Kurrachee (N. W. Ry.)
23½	do.	do.	of Lahore (N. w. Ry.)
36	do.	do.	of Mooltan (N. W. Ry.)
27	do.	do.	of Peshawar (N. W. Ry.)
31	do.	do.	of Rawalpindi (N. W. Ry.)
47	do.	do.	of Sukkur (N. W. Ry.)

RANGOON time is kept on Burma State Railway, which is 1 hour and 4 minutes in advance of Madras time.

For further information regarding all the Railway Stations in India ; the Junction Stations of the different Railway Lines ; and the places of Passengers' Conveniences such as (Dharmasala, Sarais ; Dak, Staging and Travellers' Bungalows ; Refreshment and Waiting Rooms ; Tea and Coffee, Hotels, Club and Boarding Houses) See the Railway Tree entitled " The Permanent Railway Lines and Routes " published separately by the same Author.

SALUTES.

Salutes for British India to European Functionaries.

The Imperial Salute consists of 101 guns and is reserved for the personal presence of the Sovereign.

	Guns.
The Royal salute consists of 31 Guns.	
Viceroy and Governor-General of India	31
Ambassadors	19
Governors of Presidencies	17
The President of the Council of India	17
Governor-General of Portuguese Settlements in India	17
Governor of Pondicherry	17
Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies	17
Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces in India	15
Field Marshals or Admirals of the Fleet	17

Commander-in-Chief in India and Commanders-in-Chief of Presidencies—According to Military Rank with 2 guns more than specified below in the Scale for Rank. (The same within Indian Territories and Seas).

Commanders-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces—according to naval rank, with 2 guns more than specified below, in the scale for rank. (The same within Indian territories and seas).

Provincial Commander-in-Chief—According to Military Rank, with 2 guns more than specified below, in the scale for rank, within his own Presidency only.

Generals and Admirals, or their Flags. (The same within Indian territories and seas.)	15
Members of Council—Forts and Batteries and Her Majesty's Ships within their respective Presidencies.	15
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys—The same within the precincts of the Territories to which they are accredited	15
Lieutenant-Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies	15
Vice-Admirals and Lieutenant-Generals or their Flags	13
Agents to the Viceroy and Governor-General	13
Residents	13
Chief Commissioners of Provinces & Commissioners of Sind	13
Rear-Admirals and Major-Generals, or their Flags	11
Political Agents and Charges d'Affaires	11

	Guns.
Commodores of the first class and Brigadier-Generals	9
Consuls-General	9
The Portuguese Governor of Daman—The same within Indian territories and seas	9
The Governor of Dew	9
Return salutes to foreign Men-of-War—Gun for gun but only when such ships are saluting the national flag on arrival.	
Return salutes to Captains of the Navy and Naval Officers of inferior rank ...	7

Salutes to Native Chiefs and Nobles of India.

Salutes of 21 *Guns.*

Baroda. The Maharajah of—
Hyderabad. The Nizam of—
Mysore. The Maharajah of—

Salutes of 19 *Guns.*

Bhopal The Begum or Nawab of—
Gwalior. The Maharajah (Sindia)of—
Indore. The Maharajah (Holkar) of—
Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharajah of—
Kalat. The Khan of—
Kolhapore. The Raja of—
Meywar (Udepur). The Maharana of—
Travancore. The Maharaja of—

Salutes of 17 *Guns.*

Bahawalpur. The Nawab of—
Benadi. The Maharajah of—
Bhartpore. The Maharajah of—
Bikanir. The Maharajah of—
Cochin. The Rajah of—
Jaipur. The Maharajah of—
Karauli. The Maharajah of—
Kotah. The Maharao of—
Kutch. The Rao of—
Marwar (Jodhpur). The Maharajah of—
Patiala. The Maharajah of—
Rewah. The Maharajah of—
Tonk. The Nawab of—

Salutes of 15 *Guns.*

Alwar. The Maharaja of—
Banswara. The Maharawal of—
Dalia. The Maharaja of—
Dewas. The Senior Raja of—
Dewas. The Junior Raja of—
Dhar The Rajah of— *
Dholpur. The Maharaj Rana of—
Dungarpur. The Maharawal of—
Idar. The Maharajah of—

Salutes of 15 *Guns.*

Javalnur. The Maharawal of—
Jhalawar. The Maharaj Rana of—
Khairpur. The Mir of—
Kishengarh. The Maharaja of—
Ordia. The Maharajah of—
Partabagrh. The Maharawal of—
Sirohi. The Maharao of—
Sikkim. The Maharajah of—

Salutes of 13 *Guns.*

Benares. The Maharaja of—
Jasra. The Nawab of—
Kuch Behar. The Maharaja of—
Rampur. The Nawab of—
Tipperah. The Raja of—

Salutes of 11 *Guns.*

Ajaigarh. The Maharaja of—
Baoni. The Nawab of—
Bhavnagar. The Thakur Sahib
Bijawar. The Maharaja of—
Cambay. The Nawab of—
Chamba. The Raja of—
Charkhari. The Maharaja of—
Chutterpore. The Raja of—
Dhrangadra. The Raja Sahib of—
Fureedcote. The Raja of—
Gondal. The Thakur Sahib of—
Jhabua. The Raja of—
Jhind. The Raja of—
Junagarh. The Nawab of—
Kapurthala. The Raja of—
Khalur. (Bilaspur) The Raja of—
Mandi. The Raja of—
Morvi. The Thakur Shaib of—
Nabha. The Raja of—
Nowanugger. The Jam of—
Nursingarh. The Raja of—
Palanpore. The Diwan of—
Pannah. The Maharaja of—

* The present chief enjoys the title of Maharaj as a personal distinction.

Salutes to Native Chiefs and Nobles of India.

Salutes of 11 *Guns.*

Porbandar. The Rana of—
Pudukota. The Raja of—
Radhanpur. The Nawab of—
Rajgarh. The Raja of—
Rajpipla. The Raja of—
Ratlam. The Raja of—
Samthar. The Raja of—
Seetamhow. The Raja of—
Silana. The Raja of—
Sirmur. (Nahan) The Raja of—
Suket. The Raja of—
Tehri. (Garhwal) The Raja of—

Salutes of 9 *Guns.*

Ali Rajpur. The Rana of—
Balasinor. The Nawab of—
Bansda. The Maharawal of—
Baranda. The Raja of—
Baria. The Raja of—
Barwani. The Rana of—
Chota Oodeypore. The Raja of—

Salutes of 9 *Guns.*

Dharampore, The Maharana of—
Dhrol. The Thakur Sahib of—
Fadhli. The Sultan of—
Janjira. The Nawab (Habshi) of—
Kharonde. The Raja of—
Kilchecpore. The Rao of—
Lahej. The Sultan of—
Limri. The Thakur Sahib of—
Lunawara. The Rana of—
Maler Kotla. The Nawab of—
Myhere. The Raja of—
Nagod. The Raja of—
Palitana. The Thakur Sahib of—
Rajkot. The Thakur Sahib of—
Sachin. The Nawab of—
Sawantwari. The Sir Desai of—
Sunth. The Raja of—
Wadhwan. The Thakur Shib of—
Wankaneer. The Raja Sahib of—

PERSONAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 21 *Guns.*

Dalip Sing, H. H. the Maharaja, G. C. S. I.
Kalat—H. H. Beglar Beji Mir Sir Mahammod Khodadad Khan, G. C. S. I. Wali of
Marwar—(Jodhpur), H. H. Jaswant Sing Bahadur, G. C. S. I. Maharaja of—

Salutes of 19 *Guns.*

Khairpur—H. H. Ali Murad Khan, Mir of—
Orchha—(Tehri), H. H. Mahindar Sawai Partab Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of—

Salutes of 15 *Guns.*

Bhavnagar—H. H. Takht Singhji, Jaswant Singhji G. C. S. I Thakur Sahib of—
Dharangadra—H. H. Sir Man Singhji, Ranmal Singhji, K. C. S. I. Raja Sahib of—
Navanagar—H. H. Sir Vebhaji Rammalji, K. C. S. I. Jam of—

Salutes of 17 *Guns.*

Sirmaur. (Nahan)—H. H. Shamsher Prakash Bahadur, K. C S. I. Raja of—
Nabha—H. H. Hira Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I. Raja of—
Panna—H. H. Rudur Partab Singh Mahindar Bahadur, K. C. S. I. Maharaja of—
Ratlam—H. H. Sir Ranjit Singh, K. C. I. E. Rajah of—

Salutes of 12 *Guns.*

Shahar and Makalla—H. H. Awadh Cen Omar Alkaytai, Jamadar of—

Salutes of 11 *Guns.*

Malar Kotla—H. H. Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, Bahadur, Nawab of—

Salutes of 9 *Guns.*

Kishim and Socotra—Ali Bin Abdulla, Sultan of—

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* The present Chief of Porbandar Rana Vikramji is allowed a salute of 11 guns only outside Kathiawar in British India.

TABLE OF LOCAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 21 Guns.

Bhopal. The Begum (or Nawab) of— Gwalior. The Maharaja (Sindhia) of— Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of— Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of—	Within the limits of their own territories permanently.

SALUTES ON ANNIVERSARIES OR SPECIAL OCCASIONS.

Anniversaries.

The Queen and Empress when present in person—101-On all other occasions 31 Guns.

The Queen's Birth-day 31 Empress of India, Assumption 31	To be fired by all forts and batteries.

Special Occasions.

Births of children of the reigning Sovereign, Victories of the British Arms, Reading of all Proclamations,	At the Presidencies only, each 21 Guns.

Funeral Honours.

Minute guns to be fired at the funerals of Crowned Heads, and at the funerals of Functionaries who were entitled to salutes, the same number of Minute guns only to be fired as they were entitled to as Salutes when living.

Minute guns equal in number to the years of the deceased not to be fired on any occasion unless by special order of the Governor-General in Council.

Time Guns.

Time guns to be fired at mid-day and evenings will be allowed as follows :—

I. At all Stations where there is a Field or Garrison Battery of Artillery.

II. At all Stations where there is a force equal to 2 Regiments, although there may be no Artillery, provided the force includes not less than a wing of a British Regiment.

III. Morning guns will be fired on Sundays and on such days as there may a general assembly of the Troops, the time being notified in Station Orders.

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